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Part One
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CORINTO TARIFF IN PAWN

Rear Admiral Stephenson's Seizure of Customs Made Inevitable.

FOUR HUNDRED SAILORS TO LAND

Great Britain and the United States Are Understood to be in Accord on the Means of Coercion.

LONDON, April 25.—Rear Admiral Henry F. Stephenson, commanding the war ships in the harbor of Corinto, Nicaragua, has telegraphed to the Admiralty that other war vessels are on their way to join his fleet at Corinto, and that he is prepared to land 400 bluejackets at daybreak tomorrow if the British demands are not complied with by midnight to-night.

The war ships are lying close to the shore, in order to protect the landing party, which, the Admiral says, he will cover with twenty-nine guns.

The St. James Gazette says: "Nothing is known at the United States Embassy regarding any request made by the Washington Government to Lord Kimberley for delay on the part of Great Britain in taking action against Nicaragua.

"It is understood that Great Britain and the United States are agreed upon the course to be pursued in enforcing compliance with the British demand."

United States Ambassador Bayard was seen by a United Press reporter at the United States Embassy to-day and asked his opinion in regard to the Nicaraguan dispute.

Mr. Bayard said that personally he had nothing to communicate. It was purely a matter for adjustment on the other side of the Atlantic.

He thought, however, that there had been a great deal of manufactured excitement over the affair, both here and in America. His own hope was that the matter would soon be amicably adjusted.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Official advices from Managua up to midnight indicated that the Nicaraguan Government would probably not pay the indemnity to-night, when the three days' grace given by British Rear Admiral Stephenson expires, but will allow the British forces to occupy Corinto at daybreak on the following morning.

This course will probably be taken for this, among other reasons: That it will afford time for the good office which Ambassador Bayard is understood to have been directed to exert in London to secure an extension of ten or fourteen days' time, and, if possible, a stipulation for the payment of the indemnity in London instead of at Corinto at the cannon's mouth.

NICARAGUAN MINISTER'S WORK.

Monterey Not to Go to Corinto for Coal Unless Unavoidable.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Nicaraguan Minister, Dr. Guzman, spent several hours at the State Department in the early morning to-day hoping to obtain from Secretary Gresham some further information as to the attitude of this country.

The President and his Cabinet were, in the meantime, being photographed, and the Secretary of War and the Secreary of the Navy immediately afterward started for Philadelphia. In the afternoon Dr. Guzman called again at the department, but saw the Secretary only for a moment.

In reply to an inquiry to-night, Dr. Guzman simply said that the Secretary had no information to impart, and he, the Nicaraguan Minister, on the other hand, could advance no suggestion as to the outcome.

Some embarrassment has been caused to the British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, by the connecting of his call on Secretary Gresham yesterday with the dispute between his country and Nicaragua. The British Ambassador frequently visits the department in view of numerous questions constantly arising between the United States and his Government, and it is positively stated that Sir Julian's call upon Secretary Gresham yesterday had no reference to the Nicaraguan affair. That matter, even incidentally, was not discussed by them.

The British Ambassador at Washington has no connection with the Nicaraguan incident. The British Minister to Central America has been at Managua for some weeks. He will remain there until the pending troubles have been adjusted. Whatever communication Lord Kimberley desires to make to Nicaragua will be made through the medium of the British representative there, Mr. Gosling.

Nothing can be obtained officially from the State Department in regard to the present attitude of the United States in the Nicaragua affair. It is understood that the President is opposed to giving any information on matters which may be made the subject of more or less delicate diplomatic negotiations.

The reticence observed toward the American public is not, however, as carefully maintained by diplomatic officers of other Governments. Thus, much that would otherwise be sealed becomes matter of public information. It is distinctly understood that the United States has taken the ground that the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua is one involving questions of national honor and dignity in which the United States has no right to interfere.

It is, therefore, inferred that should Nicaragua hold out and British marines take possession of the Corinto custom house to-morrow morning, no objection will be urged on the part of the United States.

No United States war vessel has been ordered to Corinto. The four American war ships reported in a Nicaraguan cable dispatch as having been seen on their way to Corinto are mythical creations.

It is conceded, even by friends of Nicaragua, that no harm can come to Corinto or to the republic itself from a temporary occupation of Corinto by the British. It is believed that after a few days have elapsed Nicaragua will gracefully yield indemnity.

The armored defense vessel Monterey, according to the information of the Navy Department, may leave Acapulco to-night or to-morrow in accordance with her itinerary, which provided that she should leave to-day and, after "touching at such intermediate points as may be desirable," should arrive at Panama not later than May 7. A shipment of supplies will leave New-York on April 30 by steamer due at Colon on the same date. This shipment is made upon the representation of Capt. Higginson that he wished to receive the supplies at Panama on that date.

It is not known at the Navy Department just where the Monterey will stop on her way to Panama, but it is probable that Capt. Higginson will not stop at a port unless he ascertains in advance whether he can secure additional coal or not. He could learn this from merchant steamers spoken at Acapulco. There is no regular coaling place between Panama and Acapulco, although at times steamer fuel in small quantities is obtained in several of the Central American ports which can be entered by a vessel of the Monterey's draught. Corinto is the most favorable of these ports, the others being chiefly mere roadsteads, accessible only in fair weather.

The Navy Department, as well as Capt. Higginson, is "officially" unaware of any complication at Corinto, on the hostile presence of a British fleet there; otherwise it would safely be assumed that the Monterey would avoid that port.

A prominent naval officer said to-day that unless the Monterey had orders to prevent British occupation, temporary or permanent, it would be very unfortunate for her to enter Corinto at this juncture, as her arrival might raise false hopes in Nicaragua and prompt the Government to acts which would give Great Britain additional claims and further complicate the situation. In his opinion, the Monterey would try to make the 1,490 miles to Panama without a stop, trusting to reduced speed to enable her 200 tons of coal to carry her the entire distance.

Naval officers generally, regret the rumor started by the officers of the steamer Colima that they had met a fleet of four American warships on their way to Corinto. Of course this report was absurd, as the only American fleet of such numbers in existence, except that in Chinese waters, is Admiral Meade's squadron, recently at Colon, and now dispersed.

None of the American ships on the Pacific moved to-day. The flagship Philadelphia is still at Honolulu, ten days from Corinto; the Alert at Panama, three days distant; the Ranger at Buena Ventura, five days distant; the Monterey at Acapulco, three days distant, and the Olympia at San Diego, seven days' sail from the port where the unauthorized rumor sent her some time ago.

OPINIONS OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

Neither Nicaragua Nor United States Asks for Extension of Time.

LONDON, April 25.—The Daily News corerspondent in Paris says:

The British ultimatum to Nicaragua is strongly approved here. France's own relations to the South American republics have been very unsatisfactory lately. She has sent an ultimatum to San Domingo, and porbably will send another to Venezuela.

The Standard will say to-morrow:

The Government can only be commended for the action which, after an ample display of patience, it has taken against the impertinent insolence of Nicaragua. It is not the first time we have had to remind that little semi-civilized State of its obligations. We had to blockade its ports in 1842 to bring the Nicaraguans to their senses. If they count on the assistance of the United States they will be deceived.

No power in the world cherishes or manifests a more absolute respect of international law than do the United States, and, though, perhaps, there will never be wanting a few Americans to counsel discourtesy to England, they do not exercise a strong influence on the rulers. The people of the United States value the Monroe doctrine too highly to strain or misapply it.

The United States flag would never be employed to cover the offenses of wrongdoers. As for Nicaragua itself, and perhaps others in the New World, it is imperative that countries, however small and insignificant they may be, should be taught to respect international obligations. They cannot be allowed to seek shelter under their military and naval powerlessness.

The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"The United States is bound to be jealous of foreign interference with the small republics of its continent. Nicaragua evidently has been under the impression that she could take advantage of this, and it must have been an unpleasant surprise yesterday to find that the United States did not intend to intervene, but even approved of Great Britain's demands. Perhaps at the last moment Nicaragua will be wise enough to yield."

The Morning Post is informed that Great Britain has not been requested by Nicaragua or the United States to extend the time for the acceptance of the ultimatum.

NICARAGUA ENGINEER BOARD.

Investigators for the Canal to Start on Their Mission Next Week.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Nicaragua Canal engineer board was organized this morning at the War Deparment. No officers were elected, as Col. Ludlow, it is understood, will act as Chairman and disbursing officer.

The board will go to New-York to examine the plans and hope to start for the isthmus early next week. Application will be made for attaching to the commission a naval surgeon.

President and Cabinet Photographed.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Secretary Herbert, Secretary Lamont, and Postmaster General Wilson went to Philadelphia today to attend a meeting of the Farmers' Club at the country place of President Griscom of the International Navigation Company. On their way to the station they stopped at a photograhp gallery, where they were joined by the President and the other members of the Cabinet, and a group picture was taken. The desire to have the likeness of the new Postmaster General in the Cabinet group was the reason for the sitting.

Mgr. Satolli Will Remain.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mgr. Sporretty of the Papal Legation said to-night that he was authorized to say, regarding the reports that Mgr. Satolli was about to return to Rome, that they had no foundation in fact. "The Legate," he said, "is subject to the orders of the Holy Father. Of course, if he said 'Come to Rome,' Mgr. Satolli would go. But there is no intention on his part to leave the United States, nor, so far as he knows, does the Pope intend to have him do so. The Monsignor expects to remain here."

The President Receives the Shooters.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President to-day received the committee of the National Schutzenbund which came from Long Island, N. Y., to invite him to attend their celebration in July. In replying to their invitation he said that at present he was unable to say whether or not he could attend, but he promised to consider the matter and give them his decision later. He granted their request to allow his name to be placed on the honorary committee.

Too Much Courting at Mount Union.

ALLIANCE, Ohio, April 25.—The Faculty of Mount Union College is going to prevent courting among the scholars. Several of the young men and women were reprimanded this morning. President Marsh remarked: "It is said that matches are made in heaven, but I think a branch office has been opened at Mount Union College."

Mr. Bissell Leaves Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Ex-Postmaster General Bissell, accompanied by Mrs. Bissell and little Miss Marguerite, left Washington at 12:15 o'clock to-day for Buffalo, where Mr. Bissell will resume his law practice. All the Assistant Postmaster Generals and other officials of the Post Office Department met him at the station to say farewell.

No Prohibition for Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 25.—The Constitutional Convention disposed of the prohibition question in three hours to-day. The religious sentiment of the community worked up a strong sentiment in favor of absolute prohibition, but by a decisive vote the convention refused even to submit the question in a separate clause to the voters.

ASSEMBLY FOR REFORM

Great Day for Police Legislation in the Albany Capitol.

THE REORGANIZATION BILL PASSED

Police Magistrates Measure Adopted by the Senate, and Goes to the Governor for His Approval.

ALBANY, April 25.—The Police Magistrates bill, which was sent whizzing through the House a month ago, passed the Senate to-day, after a protracted and dreary debate. The House at the same time passed the Police Reorganization bill, according to the programme laid down in the caucus yesterday, although a number of worthy representatives of the people dodged.

The excuses offered by Republicans who opposed the measure were various and amusing. The general argument made was that the passage of such a bill without the amendment giving to dismissed policemen the right of appeal would cost the Republican party the vote, support, and sympathy of not only the 3,000 policemen in New-York and their relatives and friends, but all the policemen throughout the State, with letter carriers, firemen, and school teachers. And then again it was evident that other arguments equally as persuasive and more substantial were being used to defeat the bill. It was with a sigh of relief that Speaker Fish finally saw the bill leave the Assembly Chamber with eighty-six affirmative votes behind it, and twenty-two negative votes, all Democratic but that of Bell of New-York.

The artful dodgers were Andrews, Halpin, Hamilton, Hoops, Miller, Reinhard, and Wilks of New-York.

The Senate distinguished itself by killing the reform School bill, which passed the House under glowing auspices. The fear of antagonizing the school teachers, whose opposition to the bill was purely of a selfish character, forced the Senate Cities Committee to report the measure adversely. There was but one dissenting vote in committee, that of Senator Stapleton. The Senate concurred in this report by a vote of 21 to 6—Cantor, Ahearn, Bradley, Childs, Coffey, Collins, Coggeshall, Guy, Lamy, Lexow, McMahon, O'Donnell, O'Connor, O'Sullivan, Owens, Parsons, Raines, Rice, Robertson, Sullivan, and Wolf in the affirmative, and Higgins, Pound, Parker, Mullin, Smelzer, and Stapleton, all Republicans, in the negative.

Mr. Ainsworth moved a call of the House on the New-York City Police Reorganization bill of Mr. O'Grady, which is the same as Senator Lexow's.

After proceedings under the call had been dispensed with, Mr. O'Grady moved that speeches upon the bill be limited to five minutes. Afterward, upon objection made by Mr. Foley, the motion was withdrawn.

In opening the discussion upon the bill, Mr. Stanchfield offered amendments providing that those in the Police Department in New-York City be accorded the right of appeal, and that no officer could be tried twice upon the same charge. The amendments, Mr. Stanchfield said, were the same as those embodied in the bill in the Senate. This Mr. Pavey denied. The amendments had been stricken out in the Senate.

Mr. Stanchfield continued that the reorganization bill was the legitimate child of the Power of Removal bill. Still, that being so, if this Power of Removal bill were to come up in the House to-morrow there would not be twenty-five votes in favor of it. Mr. Stanchfield accused the majority of being mechanical automatons, sitting within the House to do one man's will. The caucus had been held yesterday, and it had been decided to support the bill without amendment. "Where are the independent men who refused to abide by the decision of the caucus?" asked Mr. Stanchfield. "Where are the men who believe in fair play? The courts of record of New-York City should have the right to say whether or not a policeman had been dismissed justly." Any man in the circle would probably make a good Police Commissioner for New-York, but where was the man who did not have friends whom he would recognize before a stranger?

The second amendment, Mr. Stanchfield said, was only along the lines of justice. The right of appeal was but an honest one, but there was no denial of the fact that a police officer should not have the injustice heaped upon him of being tried twice for the same offense. In criminal law, it was not allowed, and surely a police officer in New-York should be accorded as much justice, as the lowest criminal in a court of law. The members had recognized the right of certain people to the right of representation and appeal during the session. In all justice the amendments should be adopted.

Mr. Blake then offered an amendment covering the amendments offered by Mr. Stanchfield, and further providing for the payment of the salary of a police officer who had been found innocent of the charges preferred against him, and for his reinstatement. Mr. Blake claimed that the bill as it stood was unconstitutional. No one, he said, could believe that the Legislature could pass a law that would refuse to any one the right to appeal to a higher body.

The call had gone forth that the bill should pass, said Mr. Donnelly, and he did not suppose that anything he could say would stop for a moment the tide of Republicanism in favor of the measure. His father for twenty-five years had been a policeman in New-York City, and his fidelity to his trust was only equaled by his love for his family.

Mr. Donnelly compared the subsequent developments since the passage of the Power of Removal bill to the "Julius Caesar" of Shakespeare. The Republicans had had a change of heart because of it. Now the Republicans were looking to each other and laying the blame on each other, while T. C. Platt, like Caesar, as he felt cruelly stabbed by Strong, cried in despairing manner. The police should certainly be given a chance to defend themselves from the attacks of enemies.

Mr. Bullard then accused the Democrats of being inconsistent. They had voted for the Power of Removal bill, while he had not, because he did not think it a good bill.

This, Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader, denied, and referred Mr. Bullard to the record.

Mr. Bell could not, he said, allow the bill to pass without protesting against such legislation. It has been said that the Republican Party was on trial. The party was not on trial in this matter. The trial ended thirty years ago. No man could now stand here and say that the Republican Party would not give the right to any man to appeal. The people were mistaken in the police force of New-York City. The mem-

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THE SILVER REPUBLICANS TRIUMPH

A Declaration from Kansas Which Leans Toward Free Coinage—The Silver Democrats of Texas Speak.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 25.—The Republican State League met here to-day with an attendance of 1,000 delegates. The afternoon session was taken up over a contest for the Presidency of the league between H. J. Bone of Clark and Charles F. Scott of Allen Counties. Scott was elected by 40 majority. Bone was supported by the friends of Gov. Morrill.

The Committee on Resolutions deliberated for six hours, finally agreeing upon the following statement covering the money question:

"The Republican party brought prosperity to the country through its foreign and financial policy, and it will bring back a monetary policy and a coinage system which will immediately add to our revenue the product of our own mines and restore silver to its old place as one of the money metals."

Other resolutions condemned the policy of the Democratic Party and declared against further tinkering with the tariff. In the mention to-day of Harrison, McKinley, and Reed as Presidential candidates, the latter's name evoked the greatest applause. Congressman Dolliver of Iowa spoke to-night. He advocated the financial policy enunciated by the last Republican National Convention.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 25.—The silver men of the Legislature held a caucus to-night, at which they declared themselves unequivocally in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This action is expected to lead, within the next two years, to a permanent split in the Democracy of Texas. Ex-United States Senaotr John Reagan has established himself as the leader of the new silver party, and it is believed he will be nominated for Governor in 1896. The caucus to-night decided to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives pledging the Texas Democracy to the sixteen-to-one doctrine, to issue a proclamation asking the people of Texas to rally to their support, and to make arrangements for calling a silver conference this Summer to declare for free coinage.

Plans of Iowa Silver Men.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 25.—As a result of the disappointment of the free-silver Democrats at the outcome of the Democratic conference yesterday, they have determined to call a State convention of bimetallists, to meet in this city early in June, and measures are being taken to secure the attendance of Congressman Bryan, Senator Wolcott, and other prominent free-silver men.

A DISASTROUS TEXAS HAILSTORM

Corn and Cotton Ruined, Cattle Killed, Buildings Demolished and Railroad Traffic Interrupted.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 25.—A terrible hailstorm swept through adjoining counties last evening. A courier from Lyttle, twelve miles south of here, reports that town and a strip of country five miles wide, extending through Wilson, Bexar, and Medina Counties, completely devastated by the storm.

The damage to corn and cotton crops alone is estimated at $50,000, while the damage to buildings will amount to not less than $150,000.

The storm came from the northwest, and the hailstones came down by the million for twenty minutes, covering the ground to a depth of two feet. The hailstones are reported as large as hens' eggs, and the International and Great Northern Railroad was blocked with them. It was necessary for section hands to clear the track before trains could be run over that part of the line. The hailstones came down with such force that they fairly made sieves of frame houses. Large numbers of cattle were killed.

The storm did great damage to property at Castorville, Lacrosse, Eagle Lake, and Benton City, but no particulars have yet been received from those places. There was no loss of life, so far as reported, although many persons were injured by the impact of the hailstones.

MRS. PARNELL'S CONDITION IMPROVING

She Is Able to Take Food and to Recognize Friends.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 25.—Mrs. Parnell improved to-day. Through the morning she was in much the same state as last night, but as the afternoon progressed she appeared brighter. She recognized Edward Slevin of New-York, who was Superintendent of Ironsides for many years. She is able to take light food.

The Comstock Changes Hands.

The control of the Comstock Tunnel Company changed yesterday, when President Theodore Sutro sold his stock to Franklin Leonard and others. President Sutro, Secretary and Treasurer Otto Loewengard, Julius A. Stursberg, Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Wheaton B. Kunhardt resigned as Directors, and were succeeded by Mr. Leonard, R. Hobart Smith, H. H. Truman, and Gordon Macdonald.

Mr. Leonard was chosen President and Mr. Macdonald Treasurer of the company, which has a capital of $4,000,000.

Mr. Sutro said: "In retiring from the management of the company, I desire to say that the affairs are in such a condition, from both a financial and legal standpoint, that it ought to be an easy matter for the new management to make the company not only self-sustaining, but also to bring it to a state whereby it will prove profitable to the stock and bond holders."

Three Cadet Appointments Illegal.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Attorney General has ordered a decision adverse to certain Congressmen who were late in filling vacancies at the Naval Academy under a clause in the last Naval Appropriation bill which became a law March 2.

In three cases the formal appointments reached the Navy Department after the official life of the Congressmen and the Congress expired March 4 at noon.

Congressman O'Neil of Massachusetts handed the appointment of his son to Assistant Secretary McAdoo at 9 o'clock the night of March 4, and two other appointments did not appear until March 5. Attorney General Olney holds that the appointments are not valid, because they were not completed until after the power of appointment ceased to exist.

Speculator John C. Allen Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—John C. Allen, a well-known broker, speculator, and turfman, who, with a force of twenty telegraph operators, sheet writers, and board markers, occupies the top floor of the building at Main and Seneca Streets, was arrested this morning by detectives on the charge of grand larceny preferred by Theodore Metzgar of Elmira, who lost money in wheat through Allen. The amount involved is about $2,000. Allen was at once arraigned before a Police Justice, who, by request of his attorney, postponed the hearing until April 30. Allen was allowed to go on $2,000 bail.

Struck for Ice Water.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 25.—The workmen in the Cohansey Glass Company's tank furnace wanted ice water to drink when the warm days set in. They wanted it so badly that they demanded it of the firm, but the firm declined to supply it. Because the cooling draught was not forthcoming the men struck this afternoon. Five hundred men are out.

A Trolley Victim in West Orange.

ORANGE, N. J., April 25.—Pietro Christiano, a son of Salvetto Christiano of 40 White Street, while playing in West Oronge, was struck and instantly killed by a trolley car of the Orange and Newark line. The motorman and conductor were arrested.

Gov. Mitchell's Nephew Murdered.

BRAIDENTOWN, Fla., April 25.—Thomas A. Mitchell, a nephew of Gov. Mitchell, was shot and killed by Perry Hand. Mrs. Hand had deserted her husband and resided with Mitchell, who was unmarried.

WHY HE CHOSE DEATH

Did McCabe Dread to Become a Witness?

WOULD HAVE BEEN CALLED

Elihu Root Meant to Put Him on the Stand Before Senate Committee

KNEW FIRE DEPARTMENT WORKINGS

The Former Assistant Chief Who Killed Himself Yesterday Had Told Some Things to Gen. La Grange.

FACTS REVEALED TO MR. ROOT, TOO

The Suicide Followed the Receipt of a Letter Asking McCabe to Meet the Lawyer.

John McCabe, formerly Second Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, committed suicide yesterday morning, while in the house of the Milholland Club, at 111 Clinton Place, by shooting himself in the right temple with a revolver. His death was almost instantaneous.

Had he lived, he would have been called to-day as a witness in the Senatorial investigation of charges of bribery.

The incidents connected with this investigation were advanced as giving a theory for his motive in shooting himself. He knew facts he could not reveal. He would not perjure himself. Death he took as the escape. This is the theory of those who know the facts in the case.

Mr. McCabe frequented the clubhouse, as, since his retirement from the Fire Department on a pension over two years ago, he had not been engaged in any active business. He lived with his wife and one son, sixteen years old, at 78 Washington Place, which is only a few blocks from the Milholland Club.

McCabe entered the clubhouse at about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning and chatted with those of the members who were in the rooms. After the suicide those with whom he talked, recalled the fact that McCabe was not in his usually cheerful mood, but was rather moody and appeared depressed. On entering the clubroom he had taken off his coat and hat and placed them on a table. Then he seated himself in a chair by a window and sat there with his feet perched upon the window sill. At noon the only other person in the rooms with McCabe was George Williamson of 86 Barrow Street. McCabe had been seated at the window without talking for nearly an hour. Suddenly he rose to his feet and looking at his watch said to Williamson: "Why, it's after 12 o'clock."

These were the last words he spoke. He walked hurriedly into a small anteroom in the rear of the main parlor of the club. In a few moments Williamson was startled by hearing the sharp report of a pistol-shot, followed by the fall of a heavy body. Looking up, he saw a thin whiff of smoke coming out of the anteroom. He hurried into the room and was horrified to find McCabe lying senseless and motionless on the floor. A revolver was near his right hand, and there was a stream of blood flowing from a bullet wound in his right temple. Williamson rushed out of the clubhouse and ran with all speed to the office of Dr. W. E. Forrest, in Waverley Place, and returned with the doctor. A brief examination showed that the ex-Fire Chief was dead, and Dr. Forest said that he could have lived but a few minutes after receiving the wound.

Mr. McCabe was to have been a witness—possibly the first to be called to-day—at the investigation by the Special Committee of the State Senate into the charges of corruption in connection with the Fire Department legislation, made by the New-York Press. He was to have been put in the witness chair by Editor Quigg, and questioned as to his knowledge concerning the alleged raising of a fund for corrupt use at Albany.

Elihu Root, who is the attorney for The Press in this investigation before the Senators, has been the legal adviser of McCabe. When Henry D. Purroy, as a Fire Commissioner, forced McCabe out of the department Mr. Root was the attorney who fought for the fireman until the Supreme Court restored him. That was in 1887. When the split came in the Republican ranks in this city, and the Milholland organization was formed, McCabe joined the Milholland organization. Gen. O. H. La Grange, who is now a Fire Commissioner, was also a Milholland man who figured prominently in that organization.

The two became well acquainted, and it is now claimed that Mr. McCabe communicated to Gen. La Grange certain information concerning the raising of a fund to aid in securing legislation at Albany.

As Mr. McCabe spoke of these matters, they were represented to be hearsay evidence, and were general statements lacking in details. Just what they were Commissioner La Grange will be asked to tell in the witness chair before the Senate investigators.

Gen. La Grange communicated some of these statements to Mr. Root, the counsel in the case.

When Mr. Root heard these statements from the Commissioner he sent for McCabe and questioned him on the subject.

McCabe told Mr. Root what he had told Gen. La Grange, and some other things which had not figured in his conversations with the General. Whether he told Mr. Root all that he knew is, according to the statements of those who have been at work on this case, doubted. However, from such "leads" as he gave Mr. Root, the case was followed until it was ascertained that McCabe would be a valuable witness. He had not been subpoenaed, for the reason that the committee of which Mr. O'Connor is Chairman refused to give blank subpoenas to the prosecution, but had insisted on knowing the names of witnesses as the subpoenas were given out.

At about midnight Wednesday, or twelve hours before McCabe shot himself, informa-

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GIRLS HURT AT A MONTREAL FIRE

They Are Compelled to Jump from the Windows of MacDonald's Tobacco Factory —Some Reported Killed.

MONTREAL, April 25.—Many persons were injured and it is feared a number were killed this evening during a fire which caused a loss of $250,000 at the MacDonald tobacco factory at Hochelaga, a suburb of Montreal.

Eleven persons, injured by jumping from windows, were in the hospitals at 1 o'clock.

The physicians in charge say that several of the number are likely to die before morning.

Following is a list of the injured, so far as can be learned:

BEAUCHAMP, ROSANA; collarbone broken, and internally injured.
BLONIN, NAPOLEON; left arm and leg fractured.
CHAPUT, DELPHIS; both legs fractured; will die.
FONTIN, ADELE; internally injured.
GAGNON, JOSEPH, fireman; leg fractured.
GELINAS, MAY; badly bruised.
GUILLMETTE, ETIENNE; badly bruised.
PEIRIER, MARY; badly bruised.
SENET, ZERAPHIN; back broken.
THIBAUDEAU, ALPHONSE; back broken.

MacDonald's tobacco factory is the largest of its kind in Canada, covering several acres of ground on Ontario Street, in Hochelaga.

The fire, which started about 6 o'clock in the tower of the main building, made rapid progress, and in a short time the whole upper portion of the building was in flames. The place was crowded with employes, many of them girls, who were finishing their day's work and preparing to leave for their homes.

Exit was cut off and many of the girls were forced to jump from the upper floors to save their lives. Ambulances were called and several girls were removed to the hospital badly injured.

The loss will reach $750,000, and there is no insurance. The factory is the property of W. C. MacDonald. The fire was under control at 1 o'clock.

CHURCH PROPERTY IN DANGER

Unless Archbishop Kenrick Makes a Will the Catholic Church May be Deprived of Millions.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—The visit of Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia to this city has occasioned considerable speculation in Catholic circles. It was learned to-day that his mission here is to induce old Archbishop Kenrick to make a will.

According to Catholic rules of government, all church buildings, land, and property are held in fee simple by the Archbishop, and very serious consequences might arise from his dying intestate. It is said that he did make a will years ago, but it was somehow misplaced, and no trace of it can be found. The Archbishop is now in his ninetieth year, and is not at all times rational.

He has a large number of relatives in Ireland and this country, who, in the event of his sudden death, might come in possession of all the property. Millions of dollars are involved and the clergy and people are very uneasy.

POE'S "TAMERLANE" SOLD AT AUCTION

For Four Hundred Dollars Less than It Brought Three Years Ago.

BOSTON, Mass., April 25.—Poe's "Tamerlane," the anonymous first book of poems which he published, was sold at the auction rooms of Libbie & Co., Washington Street, this afternoon to a representative of Dodd, Mead & Co., New-York, for $1,450.

This copy, the only known companion of which is in the British Museum, was found three years ago in this city, and, in spite of its unattractiveness, was sold at the same auction rooms for $1,550 to the same New-York firm. This firm then sold it to Mr. George T. Maxwell, whose collection of books was put up at auction this week. Mr. Maxwell, desirous to prepare the rare volume again for the market, sent it abroad to be bound in the richest form.

Omission of Date May Prevent Trial.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—The omission of a date may prevent being tried the cases against the officers and agents of the Fidelity and Columbia Building and Loan Associations, both of which are in the hands of receivers. The discovery was made in Judge F. H. Collier's branch of the Criminal Court to-day, and an adjournment was taken until to-morrow.

The accused are Harrison Dingman, President; Andrew Wall, Vice President, and R. Priest, W. M. Henry, F. J. Holman, R. R. Friest, W. M. Henry, F. J. Holman, R. Haight, and George Becker of this city.

"Bill" Cook in Albany Penitentiary.

ALBANY, April 25.—"Bill" Cook, train-robber and desperado, arrived here from the West to-day to serve a sentence of forty-five years in the Albany Penitentiary for general outlawry. The prisoner had twenty companions.

At the station was a large crowd of persons anxious to see the famous outlaw. The other prisoners attracted no attention.

The prisoners will be scattered about in the workshops at the penitentiary, so as to prevent them from conspiring to escape.

Lord Douglas Released.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 25.—The complaint sworn to before a Justice of the Peace on which Lord Douglas was arrested for insanity was withdrawn this morning before the case came up in the Superior Court. There being nothing upon which to base the proceedings, the Judge at once discharged the prisoner.

Mrs. Grant's Visit to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Mrs. U. S. Grant, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and her granddaughter, Miss Rosa Sartoris, left to-day for Chicago. They will be the guests of the Chicago Press Club, and will attend the birthday celebration in memory of Gen. Grant, to be held in the Auditorium.

Letters for Admiral Meade's Fleet.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The Navy Department announces that letters for Admiral Meade's fleet may be addressed as follows: For the Atlanta, the Raleigh, and the Cincinnati, at Key West; for the New-York and the Columbia, at New-York City; for the Minneapolis, at Norfolk; and for the Montgomery, at Mobile.

Safe Blowers Make a Big Haul.

MIFFLINTOWN, Penn., April 25.—Noah Hertzler's store at Port Royal was robbed early this morning. The safe was blown open and generally ransacked. Money and negotiable securities were taken to the amount of $10,000. Many other valuable papers were also carried away.

Massachusetts Elects a Treasurer.

BOSTON, April 25.—In the Legislature today the vote for State Treasurer resulted as follows: Whole number of votes, 235; necessary to choice, 118; E. P. Shaw of Newburyport had 190; James S. Grinnell of Greenfield, 39; scattering, 6. Shaw was declared elected.

MRS. BAKER IS UNTIRING

She and Her Friends Striving to Clear Mr. Baker's Name.

SHE CALLS AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Visits Commissioner Andrews and Gives Him the Particular of Defaulter Seely's Charges.

MRS. BAKER'S REQUEST OF THE BANK

Shoe and Leather Institution to Have a New Clerical Force, Mr. Hiltner Says.

The family and friends of the late Frederick Baker are not relaxing their labors or leaving a stone unturned in their efforts to solve the mystery surrounding his death, and prove, if possible, the falsity of the charges brought against him by Seely, the former bookkeeper of the Shoe and Leather Bank.

Mrs. Baker and Miss Baker called upon Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday, at his office at Police Headquarters, and were closeted with him for an hour or more. They gave him the particulars regarding the case, and were questioned carefully as to all the important points connected with it.

The New-York Times published on Tuesday the exclusive news of the efforts being mad by Mrs. Baker and her daughter and the friends of the family to clear the name of the late Mr. Baker of the imputations resting on it. It was published that Mrs. Baker had called on Mayor Strong, who referred her to Police Commissioner Andrews, and on Vice President Hiltner at the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

The further efforts of Mrs. Baker's friends are published to-day. These friends tell of President Crane's visit to Seely at Chicago, of his long private talk with the self-confessed defaulter, and of the subsequent refusal of Seely to tell the police or the public much that was definite in relation to his thefts from the bank.

The friends of Mr. Baker say the death of Vice President Pease and the dismissal of Cashier Van Vleck, Assistant Cashier W. R. Crane, and Receiving Teller Lampman will hamper them in getting evidence in the suit of the bank against the Baker estate.

There is also told to-day the story of the insurance policies on the life of Mr. Baker.

VISITS COMMISSIONER ANDREWS.

Mrs. Baker Talks with Him—Will Look into the Case.

Mrs. Baker gave to Commissioner Andrews yesterday certain facts in her possession which she claims are of the utmost importance. She was made hopeful by the assurance of the Commissioner that he would begin an investigation at once, and would be glad to aid in clearing up the mystery surrounding the case.

It has been five months since the death of Mr. Baker, and Mrs. Baker, relying, she says, upon the promises of the bank authorities and trusting them to work out the case, has but just urged the police authorities of New-York to take the matter in hand. But for their own interest in the subject the police officials would not have known of the great defalcation at the time.

Much indignation was expressed at Headquarters because the robbery was not reported to the local police. Inspector McLaughlin said it was two days after the flight of Seely that he first learned of the crime from a "ticker," and that he sent several detectives from the Central Office to the bank, but they were not wanted. They were told that the case was in the hands of the bank's attorneys, and that the police would be notified if their services were needed. Inspector McLaughlin could not therefore assign any one to the case, and the only help the police were allowed to give was the sending of Detective Nugent to bring Seely home.

In the light of subsequent events his trip to Chicago was proving a very important service to the prosecution. Mrs. Baker's friends are working on several clues, which they believe are likely to find satisfactory solution in the course of a few days.

WHAT MRS. BAKER SOUGHT.

She Would Have the Bank Directors Release Her Property.

Mrs. Baker's friends say that as incorrect reasons have been imputed to her for visiting the Shoe and Leather Bank and asking for an interview with the Vice President, for the purpose of securing a hearing before the Directors, it is but fair to state that she did not ask Mr. Hiltner to arrange this meeting for the purpose of proving her husband's innocence. She desired to lay before the Directors her request that the part of her own and her children's property—which the Shoe and Leather Bank declines to care for by refusing to allow her to meet the accruing indebtedness with the income from the rents of the general property—should be relieved by the officers and Directors from the lis pendens which they have placed upon it. Mrs. Baker said yesterday:

"I did not ask for a settlement of any part of the matter, which is, I most sincerely hope, to come before a judge and jury, and not as the motion made by the lawyers of the Shoe and Leather Bank calls for, that the case be taken from the courts and placed before a referee. I desire to have the utmost publicity given to the investigation of Seely's statements, and those made by Mr. Pease, the former Vice President of the bank, (now dead,) and others of its officials and Directors.

"I wish to get the opportunity to have Crane, the former paying teller, and Van Vleck, the cashier, (who have since been discharged,) brought back to this city and properly examined and cross-examined in open court, so that at least a portion of the truth may be brought out from this plot to ruin the reputation of an honest and upright man, who is now dead, and cannot protect himself, and whose pure

and upright character has been established in this city for more than fifty years.

"It was his misfortune to have been a depositor in the Shoe and Leather Bank when he intrusted in good faith our money to the hands of men who have now acknowledged their dishonest appropriation of the moneys of its depositors for many years. I have received no satisfaction as yet from the Shoe and Leather Bank's officers in regard to my just request.

"If I had imagined that we would be so unjustly treated by the bank as we have been, we would not have signed any stipulations without the bank's lawyers having first gotten an order from the court, and this my attorney has informed me they could not in all probability have succeeded in doing under the existing circumstances."

INTEREST IN BROOKLYN.

President Crane Criticised by a Resident of Jamaica.

In Brooklyn there is almost as much interest manifested in the case of Aymar as in New-York, for the friends of the Bakers believe that the final result of his conviction will be a complete vindication of Mr. Baker.

The Seelys, the Hollenbecks, the Bennetts, the Peases, the Cranes, the Aymars, the Lampmans, all live in Brooklyn or its suburb, Jamaica, and as they were all identified with the bank, it is but natural that the public across the river feel the liveliest desire to hear the developments that are sure to follow the indictment of Aymar.

An old resident of Jamaica, L. I., who, on Sunday last, knew of the dismissal of Receiving Teller Lampman, denounced President Crane for his injustice, not only to Lampman, but to Seely and to Aymar. These three men had been Mr. Crane's close personal friends, and he had not been courageous enough, the Jamaica resident said, to protect two of them from arrest, or let them go quietly away, as he did Ray Crane. It was true that he had been willing to permit a dismissal to be given to Aymar for drunkenness, and it was also true that if he had been able to control the matter Aymar would not now be in Ludlow Street Jail. His critic also scored him for his want of knowledge of the characters of his two friends, Seely and Aymar, after having known them from boyhood up.

Mr. Crane refused to believe Seely played the races, and frequented pool rooms. He indignantly denied it, and declared him to be a most exemplary man in every respect.

"Nothing could be further from the truth," he said, "than to accuse Seely of such immoral practices," and it was not until Seely stated to him and others at Chicago that he played the races and lost his money that President Crane would consent to accept the statement as the truth. Seely's fondness for liquor was then manifested to the astonished bank President for the first time, for he admitted that he revealed himself to MacFarland, his betrayer, while under the influence of whisky.

MR. CRANE'S TALK WITH SEELY

The Defaulter Has of Late Had Very Little to Say.

At the time Seely's defalcation became known to the public President Crane did not put the matter immediately into the hands of the police, and was unwilling to trust Seely's person to the sole custody of Detective Nugent, who was sent to Chicago to bring him back.

He went himself and had a four hours' uninterrupted conversation with him. He remained at Seely's side until the latter's arrival in New-York.

Seely was spoken of by President Crane as a retiring, silent young man of great modesty, who was in poor physical condition, and pecuniarily was struggling along on the small yearly salary of $1,800.

When Aymar was arrested Mr. Crane said almost the identical words concerning him that he spoke of Seely, and was just as much astonished to learn that this second protégé of his had taken the money of depositors.

Mr. Crane has the most exalted opinion of Mr. Lampman, whose family is socially connected with his at Jamaica, and he is entirely innocent of any knowledge of the causes of his dismissal.

It is believed by Mr. Baker's friends that Mr. Crane in his four hours' talk with Seely in Chicago caused his lips to be closed thereafter. Seely is naturally a talkative, even voluable man, and his former associates have frequently expressed surprise that he is now so averse to seeing newspaper reporters.

His opinion of himself is such that, ordinarily, he would be pleased to see his name in the newspapers in connection with interviews which he might dictate, but he has adhered to his declaration made when he went into the penitentiary, that he did not wish to see the reporters. On Sunday last, the day after Aymar's defalcation was made public, there were seventeen or eighteen reporters at the Kings County Penitentiary trying to persuade Keeper Hayes to let them interview Seely, but that official refused, and could not be influenced to send for Seely.

While he objected on the ground of prison discipline and of his duty, it is very certain that if he had not known Seely's feelings in the matter so well, he would have sent for him.

To one reporter the Warden said that Seely had seen a friend of his at the regular visiting time on Saturday, and was then informed of the arrest of his brother-in-law.

Seely is kept fully informed of all that is going on at the bank by his kindred, who visit him regularly. He knew of Vice President Pease's death the day it occurred, through this means, as he did later of the dismissal of Van Pelt.

When Pease died, an effort was made to get Seely to give some statement regarding the Baker case, but he would say no more than that he knew he was dead. The friends of Baker much regretted the death of Vice President Pease, upon whose cross-examination in court they had counted as one of the means they expected to use in their effort to exonerate Baker. Seely would not speak, even when told that worry over his conduct was given as the cause of Pease's death.

Mr. Pease, it will be remembered, died at the end of February, and at his funeral, held on March 1, at his mansion on Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, the aged Dr. Cuyler, formerly pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, surprised the gathering by following the Rev. Dr. Gregg's sermon in a denial made on behalf of the family of the published statement that Mr. Pease was in any way responsible for the conduct of the Institution of which he was Vice President up to the time of his death.

"That calamity," said the preacher, "cost him much pain and labor, but it did not cost him his life."

It is a fact, nevertheless, that it was only a few days after the sentencing of Seely to jail that his illness took a serious turn, and he never rallied.

Mr. Pease left a large fortune, which was inherited by his wife and daughter. The latter is a young lady in society, and only a week or two ago became the owner of a splendid saddle horse and a pair of costly driving horses. She is now a member of the Riding and Driving School at Flatbush and Vanderbilt Avenues, and her equipage and horses are the admiration of all who have seen them.

MR. BAKER'S LIFE INSURANCE.

Difficulty Mrs. Baker Has in Collecting Some of the Policies.

Among the companies in which Mr. Baker insured thirty years ago was the Mutual Life. His first policy was taken out in it in 1865, the second in 1880. Both these therefore were paid-up policies of many years' standing. The company settled with the family after Mr. Baker's death.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of New-York paid three policies, the first taken out in 1876, the last in 1894, promptly.

Mr. Baker's reasons for taking out new policies in late years were that companies in which he had insured in earlier years had failed. This was true in the case of the Reserve Fund Life Union, National Alliance, Family Fund Society, Commercial Alliance, Hartford Life and Annuity, Massachusetts Relief Association, and several others. As soon as one would fail he would seek a better company and insure again.

At the time of his death, Mr. Baker held a policy for $10,000 in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of New-York. This company was the one which asked for and received permission from the sons of Mr. Baker to have an autopsy made. It had refused to pay, and will proceed to law about it.

The National Life of Hartford, from which Mr. Baker bought an incontestable policy, and upon which all the premiums are paid to date, has also refused to pay.

Mrs. Baker recently visited Hartford for the purpose of collecting this policy, and was received by D. S. Fletcher, the President. Her account of this interview is as follows:

"On entering Mr. Fletcher's office I introduced myself to a man seated at a desk, and said, after telling my business:

"'Here is the receipt for the premium paid to the agent of this company. D. M. Caldwell is your agent in New-York, I believe?'

"'We know nothing about any such person. No one in New-York is authorized to transact business for us.'

"'I would like to see the President of this company. Is he in?'

"'I am the President.'

"'You are the President of this company, and yet you say you never heard of Frederick Baker, nor heard that he held a policy in this company?'

"'Oh, well—I believe I have heard about it; but we do not recognize your claim. I did not sign that policy at the date of its issue. I was not the President.'

"'We sent you the proofs of death two months ago, and, not having had any word from you, supposed that everything was correct and that there would be no difficulty in collecting what is due to me, or I should not have taken this journey.'

"'We are not responsible for that. I know nothing about the proofs of death.'

"'Is it possible you have not received them?'

"'Oh, I believe I heard something about it.'

"'Then the proofs of death have been received?'

"'I believe so.'

"'Why did your company not send me any word in regard to this matter?'

"'Because you have no claims here.'

"'I would like to know as soon as possible what you intend to do about this payment?'

"You cannot know before ten days at least, as the matter will have to go before the Directors.'

"'Then, will I have to come here again, or will you send me word?'

"'We will send you word in regard to our decision.'"

It has been two months, Mrs. Baker said, since she visited Hartford, and she has had no word as yet about the insurance.

Mrs. Baker said that after leaving Mr. Fletcher she called on O. H. Blanchard, the former President of the National Life Association of Hartford, who signed the policy.

"He looked the policy over carefully, Mrs. Baker said, "and then declared: 'It is all correct. I don't see any reason why you should not get the money which this incontestible policy represents. I still believe in the honesty of Frederick Baker, as I have not seen the slightest evidence against him, and I know that during life he bore a magnificent reputation.

"'I can easily understand how an able lawyer like Mr. Baker would want incontestible policies, for he must have known of the difficulty encountered in collecting insurance moneys for some of his clients, no matter what were the causes of death. Any shrewd lawyer would have policies made out in that manner in order to avoid contests.'"

TO HAVE A NEW FORCE.

Mr. Hiltner Says the Bank Will Remove All Old Clerks.

At the National Shoe and Leather Bank yesterday business was going on briskly, as though nothing out of the usual had ever happened. It was learned from one of those in the institution that the deposits are growing week by week.

President John M. Crane spent the day at his desk, but the affairs of the bank were administered by Vice President John A. Hiltner. The President seemed to have little to do except to attend to his private business. Once in a while he nodded to a customer passing in or out.

It is said the question of the relation between Mr. Crane and the bank will be definitely decided to-day at the meeting of the Directors. There are four new Directors and eight old ones, but the new management yesterday expressed no doubt as to the outcome of the meeting to-day.

"Come in and see us after the meeting to-morrow," said Vice President Hiltner, with a smile, to all who inquired how long Mr. Crane would continue in his place of President.

Mr. Hiltner made the following statement in reference to the dismissal of Receiving Teller Clarence Lampman:

"There was no charge or implication of a charge resting upon Clarence Lampman, the receiving teller who was dismissed this week; there is no suspicion against any of the other employes of the bank, but at the same time it is only fair for me to say that I propose, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization of the bank that has been mapped out, to have an entirely new clerical force as fast as the changes can be properly made."

The prospect of a general upheaval has not increased the cheerfulness among the old clerks at the bank. Some of them were disposed to talk indignantly, alleging it was unfair to dismiss those against whom there was no complaint.

"We will have a terrible time getting work elsewhere," said one of the old clerks ruefully.

J. S. T. STRANAHAN 87 YEARS OLD

Owing to His Attack of Grip He Could Celebrate His Birthday Only by Sitting Up in Bed.

James S. T. Stranahan, who is known as Brooklyn's first citizen, and who has been confined to his room for months, was eighty-seven years old yesterday, but owing to his weak condition he was unable to see any of his friends outside of his own immediate family.

A year ago, when he was eighty-six years old, he spent the anniversary at his office at the Atlantic Dock, but yesterday he was just able to sit up in bed for a short time.

Mr. Stranahan has lived in Brooklyn fifty-one years, going there in 1844, and since then he has been one of the most conspicuous figures in politics, society, and educational and other public affairs.

Mr. Stranahan is very weak, but it is hoped that with warm weather he will again be able to be out. He was, up to the time of his attack of grip, actively engaged in business, but since then his physician has objected to his devoting any time to work.

He rallied about the 1st of April, and felt so well that he sent for his lawyer to attend to some law business, but the exertion was too much, and left him in his former weakened condition.

Mr. Stranahan still maintains his humor, and occasionally tells some of his old stories to his wife and doctor. One of his old-time jokes was to tell his friends that he was born in 1808, the same year that three of the greatest rascals who ever lived were born, referring in a pleasant way to Louis Napoleon, Jefferson Davis, and Andrew Johnson.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Jessmore, (British,) Raines, Tampico, April 16, with mdse., to William Johnstone & Co., (Limited.) Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. Had moderate weather.

SS Britannic, (British,) Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day at 1:20 A. M.

"1806 Laundry Soap." Colgate & Co., established 1806.

ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION

The Association for Its Advancement Discusses Methods.

DR. SARGENT TALKS ON CHARTS

How to Better Care for the Development of the Young a Chief Feature of the Addresses.

The tenth annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Physical Education opened yesterday morning in a large lecture hall of the Teachers' College, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Tenth Avenue, with a representative attendance of men and women interested in the subject, instructors from this and other cities.

Dr. D. F. Lincoln opened the morning meeting with a paper advocating individual anthropometry. He advised the taking of measurements, &c., in families. A falling off in weight is often a premonition of sickness in children.

Dr. Edward Mussey Hartwell of Boston suggested a new line of thought regarding the different treatment of boys and girls in the schools.

"Nature," he said, "has a much more difficult task in creating a male of the human race than a female. There are more boys still born, more boys who die on the day of birth, and during the first year. In physical and mental development during the early part of their lives girls are from one to two years ahead of the boys, and it is because of that that nervous affections come earlier to the girl. During the days of their early education there is danger that both the boy and girl may be permanently injured without careful treatment, the former mentally and the latter physically.

"The boy, being behind the girl in mental development, is in danger of being forced in his studies, and the physical conformation of the girl must be considered in a selection of desks and seats.

"Her legs are shorter than the boy's, and her seat must be lower; her trunk is longer, and her desk must be higher; and her arms being shorter, there must be less space between the seat and desk. Cases of curvature of the spine are more frequent in girls than in boys from a lack of these precautions. Girls' bones are less firm than the boys', and more easily pressed out of shape."

These remarks were particularly interesting to many of the women instructors present, who said that the facts showed plainly the need of adjustable desks in all schools. Desks of this kind will be exhibited in the course of the exercises tomorrow.

Another topic that Dr. Hartley touched upon was stuttering. It occurred three times among boys to once among girls, and is unknown among children of kindergarten age who have not commenced reading exercises. It is caused by training the lips before the respiratory organs, he said, and might often be cured by breathing exercises. It is caused by inverting natural laws. The nerve centres controlling the respiratory organs develop before those controlling the lips, and should be trained first.

The close of the morning session was marked by a somewhat heated discussion among the advocates of anthropometry.

"They are making us perfect asinine beings, perfectly asinine beings," said Dr. D. A. Sargent. There were a number of anthropometric charts introduced, of the deductions of which he did not approve. It was impossible to act upon any of the data for many years to come, he asserted, and he made remarks upon running into print with one's ideas in a way that was warmly taken up by B. H. Bayer of the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

A peremptory call to order and luncheon put a stop to remarks that could not have been called strictly impersonal.

After interesting reports on bibliography and the classification of books in libraries, the afternoon session was opened by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, with a most interesting paper upon the value of strength tests in exercise. It was illustrated by charts, which showed the strength of the body by measurements. An instrument invented by Dr. Kellogg to take these measurements was on exhibition.

"It does no good," Dr. Kellogg said, "to take the measurements of a man's body unless he can be seen by the instructor. Measurements might be taken of a dead man or of a paralytic. There are newer charts that show a straight line, or perfectly even development. Groups of muscles sometimes become almost worthless from disuse, as can be seen in hollow chests and round shoulders. Muscles that are weakest must be made to do twice the work. It is not an unusual thing to see a young woman gain strength and a more symmetrical development in a month.

"It takes less than a minute to make out the exercise prescription for the patient with this instrument. The general condition of the patient is also considered."

Many interesting comparisons were made, women always appearing inferior to the men proportionately in strength. While there is a tendency to right-handedness among people, Dr. Kellogg has also found a decided tendency to left-leggedness, a fact other physical educators present had noticed.

"A Diagram of Working Capacity and Resistance as Manifested in Gymnastic Exercises" was read by C. J. Enebuskl; "How Boys Grow," by Schuyler B. Moom, and "The Hygiene of Bodily Culture," by Dr. E. M. Schaffer. Dr. J. W. Seaber presided.

The evening session, which began at 8 o'clock, was devoted to business. After the reports of officers and committees had been read, it was decided to continue the present officers in their places until a meeting which will be held in Boston during May, when national officers will be elected.

The present officers are: Jay W. Seaber, A. M., M. D., President; C. E. Ehinger, M. D., Treasurer; E. P. Lyon, Secretary; J. G. Smith, M. D., First Vice President; Amy Morris Homans, Second Vice President, and Talt McKenzie, M. D., Third Vice President.

Several minor amendments to the constitution were discussed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Charlotte, N. C., April 25.—The brick warehouse of Sanders & Blackwood, on College Street, burned this afternoon, causing a total loss of $100,000. The principal sufferers were Brown, Weddington & Co., hardware; Howell, Orr & Co., cotton brokers; Harrison Watts, W. K. Burwell, and H. G. Springs. The stores of J. W. Brown, J. T. Scarboro, J. A. Overcash, Southern Chemical Company, H. G. Link, Field Brothers, R. A. Duncan, W. H. Hoover, and the offices of J. H. Sloan & Co., were crushed in by falling walls. The insurance is about $75,000.

Wilkesbarre, Penn., April 25.—The boiler house at the Forty Fort Colliery of the Wyoming Coal Company was burned this morning. One of the boilers exploded after the fire had started, blowing itself out of place and into another boiler house, breaking a twelve-inch support under the breaker. A nest of fifteen boilers is temporarily incapacitated; loss, $10,000.

Burlington, N. J., April 25.—Three barns on the farm of Wallace Brock were burned with their contents; loss, $3,000. The dwelling and outbuildings belonging to Josephine Reeves, at Florence, were burned; loss, $2,800.

Maywood, N. J., April 25.—The hose house of the Maywood Fire Department was burned to-day, together with a new hose carriage and 1,500 feet of hose; loss, $4,100.

Cleveland, Ohio, April 25.—The lumber yards of F. B. Newton, on the upper flats, were burned; loss, $75,000; partly covered by insurance.

Long Island City, April 25.—The one-story frame building of the Ravenwood Boat Club was burned to-night. Loss, $1,000; covered by insurance.

A Dangerous Maniac Escapes.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 25.—Charles Lauer, a maniac, who ran amuck last August and shot several persons, escaped from the State Hospital for the Insane, on Forest Avenue, to-night.

He is still at large, and the police of this and a dozen other neighboring cities and towns are making a careful search for him.

Gone to the Governor for Action.

ALBANY, April 25.—Senator O'Connor's bill dividing the New-York City Department of Charities and Correction into two separate departments, was received in the Assembly to-day from the Senate for concurrence, and passed at once. The bill now goes to the Governor.

FOR POLICE COMMISSIONERS

The Mayor May Make Up the Board with Messrs. Andrews, Parker, Roosevelt, and Grant.

In regard to the membership of a bipartisan Police Board for this city, it is generally credited that the plans of Mayor Strong are fairly well determined upon, and that he has settled on those who are to fill the Commissionerships.

For the Democrats, Avery D. Andrews, already in office, will have, it is believed, for his colleague, Andrew D. Parker.

There seems no doubt that Theodore Roosevelt, to whom the Mayor offered a place on the board some time ago, will accept, and he may serve as President. He is a Republican.

For the remaining Republican members of the board, one hears the name of Col. Frederick Dent Grant mentioned again, and it is widely believed that he will become a Police Commissioner, filling the Republican complement.

There is, of course, some talk still of a man from the O'Brienites geting a place, but this is probably a deduction from the fact that Mayor Strong admitted some time ago that ex-Sheriff O'Brien could become a Police Commissioner did he so desire. The ex-Sheriff, it is conceded, is no longer to be considered. The name of Augustus S. Hutchins, one of his followers, has been mentioned as a possible candidate for the honor.

Col. Frederick Dent Grant, the oldest son of Gen. Grant, was born in St. Louis May 30, 1850. He was educated in the common schools until he was sixteen years old, and then received an appointment to West Point.

He was graduated with high honors, and, June 12, 1871, received the appointment of Second Lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry. With this command, he saw active service in the West, where the Indians were then very troublesome. Promotion was rapid. He was made a First Lieutenant, and, March 17, 1883, he was chosen by Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, then active in command, under the President, of the armies of the United States, to be aide-de-camp, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

He resigned in 1881, and Gen. Sheridan testified appreciation of his service and regret at his resignation in a general order, in which he thanked Col. Grant for the good soldierly qualities shown by him and earnestly wished him every success.

Col. Grant, soon after his resignation, was married to the daughter of H. H. Honore, a Chicago millionaire.

He was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State in 1887, but was defeated. President Harrison appointed him Minister to Austria-Hungary in 1889.

Col. Grant's home in this city is 245 West Seventy-fourth Street.

Andrew D. Parker was an Assistant District Attorney under De Lancey Nicoll during his first term. When Mr. Nicoll came up for re-election Mr. Parker favored John W. Goff, who was running on the People's ticket. Mr. Nicoll won, and Mr. Parker left the office. Since then he has been attending to his private practice.

HAD BEEN STEALING FOR YEARS

Paul Schulz, but for the Depression Two Years Ago, Would Have Escaped Detection and Become Rich.

TACOMA, Wash., April 25.—The stealings of Paul Schulz, the land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who recently committed suicide when the shortage in his accounts of more than $300,000 was likely to be discovered, extended through a period of several years.

In the ten years of service as land agent Schulz handled about $12,000,000 worth of railroad lands. Much of this land was sold on the five and ten year installment plan.

Railroad men assert that the only way by which a large amount of money could have been secured was to retain part of the payments made by these purchasers, giving them a receipt in full, but in the books crediting them with only what remained after deducting the sum kept. This could have been done without the knowledge of any other person in the office.

Schulz owed about $300,000. He even borrowed money of servants and street-car conductors. He owed his grocer and other tradesmen large bills. The money had been used principally in promoting the enterprises of which he was the backer.

For three years he had been trying to float the bonds of the Yakima Investment Company, owner of the great Sunnyside irrigation ditch in Yakima County. First there was an error in the bonds, to remedy which required considerable time. Then, in the financial depression of two years ago several attempts at negotiation failed. The issue of $750,000 was never sold, though a portion of it was hypothecated to secure loans. The company has assets of over $2,000,000.

Had these bonds been sold Schulz would have saved himself, as he had put large sums of money into the irrigation enterprise. This project was started four years ago by the railroad, on Mr. Schulz's recommendation, and later sold to the company which now owns it.

One of the charges made against Schulz, and which led to his dismissal, was the allegation that he was disposing of his irrigated lands at a rate which indicated that he was paying more attention to the affairs of his irrigation company than to the land department of the railroad.

This irrigation scheme was one of a number projected by Schulz for the development of the State, and his friends assert that had times remained normal he would have become one of the most successful and richest men in the State.

A Plea for Reduced Cotton Acreage.

GURDON, Ark., April 25.—Pursuant to resolutions adopted by the Anti-Cotton Growers' League, recently formed in this section, this year's acreage of cotton will be greatly reduced in proportion to that of preceding years. Many prominent agriculturists throughout this section are closely identified in the movement and are determined in their efforts to rule against enormous and unprofitable production of cotton.

In a circular addressed to the farmers, the operators of the league importune planters to direct their attention and combine every available effort toward a more lucrative plan of farming, suggesting that they ought now and forever to realize their independence of cotton and turn their attention to the production of grains and stock raising. It is estimated that the acreage throughout this section has been reduced exceeding, on an average, one-half of that planted last year.

Piazza Fell, Three Women Hurt.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25.—By the falling of a piazza this evning in the rear of Mrs. Bridget Healey's home, 356 Livingston Avenue, Miss Anna Healey, twenty-three years old, a niece of Mrs. Healey, who is on a visit here from Hoboken, N. J., received probably fatal injuries. Her skull was badly fractured, and she is suffering from internal injuries.

Mrs. Healey, who was seated on the piazza at the time, and a neighbor named Mrs. Kate Mullen, were also seriously injured, the former dislocating her knee cap, and the latter breaking her left ankle. The victims fell about twelve feet.

A. H. Reavey Dies in a Lodging House.

The man who died suddenly in the Arion lodging house, at 2,233 Third Avenue, Wednesday morning, proves to be Alexander H. Reavey, and not John Reber, as at first reported.

Reavey was at one time a lawyer with a large practice, but years ago, through domestic grief, his irregular habits, and other misfortunes, he lost his standing and latterly he lived a precarious life. He was fifty-six years old.

Women Rally to the Pastor's Support.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 25.—The women supporters of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer, the dismissed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, met to-day and agreed to contribute $100 per month toward the salary of their late pastor. Widdemer was engaged by the church as a supply until next November, but the Monmouth Presbytery recently dismissed him on charges that he was not permitted to refute.

Shot the Man Who Discharged Him.

DENISON, Texas, April 25.—Frank Yerger shot and mortally wounded Thomas Furr, the chief Missouri, Kansas and Texas check clerk to-day. Furr had discharged Yerger the day previous.

Scratch my Back

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FIRES IN WISCONSIN FORESTS

The Region Devastated Last Summer Again in Danger—Woods Are Dry as Tinder—Houses Burned.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, Wis., April 25.—Word was received here to-day that forest fires again prevail in the vicinity of Phillips, and it now looks as if the region devastated last Summer will suffer a second catastrophe.

The woods near Prentice are ablaze, and the homesteaders and farmers are rushing into the city for safety.

Several farmhouses were burned yesterday, and there seems to be no probability that the fires will abate.

The weather is hot and the woods and trees are as dry as tinder. Unless rain comes the fire will certainly create wide desolation.

The people of Prentice have made an organized effort to keep the flames from entering the city. All the fire appliances in the city are in readiness for immediate use.

The flames are about a quarter of a mile distant, and are burning slowly toward the city.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Krug—Mallitor.

GLEN COVE, L. I., April 25.—Miss Jane Mallitor, sister-in-law of ex-Sheriff James Norton, and Frank P. Krug of Newtown, L. I., were married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, this village, last evening. The church was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Rev. James McEnrae performed the ceremony

The bride was attired in a gown of white satin, trimmed with point lace. The maid of honor was Miss Annie Mullen. William Norton and John Murray were the ushers.

A reception was held after the church ceremony at ex-Sheriff Norton's home.

Among those who sent gifts to the bride and bridegroom were Mrs. Louis Walters, Paul O'Neill, ex-Supervisor Joseph Steinert of Oyster Bay, Philip Hirsch, Capt. William Allen, Joseph Smith, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bauman, District Attorney Daniel Noble, John Hahn, County Judge Garrett J. Garretson, Assistant District Attorney Charles A. Wadley, County Treasurer Joseph Dykes, Miss Annie Murray, Miss Rafter, Miss Lyons, Joseph Moran, Joseph Bermel, Mrs. Matthew J. Gardner, A. E. Turner, George Cook, and Mrs. Mullen.

After a Southern tour Mr. and Mrs. Krug will make their home in Glen Cove.

Hopping—Randall.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—The marriage of Miss Edith Randall, daughter of the late George D. Randall, to Charles M. Hopping took place last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Yereance, 134 Clinton Avenue. The parlors were very beautifully decorated with flowers, palms, and potted plants.

Miss Lily Randall, niece of the bride, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Essie Garrabrant, Miss Bessie Ball, and Miss Annie Krementz. George H. Bambridge, A. E. Lebkuecher, William A. Simonson, and Abram Van Houten were the ushers. The Rev. R. W. Sherman of St. Stephen's Church performed the ceremony.

Chapman—Copley.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Miss Lillie L. Copley and Dr. R. William Chapman were married last night at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. F. C. A. Jones. Clinton Wheeler McEwen, Edwin J. Stewart, Mortimer C. Munn, and Lewis Snyder were the ushers.

Miss H. Emma Copley, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor, and her other sister, May, and Miss Irene Chapman, the groom's sister, were bridesmaids. The bride wore a gown of handsome brocaded satin, with pearl and lace trimming.

De Montjau—Roehl.

Miss Etta Roehl, daughter of Hermann Roehl of New-Orleans, La., was married yesterday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Dreyfus, 45 East Ninety-second Street, to Emile Madier de Montjau, son of the late Mme. Fursch-Madi.

The Rev. Dr. G. H. S. Walpole, of the General Theological Seminary, officiated. The best man was Mr. Dreyfus.

Among the guests were Dr. Claude Collonge, M. Pol Plancon, M. and Mrs. Alfred Kayne, Mlle. Jeanne Verlé, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Roehl, and Mr. and Mrs. L. Dreyfus.

Denman—Sipp.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—The marriage of Miss Jeannette Sipp, only daughter of Mrs. Harriet F. Sipp, to William F. Denman of Elizabeth took place last night at the home of Mrs. Sipp, in Clark Street. Only relatives and intimate friends were present. The Rev. Dr. T. J. Lee of the First Reformed Church officiated. Joseph Blair was the best man. Miss Edith Redden was maid of honor.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Ursula Smith and Jeannette Blair.

Rylance—Coe.

WINSTED, Conn., April 25.—The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance of St. Mark's Church, New-York City, and Miss Ellen M. Coe, daughter of the late N. D. Coe, of this place, were married by the Rev. Richard Cobden, assistant rector of St. Mark's Church, New-York, at St. James's Episcopal Church, here, at 10:30 o'clock to-day. A reception followed from 2 to 4 P. M.

McKinstry—Lawyer.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 25.—W. D. McKinstry, New-York State Civil Service Commissioner and editor of The Watertown Daily Times, was married to-day to Miss Lawyer, daughter of J. Addison Lawyer, Treasurer of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

Marcus Moses Reinstated.

Marcus Moses, a Tammany Democrat, who was recently removed as a City Marshal by Mayor Strong, was reappointed yesterday and assigned to the Fifth Judicial District Court, where he was on duty prior to his removal.

His reinstatement is said to be due to the efforts of Salem H. Wales.

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WHY HE CHOSE DEATH

Continued from Page 1.

tion was given to him that Mr. Root proposed to summon him to-day and question him as to the matters which he had once discussed with Mr. Root, and also along other lines. There must have been some sleepless detectives working on this case, for Mr. Root was informed of the message to Mr. McCabe some time before the middle of the forenoon yesterday. Mr. Root determined to see McCabe again, and Col. Howard, who is one of the partners in the legal firm of which Mr. Root is senior member, sent for McCabe. A messenger from Mr. Root's office was dispatched, to deliver the message that Mr. Root would like to see him.

The messenger returned at about 11:30, bringing word that McCabe would be at Mr. Root's office in a short time. He had not put in an appearance when luncheon time came, and Mr. Root left his office for his midday refreshments. While he was out he was startled by the news that Mr. McCabe had shot himself.

In hunting for the cause of McCabe's depression, which led him to shoot himself, the theory was reached that the ex-Assistant Chief was in possession of facts which he knew he must tell under the examination of Mr. Root or perjure himself. Neither would he do, preferring to avoid the alternative by death.

The train of circumstances which lead those who knew them to reach this theory may have an important bearing on the investigation which Senators O'Connor, Pound, Mullin, Cantor, and Parker are conducting. The circumstances will all inevitably come to the surface during the investigation. Some of them will doubtless come to-day, and with more detail than they are given here. But all of the facts McCabe had in his posession it will doubtless be difficult to make known.

Had McCabe lived and told the truth, as it is pretty certain he would, some things might have been made public which would have implicated men who may now escape. If he preferred to die rather than give out the facts in his possession, the men whom he thus shielded must have been his friends. It may have been the thought that he must reveal their names that depressed him, that made him silent, moody, and bowed with a weight when he went to the clubhouse yesterday.

Fire Commissioner La Grange was seen at his house, 208 West Seventy-second Street, last night, by a reporter for The New-York Times, and questioned as to his acquaintance with Mr. McCabe. He was asked what information Mr. McCabe had given him. He said:

"I had known Mr. McCabe during the last campaign only. I always found him a thoroughly honest and reliable man,

"I do not care to speak of the causes which I think led to his suicide, nor do I care to say what information he gave me before I became a Fire Commissioner.

"He told me a great deal about the inside workings of the department, and I always found everything he said accurate and thoroughly to be relied on.

"As I am going before the Senate committee to-morrow, I do not care to say any more on this subject to-night."

Friends of McCabe were summoned to the club house immediately after the shooting, and the news of his death was taken to his home. Mrs. McCabe was utterly prostrated. After she had recovered from the shock, she said she was unable to give any reason for her husband's suicide. He had always been of a cheerful disposition, even under adverse circumstances. When he left his home yesterday morning, he did not appear at all depressed.

Young McCabe also said he could not imagine why his father should have committed suicide. The youth is the commanding officer of a military company of students, known as the Columbia Institute Cadets, and his father and mother attended the twelfth annual drill and reception of the cadets at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Wednesday night. His father at that time was happy and cheerful. His father, he said, was in good health, with the exception of a slight throat ailment, and he was not aware that he had any financial trouble.

The body was removed to an undertaker's shop in Sixth Avenue, and last night taken to the home, in Washington Place. A patrolman took to the Coroner's office in the afternoon the revolver with which McCabe shot himself, seven cartridges, $1.35, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and a valuable gold watch, found on his person. The watch bears the inscription:

> Presented to Chief John McCabe, by a few of his friends May 21, 1881.

McCabe was born in Frankfort Street, in this city, in 1840. His parents were in humble circumstances, and after finishing his education in the Vandewater Street public school, he learned the printer's trade. Subsequently he kept a liquor store at 8 Vandewater Street. It was at that time that he gained the soubriquet of "Bucky" McCabe from the habit he had of using his head as a battering ram on his opponents in the many brawls in which he took part during his early life in the Fourth Ward. This nickname clung to him during his career.

His first connection with the Fire Department was as a bell-ringer in the old bell tower in Spring Street, near Varick, from which he sounded the fire alarm calls for several years. When ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott was appointed a Fire Commissioner by Mayor Havemeyer, in 1873, he appointed McCabe a member of the uniformed force, and, by the favor of Van Cott, his rise was rapid. The first company in which McCabe performed duty as a fireman was Engine Company 30, in Spring Street, near Varick. He was promoted to be Assistant Foreman Dec. 11, 1873, and was made Foreman and assigned to the command of Engine Company 14, in East Eighteenth Street, July 1, 1878. He was made Chief of Battalion May 21, 1881, and soon after was placed in charge of the Fire Department repair shops. For three years he had charge of the shops, and on May 18, 1884, he was transferred to active fire duty and promoted to be the Second Assistant Chief of the Fire Department.

It was while second assistant that he was dismissed the department. It was charged at the time that there was a good deal of politics in this dismissal. Van Cott was no longer a Fire Commissioner, and Henry D. Purroy was the President of the Fire Board, and there was no love between the two. The occasion for the dismissal grew out of a fire on the evening of July 5, 1888, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It started from an explosion of fireworks in the toy store 2,293 Third Avenue, and spread with great rapidity to Scott's storage warehouse, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and several other buildings. Battalion Chief Reilly, who was in charge of the Harlem district, sent out second and third alarms and special calls for a number of additional companies, thus summoning all the engines north of Fifty-ninth Street. When McCabe arrived, the fire had assumed such threatening proportions that he at once sent out the simultaneous call known in the department at that time as the "Three Sixes," which summoned to the fire additional companies, and denuded all the city above Fourteenth Street of fire apparatus.

Chief Shay, when he reached the fire, countermanded the order and sent messengers out to intercept companies on their way to the fire and send them back to their quarters. Meanwhile Assistant Chief Bonner hurried to Fire Headquarters and ordered fire companies from the lower districts into the exposed neighborhoods. It was a critical time, but there were no untoward results. Chief Shay reported the facts to President Purroy, who suspended McCabe from duty and ordered him on trial on the ground that his action in massing such a large force of firemen and apparatus at the Harlem, and thereby uncov

MR. KEMPNER WAS BITTER

He Says Ex-Mayor W. R. Grace Is a Political Trimmer.

AND ALSO A TYRANNICAL BOSS

Accused of Double Dealing with the State Democracy and Attempted Betrayal—Ready to Work with Tammany.

Otto Kempner delivered his promised arraignment of William R. Grace before the Tilden Club of the Seventh Assembly District last night, and the club, under his leadership, formally withdrew from the New-York State Democracy organization and reorganized under the name of the New-York City Democracy.

The club met at 76 Second Avenue, and the room was well filled when, at 9 o'clock, Second Vice President George Meindel called it to order. He stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the resignation of William R. Grace from the leadership of the State Democracy, and to listen to President Kempner's opinions on the subject.

Mr. Kempner then plunged into his address. He said:

"A man who so prominently influences the course of events must be criticised according to his deserts. He cannot expect and ought not to be permitted to escape just condemnation for the humiliating failure of a great political movement to build up a faction here on the ruins of Tammany Hall. The effort would have succeeded, but for his individual course.

"He has squandered the golden opportunity that comes but once in a generation. To gratify an inordinate personal egotism, he has played fast and loose with the most sacred interests of his fellow-citizens. On the pretense of forming a 'truly Democratic organization' to replace Tammany, he has inveigled the most respectable Democrats of New-York into a political trap. Most of them, to save their reputations, made their escape quietly before the election. Those who could not get out were spared the obloquy and disgrace of being betrayed into the enemy's camp by the refusal of the Tammany Executive Committee to sanction as vile a proposition of political perfidy as was ever conceived by putrid politicians.

"Shall we allow such monumental depravity to go unexposed and unscathed? If we do, other political pretenders will arise, who, building on the seeming gullibility and simple-mindedness of our Democratic citizens, will be able to commit incalculable injury on the Democracy of this city."

Mr. Kempner sketched the history of the anti-Tammany movement and of the inception of the New-York State Democracy, which, he said, professed to be organized solely for the benefit of purer politics.

"Despite all these eloquent professions of political purity and lofty disinterestedness," continued Mr. Kempner, "there were a few shrewd men who discovered the real motive behind the scheme of Democratic reorganization. Those who knew the unvarnished truth could not repress their admiration for the clever actors whose game of practical politics was so adroitly disguised. The wise New-York lawyer and the experienced business men were equally duped.

"Sincere Democratic reformers like Fairchild, Hewitt, Peckham, Carter, Robinson, Ottendorfer, Cooper, Ely, Wheeler, Larocque, Minturn, Gilder, Stickney, Fuller, and Leavitt, had not the faintest suspicion when they gave their names to the new party that it could ever be perverted from the mission which it assumed to fulfill. They were all men of high motive and pure purpose, who placed the most implicit faith in the integrity of the little coterie that arrogated to itself the sole right to lay bricks in the new temple of 'true Democracy.'

"They were only to serve as ornaments or figureheads, and, as such men are usually preoccupied with their private affairs, they were glad to play the rôle assigned to them. It was by slow degrees that their eyes were opened to the truth, and they began to realize the nature of the business to which they had innocently lent their respectability as capital in trade.

"Let me tell you the unvarnished truth. The State Democracy had its origin primarily in an attempt to bulldoze President Cleveland to change the current of his patronage, and, secondly, to capture the City Hall of New-York. These were the only two real objects that inspired the formation of the organization.

"Opposition to Tammany Hall and municipal reform were as far from the aims of its inner circle of founders as the earth's poles are from each other. The issues were to be the cleaks under which the ohjects were to be captured.

"Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated on March 4, 1893, and he surprised his Anti-Snapper friends by distributing his Federal plums among Tammany and State machine supporters. For some mysterious reason the recommendations of the Anti-Snap chieftain carried no weight at Washington. He believed that it was his work that placed Mr. Cleveland in the White House, and that, as a slight return for such prodigious service the Federal offices in the State of New-York should be surrendered to him absolutely.

"Mr. Cleveland, however, did not take that view of the matter, and persisted in recognizing the recommendations of Secretary Lamont, who looked out for the regulars. The estate from Washington was that the President could not use his power to build up a rival Democratic organization in New-York.

"From the outset our organization was subjected to the suspicion, since proved to be justified, that Mr. Grace would prefer to fight with, rather than against, Tammany Hall. This suspicion put us on the defensive. Our meetings were occupied with explanations and apologies. The public refused to take the State Democracy seriously. We made no headway in the public confidence.

"Other factions sprang up. The anti-Tammany organization, commonly known as the O'Brien Democracy, outstripped us speedily in numerical strength.

"It leaked out early that Mr. Grace would not be averse to sacrificing the comforts of private life for the public benefit. In his own characteristic, modest fashion, he declared as early as April 21, 1894:

"'I shall certainly not be a candidate unless there should seem to be an imperative necessity for it.'

"He thus showed his willingness to respond to his country's call if the emergency arose. Mr. Grace discovered, however, that many of his reform associates did not take kindly to the idea that he should jeopardize his health for the general welfare. His friends must have intimated to him how they felt about it.

"Mr. Platt was next approached on the subject. He felt Mr. Grace's pulse, and told him bluntly that as a Republican doctor, he could offer no cure for the Mayoralty fever.

"Repulsed on all sides, in sheer despair, Mr. Grace turned toward his 'friend the enemy.' From that period dates the mysterious manoeuvring, carried on under cover to effect a 'deal' with the very elements that we were apparently striving to destroy.

"The first fatal mistake, and likewise the first public evidence of the double-dealing policy that had been agreed upon, consisted in the determination to send a delegation to the Democratic State Convention, which was to divide with the Tammany delegation the Democratic representation from this city.

"In the face of the terrible arraignment of the Democratic machine leaders in the manifesto of Nov. 29, the State Democracy was ready to prostrate itself before the very men whom it denounced as false and criminal Democrats. For the paltry advantage that would accompany partial recognition in the convention, they were ready to condone the 'crimes' so forcibly specified in their own indictment, and were eager to participate in proceedings that would have forced them to vote in favor of resolutions eulogizing the Democratic criminals and to bind themselves to support the nominees of the convention, even though the same criminals should be nominated.

"More than that; they showed a willingness to join hands with Tammany Hall at a time when such a course was unpardonable.

"There was to be a continuation of the farce of calling for reform, and of denouncing corruption, but Tammany was not to be mentioned by name. All bridges were not to be burned away. There was to be a loophole left often, which would allow the State Democracy to have its local ticket 'indorsed' by the Wigwam. This was the miserable subterfuge upon which the State Democracy conspirators intended to rely when the time came to force the result of their plotting down the throats of their confiding adherents.

"It is a matter of positive record in the archives of the Tammany organization that in the year 1894 Mayor Gilroy submitted a proposition to his associate leaders on behalf of his reform friend, ex-Mayor Grace, to nominate Francis M. Scott for Mayor and a member of the German Reform Union for Sheriff, and to leave the rest of the ticket to be filled by Tammany Hall.

"After this repulse the State Democracy had to make a virtue of necessity. There was no other course open but to accept the ticket of the Committee of Seventy, the ticket which the State Democracy had vowed they would never support. But the State Democracy demanded one concession before swallowing the bitter pill. The committee must remove the man who dared to fight Tammany Hall in good faith, and had presumed to criticise the sham pretensions of his own party associates. The committee wisely yielded to the demand, but not before it obtained the willing consent of the man it had freely honored to go off the ticket.

"This result accomplished, Mr. Strong was indorsed. When the election was over, the State Democracy, with characteristic modesty, claimed the credit for the crushing defeat of Tammany Hall.

"I could amuse you for several hours by reading the record of Mr. Grace's many glaring inconsistencies of statement, his self-contradictions, his kaleidoscopic changes of position and policy. One who studies it will get the impression that in him we have the incarnation of the political trimmer, par excellence.

"When a politician contradicts himself, fails to keep his word, and deliberately violates his pledges, he is simply exercising the proud privilege of every American citizen to change his mind whenever it suits his convenience.

"The manner in which the internal affairs of the State Democracy machine were administered constituted the greatest evil of all. From the start it was dominated by a one-man power. All districts were organized on a purely personal basis. In frequent instances leaders were foisted on districts regardless of the wishes of the members. Their only claim to recognition was that they were willing to be blind tools of their masters. In nearly all cases the test of appointment to leadership was a virtual oath of fealty to Mr. Grace. Committees were packed with his satellites and dependents. In all essentials it grew into a boss-ruled machine, as tyrannical and unprincipled as the one it professed to oppose.

"Had it been successful at the polls, it would have outrivaled Tammany in general cussedness before the end of its first year of power."

President Kempner closed with a eulogy of Mr. Grace's personal character, but said he could not condone his political sins on account of his private virtues.

E. V. D. Helde then read the following resolutions, which were promptly adopted:

"Resolved, That we hereby sever all connection with the State Democracy, and reorganize under the name of the New-York City Democracy.

"Resolved, That the previous officers be continued, and be authorized to serve in their respective capacities for the new organization."

Mr. Kempner next introduced ex-Assistant District Attorney Andrew D. Parker, whose attendance at the meeting, he said, surprised and pleased him.

Mr. Parker made a brief speech, in the course of which he declared that he had always regarded Mr. Grace as a diplomat who was always anxious to avoid friction in politics. As long as victory was in reach, principle was forgotten. His hand closed upon independence in 1892 and killed it.

"Better an army of hares led by a lion, than an army of lions led by a hare, is an old Greek adage," he said. "So, better is an army of cowards led by a brave mane than an army of brave men led by a coward.

"The State Democracy organization was based not on principle, but on the hope of spoils. Mr. Grace has hurt, has done more harm to his political fortunes since 1892 than any of his enemies. Democracy has been beaten because it has fallen into the hands of a few bad men. The New-York City Democracy should spread over all the city."

NAMES HER SISTER AS CORESPONDENT

Mrs. M. Hen of Bayonne Sues for Divorce, Alleging Desertion.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 25.—Papers were filed in Sheriff Toffey's office this afternoon in a divorce suit brought by Matilda Hen of Bayonne, against Edward J. Hen of Brooklyn. The application is based on statutory grounds, and the corespondent named is Mrs. Hermina Hollander, who is a widowed sister of Mrs. Hen.

The allegation sets forth that the parties were married in Brooklyn on June 25, 1888, and removed to Bayonne in 1887. Shortly after Mrs. Hen says that her husband began to neglect her, and when, in 1888, he fell heir to $50,000, he then deserted her. She was about to bring suit, and, in order to avoid publicity, Mr. Hen settled $25,000 upon her. On April 13, 1894, he sought a reconciliation, and returned to his home.

Later, when a child had been born to Mrs. Hollander, Mrs. Hen alleges that her husband lavished all his affection on the former. When Mrs. Hen remonstrated he threatened to kill her. Finally, on Oct. 27, 1894, he left home, taking Mrs. Hollander with him.

The case will come before Chancellor McGill on Monday. It is said that Mr. Hen will not defend the suit.

NOT A RESIDENT OF NEW-YORK

Corporation Counsel's Opinion in Mrs. Hetty Green's Tax Case.

The Tax Commissioners assessed Mrs. Hetty Green on her personal property at a valuation of $1,500,000. On Monday she went before the Commissioners and swore that she was not a resident of this city.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Dean represented the city at the hearing before the Tax Commissioners, and yesterday Corporation Counsel Scott sent the following opinion on the matter to the Tax Commissioners:

"I return herewith testimony in the matter of Hetty Green. The fact that Hetty Green is a non-resident of the City of New-York is established. I therefore advise you that no assessment for personal property can lawfully be made against her."

Mrs. Green claims that if she has any residence at all it is in Bellows Falls, Vt.

WHISKY TRUST'S RECEIVERS' REPORT

The Balance in the Bank on March 23 Was $182,508.67.

John McNulta, Edward F. Lawrence, and John J. Mitchell, appointed Receivers of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company on Feb. 4 last, filed their report of the property and assets of the corporation up to March 23 last, when John McNulta was appointed sole receiver in the United States Circuit Court yesterday.

The report shows the receipts and expenditures up to March 23 to have been:

Receipts from distilleries	$3,581,558.08
Receipts from other sources	270,790.49
	$3,852,348.57
Total expenditures	3,669,839.90
Balance in bank	182,508.67

Mothers

have never found a preparation so well adapted to the needs of thin, delicate children, as Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil, with Hypophosphites.

Children almost universally like the taste of it, which makes its administration easy, and it supplies their blood with the food properties that overcome wasting tendencies.

Scott's Emulsion enriches the blood, promotes the making of healthy flesh, and aids in a healthy formation of the bones.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute.

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

THE PASTOR IS INVOLVED

Effort to Convict Dr. Gibson of the San Francisco Murders.

A DISCOVERY MADE BY THE DEFENSE

Durrant's Counsel Trying to Shift Responsibility for the Crime—Some Damaging Testimony Given.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—The defense in the case of Durrant, charged with the murders in Emanuel Church, believes that it has a case against the Rev. Dr. Gibson, the pastor of the church, and will, it is said, try to show that he, and not Durrant, killed Miss Williams and Miss Lamont.

It was in support of this theory that Dr. Gibson was asked to give Durrant's counsel specimens of his writing during the preliminary examination of Durrant this morning.

George Monteith, a well-known attorney, discovered what led to this line of investigation. On the morning after the finding of Minnie Williams's body a newspaper published a fac simile of names written on the margin of a paper wrapped around the rings that were returned to the dead girl's aunt, Mrs. Noble. Monteith is an expert on handwriting, and says he discovered peculiarities in the writing which showed that both were by the same hand. He reported his discovery to Durrant's counsel, and it is said their investigations have satisfied them that Durrant's case has received a great deal of strength from it.

Monteith was in court this morning when Dr. Gibson submitted his specimens of writing, and said that the additional specimens made the resemblance between the preacher's writing and that on the paper wrapper more remarkable. It is said that the defense will accept the police theory that the murder was committed at a different time from the mutilation, should it follow this line of defense. The idea has been that Durrant wrote the names found on the paper wrapper, and that in doing so he tried to imitate the writing of Organist King. The alleged discovery of the defense puts a different light on the matter.

Dr. Gibson was again called to the stand on the resumption of the examination this morning. He was asked for a specimen of his handwriting, but declined to give it. After a tilt with counsel for the defense, however, the witness finally wrote his name on a piece of paper, and at the request of the counsel, he also wrote the names of George King and of a professor which were on the newspaper in which the rings of Blanche Lamont were inclosed.

The witness identified the chisel and hammer introduced by the defense as his property. He testified that they were kept in a drawer in his study. On being questioned as to his connection with St. Andrew's Baptist Church, Scotland, Dr. Gibson said he could not remember the name of the street in which it was situated, although he had lived there three years. He was asked to give the location in the Emanuel Church of the washbasin in which the blood stains were found, and replied that it was very close to his study. He further stated that he supplied the towels that were used, and that they were kept in an unlocked drawer in the study.

Dr. Vogel, at the examination this afternoon, repeated his testimony taken at the inquest. He testified as to the meeting at his house Friday morning, March 12, and the condition of Durrant on his arrival about 9:30. When Durrant got to the top of the stairs he was perspiring. The witness did not remember exactly what was said, but Durrant asked to be allowed to wash his hands. On cross-examination the witness was asked whether he saw anything unusual about Durrant's request to wash his hands. Vogel said he did not, except that Durrant looked heated.

Dr. Gibson closed his testimony by a corrected statement from that made yesterday, to the effect that the library door was locked with the old lock on his first visit before the discovery of the body. He had stated it was unlocked.

W. McElroy, another new witness, testified that he saw a man meet a woman at 8:30 o'clock Friday evening near the church. The couple stopped at a gate leading to the side entrance of the church. Durrant seemed to be a little shorter than the man he saw. While waiting for Bert Williams, he saw a light in the rear of the church, as if from a candle or lantern. Minna corroborated McElroy's statement.

District Attorney Barnes expects to conclude the examination to-morrow.

The microscope has shown that a supposed varnish stain on the door casing of the Rev. Mr. Gibson's study was made by human blood.

Dr. Cheney of Cooper College says he has found nothing to establish Durrant's statement that he attended the lecture on the afternoon of April 3. Durrant always took notes at lectures, and was careful in transcribing them; hence his notebook was in great demand. It cannot now be found by the police, and it is either in his own or his attorney's possession. Dr. Cheney believes the character of his notes themselves would demonstrate their genuineness. It would be impossible, he says, for a student to write fictitious notes of a lecture which would not be inaccurate on their face.

Officer Dennis Welch of Alameda called at Police Headquarters and made a statement showing that Durrant frequently visited Miss Williams in Alameda. During the holiday season about Christmas and the New Year he had seen them together on several occasions. Officer Welch will be an important witness for the prosecution, as Durrant emphatically denied to Chief Crowley, after his arrest, that he was acquainted with Miss Williams.

NINE JURORS FOR M'LAUGHLIN

More Puzzling Questions for the Talesmen—W. S. Ortgies the Only Man Sworn Yesterday.

There will be nine jurors in the box in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, when the attempt to get men to try Inspector McLaughlin on charges of bribery and extortion is resumed.

Two men were accepted yesterday—one of them temporarily—as only one was allowed to take the oath. The defense has left six peremptory challenges and the prosecution eight.

There was nothing in the questions asked yesterday that materially differed from those that have been tangling brains since the choosing of a jury was begun, and, as has been the case from the first, talesmen who said they had formed opinions were prompt and numerous.

George T. Fitzgerald of 501 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, collector for a brewer, was allowed to sit in the jury box until late in the afternoon, when the prosecution challenged him and he was excused.

William S. Ortgies, a veterinary surgeon and son of the Fifth Avenue art dealer, was accepted and sworn.

Addison J. Nathans, who was one of Barnum & Bailey's agents in 1881, was put through a mental contortion act by Mr. Fox of the prosecution, who, for a sample question, asked him what he would understand the Justice to mean if he charged that the jury should not harbor a capricious doubt born of indolence. Mr. Nathans answered questions for about an hour and was excused.

The nine jurors are Philip Schneider, dry goods, 1,213 Union Avenue; Charles W. Purdy, insurance, 137 Reade Street; Herman Stern, manufacturer, 184 East Seventy-fifth Street; Charles Fritz, leather, 47 Warren Street; James E. Burbridge, contractor, 251 East Eighty-fifth Street; William P. Durando, butcher, 14 Washington Market; Charles A. Schaefer, maltster, 201 East Seventy-first Street; William Scott, clerk, 33 West Sixty-third Street, and William S. Ortgies, veterinary surgeon, 366 Fifth Avenue.

Sheriff and His Negro Slayer Killed.

ORMOND, Fla., April 25.—Sheriff Kurtz and Sheriff Hagan went to-day to the home of Roland, the negro who yesterday shot Jefferson Hagan, for the purpose of arresting him. Roland fired at them, the shot killing Sheriff Kurtz.

Sheriff Hagan fired at Roland, wounding him so badly that he died within an hour. The negro's house was supplied with a number of firearms and a large quatity of ammunition.

Tried to Kill Himself.

E. A. Law, thirty-six years old, attempted to commit suicide yesterday afternoon in a furnished room at 849 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, by inhaling illuminating gas. He was taken to the St. Louis Hospital, where it is expected he will recover.

TELEPHONE RATES.

The improved New-York City Exchange Telephone Service, metallic circuit lines, long-distance equipment, is now offered by us at rates which bring it within reach of even the most moderate users. The prices per year are as follows:

Combination Line - - $80.00
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AND UPWARDS, ACCORDING TO USE.
NO EXTRA INSTALLATION CHARGE.

The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Co.,
18 Cortlandt St.

TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

PROF. CROCKER EXPLAINS AND ILLUSTRATES THEM AT COLUMBIA.

Nothing More Simple than the Discovery of Morse and the Edison Lamp—Recent Improvements.

The last of a course of six lectures on "How Electricty Is Now Being Utilized," by Francis B. Crocker, E. M., Ph. D., Professor of Electrical Engineering at Columbia College, was delivered last night in the library building of the college. The subject was the methods employed in telegraphy and telephony, and there was working apparatus to generously illustrate systems and technique of commercial electric telegraph, telephone, and submerged cable service.

Passing over old methods of communication at long distances, from the signal fires of the Greeks to heliostats and flags, Prof. Crocker referred to Le Sage's effort at Geneva, in 1774, with twenty-four wires, and the experiments of Ampère. Henry utilized the electro magnet, and appeared to be entitled to the credit of inventing electro telegraphy. Faraday was the greatest discoverer, but not an inventor. Morse, in 1837, invented the first true telegraph system. Cook and Wheatstone invented the suspended needle system, which British conservatism has perpetuated, but here, and in nearly every country, the Morse system gradually replaced it.

Commenting on all telegraphic and telephonic inventions, the lecturer said that one might marvel at their simplicity, lack of great originality, and that they should have evaded research.

"I cannot," he said, "conceive anything more simple than the incandescent lamp, the problem of which was solved by Edison, nor of the telegraph, mastered by Morse."

The principle of the Morse invention was illustrated with an exaggerated sounder, at which the speaker poked decorous fun. Other details were explained with the recording adjunct of the first telegraph instruments. This was done away with by the operators learning to "read," and to discard the tapes and pen points. No one has been able to improve on the Morse alphabet.

"Had Prof. Morse," the lecturer said, "made his instrument simpler, he might have met opposition, but sound reading came of itself."

Old and new systems were illustrated in the fact that a relay of the Morse apparatus weighed 300 pounds, while now one of the Western Union Company's weighs 2 pounds. Reading came by second nature. An operator, however, does not scan every letter by ear. He reads by rhythm, as in reading one reads a whole word and not the separate letters.

Telegraph apparatus is made much lighter nowadays. Some of the modern devices for ordinary and long-distance communication were shown and explained, and the relay principle, switchboard, ground, and metallic circuits were explained. Metallic circuits, Prof. Crocker said, were one of the most important improvements in modern telegraphy and a necessity.

Delaunay's multiplex system next received attention. It is in actual operation in England and has been used in this country. The popular impression about sending two or more messages on one wire at the same time is neither right nor precisely wrong. It is a trick accomplished by ingenious contrivances, and without these it might be said to be impossible.

Edison solved in 1874 the problem of quadruplex or duplex transmission, by which four messages can be sent at one time in the ordinary sense of the expression. The effect of four lines is obtained in this system by laying over, and the effect has been described as "one real and three phantom lines." The system depends on finely-balanced apparatus, differentiation, and adjustment.

Prof. Crocker talked of the telephone, after referring to the printing, telegraph, and the autographic system, which promises satisfactory development. Speaking of the filing of their patents by Bell and Gray, he said it was one of the most dramatic and commercially important events of the commercial world.

Of the principle of the telephone, the lecturer said that it was simply the reduction of sound waves to electric waves, and of these again to sound waves. In his experiments the models of diaphragms that were exhibited were put into that singular vibratory condition known as "the telephone talking to itself." Of the future of telephones, Prof. Crocker said that a telephone exchange in large cities is relatively more costly and complicated than in a small town.

The inductive embarrassments, resistance, static capacity, and sluggishness of ocean cables were last treated on. Prof. Crocker did not despair of ocean telephony.

Nebraska Needs No More Aid.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 25.—Members of the State Relief Commission to-day authorized the statement that there is no further need of aid for Nebraska's destitute from outside States, every county being well provided for. The commission is especially anxious that no heed be given to stories of suffering sent out by individuals with pathetic appeals for aid, which are not only unauthorized, but untruthful.

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Are the great majority of sufferers who rely on Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a wonderfully quick antidote to pain.

ASSEMBLY FOR REFORM

Continued from First Page.

bers were not so bad as they were painted. It was possible that there might be corruption in a church among some of the members, but the others should not be condemned because of the evil actions of a few. The bill, Mr. Bell said, should be defeated.

Although he had gone out of the caucus yesterday, still Mr. Pavey wished the House to understand that he favored the measure under consideration. The Police Department of New-York must be reorganized. It might be an extreme measure, but extreme measures were the only things that could bring about a condition of purity in the big city.

"I vote for this bill unblushingly," said Mr. Ainsworth. "Even though it was claimed that a policeman takes his life in his hand, it must be conceded that the soldier does the same. The soldier had the right to appeal from the judgment of a court-martial to the Secretary of War, and the New-York policeman had the right to appeal to the Police Board. The police of New-York demanded something of this Legislature. The people know that the police force of New-York is so impure that reorganization is necessary."

The bill, Mr. Hennessy said, was but a corpse, and the Republicans were about to send it over to the Senate morgue. The Speaker knew the bill was dead, because the Republican leader of the State did not want it, and he never did. Thomas C. Platt wanted no reform that he did not make. It has been claimed that to Mr. Platt was due the credit of Republican success at the last election. This was not so. It was due to the disreputable action of the Democratic machine. It was due to the outrages perpetrated in Troy, in Elmira, Buffalo, and New-York. Mr. Hennessy did not, he said, stand in the House and apologize for actions of the Democratic Party for which he had not voted. The bill was not a good one, and should be defeated. Thomas C. Platt had not favored the bill, and he would not until it was known whether or not Messrs. Murray and Kerwin were to remain at the head of the New-York City Police Department. He (Mr. Platt) would oppose the bill, because it would have an effect upon certain Republican police officials in the metropolis.

Mr. Foley knew of no one better able to speak of the inside legislation of the Republican Party than Mr. Hennessy. Mr. Foley had not, he said, intended to speak upon the bill, but certain things said by Mr. Ainsworth had compelled him to. Mr. Ainsworth had said that he voted for the bill "unblushingly." This was not to be wondered at, for the rhinoceros hide that enveloped Mr. Ainsworth's heart was so tough that he would vote for any Republican measure. The Lexow committee had gone down to New-York, and instead of investigating had used their powers for political purposes.

The amendments of Mr. Stanchfield were lost by a vote of 77 to 24, and the Blake amendments were withdrawn.

On the final passage of the bill Mr. Fish advocated its passage. The Republican Party had always stood for the best interests of the police and firemen, and this was no exception. It was believed by the Republicans that the passage of the bill would be a benefit to the policemen of New-York. The good members of the force wished the Reorganization bill passed, in order that the evil ones might be weeded out. There was every reason to believe that the work of the House to-day in passing the bill would be a good lesson to the three Senators who had opposed the bill in the upper house. Mr. Fish did not know how potent the arguments were that had caused the three Senators to vote adversely, but Mr. Fish called the attention of the House to the fact that one of the Senators had approved of the bill and had signed his name to the Lexow bill.

A general argument of approval of the bill was made by Mr. O'Grady. The bill, he said, was the outcome of true and just Republicanism.

Mr. Malby, who was in the chair during Mr. Fish's speech, took the floor. The bill, he said, met with the almost unanimous approval of the people of New-York, and should be passed. A general compliment was then paid by Mr. Malby to the Lexow committee, and he closed his speech by an appeal to the House to stand by the work and recommendations of that committee.

On the roll call Mr. Miller was excused from voting. The bill was passed without amendment by a vote of 86 to 22. The negative votes were as follows: Messrs. Barry, Bell, Blake, Cain, Corrigan, Donnelly, Finn, Fitzgerald, Foley, Gallagher, Gleason, Hennessy, Hoffman, Kunzenman, La Fetra, McDermott, McKeown, Norton, Staley, Stanchfield, Ten Eyck, and Tobin.

Senator Coggeshall late this afternoon called upon Gov. Morton. It is understood that he told the Governor he desired to be in line with his party on the party measures, and that he would support the New-York City Police Reorganization bill without the right of appeal provision for which the Senator had contended so long. Senator Coggeshall's support of the reorganization bill without the amendment would make the 17 votes necessary to pass the bill. Senator Coggeshall has gone to New-York City.

LEGISLATED OUT OF OFFICE.

The Senate Passes the Assembly Police Magistrates Bill.

ALBANY, April 25.—In the Senate to-day the nomination of Hugh Hastings of New-York City to be State Historian was reported favorably by the Finance Committee and confirmed.

Mr. O'Grady's concurrent resolution favoring Canadian annexation was received with laughter. Senator O'Connor did not think it becoming for New-York State to invite Canada to sever its connection with England. Senator Pound said that the resolution was backed up by thousands of prominent names, and asked its immediate consideration.

Senator O'Connor protested that he did not want to stir up discord in a neighboring country. He did not think that the names of Mr. Depew, Mayor Strong, Mr. Platt, and others, which go with the resolution, should carry the Senate off its feet.

Senator Cantor was surprised to see Senator O'Connor go back on anything favored by one of those named.

Senator O'Connor did not think the resolution was proper, even if it were thus indorsed.

Senator Raines offered to amend by requesting Congress to invite the union. This was adopted, and the resolution was then laid over.

A call of the House was ordered at 12:35 P. M., after which Senator Lexow moved a suspension of several rules in order to call up the Police Magistrates bill.

Senator Cantor made several points of order against the suspension, but they were decided against him. The suspensions were ordered, and Senator Lexow moved the bill. It was advanced to third reading by a vote of 19 to 12, Senator Owens being absent and Senator Bradley voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

Senator Cantor tried to amend by providing that one magistrate should be on duty nights, for the benefit of railroad employes, who are liable to arrest for accidents after court is closed. This was defeated—18 to 13—Senator Bradley voting with the Democrats and Senator Owens absent.

Senator Cantor then attacked the bill generally, saying that it was being forced through by the Governor to please a certain element in New-York City. It was infamous, he said, to legislate out of office public officers against whom no charges can be made or brought. The present fifteen Police Justices in New-York City were above reproach, and should not be thus summarily disgraced. The only object of the bill is to make places. It dismisses all the Judges and their subordinates, wipes out the civil service regulations, and makes no provision whatever for removing any of the new appointees in the future. It also abolishes the right of trial by jury. As a whole, it is more remarkable and dangerous measure than the Power of Removal bill.

Senator Lexow said the bill was the legitimate protest of the people against political influence interfering with the courts. It was a protest against political "pull," of which the people are heartily sick. He began to refer to the testimony taken by his special committee.

Senator McMahon protested against quotations being continually made from the report of the investigating committee, when the evidence had been kept for months from the Senators' desks.

Senator Lexow continued that the fifteen Police Justices of New-York should have resigned at once, owing to the manifest lack of confidence shown in them by the people. They had not done so, and must therefore be removed, in order to restore confidence in the courts. He denied that the majority was being coerced by the Governor. There was no occasion for Gubernatorial suasion. The Senators knew their duty, and would do it. But if the Governor had interfered to secure the passage of such a bill, it would be a grand monument to him.

Senator O'Connor also spoke in a similar vein, admitting that the constitutionality of the bill was doubtful. While it seemed unjust and harsh to legislate the Justices out, without the benefit of trial, still this was justified by the urgency of the situation and the revelations made by the investigating committee.

Senator Parker urged the unconstitutionality of the bill.

Senator Pound defended the measure against these attacks.

Senator O'Sullivan cited a decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the Democratic contention as to the unconstitutionality of the bill.

Senator McMahon predicted that the courts would decide against the measure.

Senator Raines said this was one of the peculiar measures demanded in the name of reform. The situation in New-York must, indeed, be serious to justify it. He believed that a number of the Justices who would be turned out of office by this bill are beyond reproach. It seemed a strange feature of reform that the usual processes of law are insufficient. He did not believe that it was impossible to secure evidence and the removal of the Justices who are corrupt, if any such exist. Then, why this peculiar and summary bill. Instead of adopting the orderly processes of the courts to get rid of the Justices, it is proposed indirectly to evade the Constitution. That is the reform idea. It is proposed to create a new court just to get rid of a few men. He quoted the opinion of ex-Judge Noah Davis that the bill is unconstitutional. He asserted that the bill is an evasion of the Constitution, and is meant to be such. Nevertheless, as it was intimated that the Mayor would reappoint many, if not all, of the Justices, he was inclined to vote for the bill and give the Mayor a chance to do something for the interests of the people. He read the letter of Mrs. Foster, urging the Senators not to vote to remove the Police Justices. He said he would rather have such a tribute from a woman than the compliment of a renomination by a reform Mayor, no matter how this issue might result.

Senator Coggeshall said the bill might be expedient, but certainly it was not just. But since the majority favored it, he would do so. He had not yet found any Senator or fair-minded man who believed it a rightful measure. He should vote thus in the belief that it was bad party policy, and that it would allow the Mayor to appoint men inimical to the Republican organization. He repudiated with much feeling the construction that had been placed on his vote on the Police Reorganization bill, asserting that he voted for the best interests of the Republican Party. He stated that he voted against the bill against his convictions, for the reason given, believing it un-Republican and un-American.

Senator Guy twitted the Republican Senators with a lack of manhood, as proved by their own confessions. He said this bill was the first step toward an invasion of the judiciary by the executive branch of the Government.

After roll call was completed the bill was declared passed by a vote of Yeas, 20; nays, 12. Senator Bradley voting with the Republicans in the affirmative.

BROOKLYN'S CHARITIES BILL.

Jacob Worth's Delegation Urges the Governor to Sign It.

ALBANY, April 25.—Ex-Senator Jacob Worth and his friends in the Republican organization of Brooklyn, prominent citizens of the City of Churches, and others who favor the enactment of the Schulz Charities Re-organization bill for Kings County crowded the Executive chamber this noon at the hearing granted by the Governor to those in favor of the measure. There were several hundred people in the party, which arrived on a special train from New-York, the train forming a second section of the Empire State Express. The delegation was headed by Samuel H. Drew, a prominent lawyer.

Ex-Senator Worth opened the hearing, saying this body of men whom the Governor saw about him constituted two-thirds of the Republican General Committee of Kings County. Brief statements would be made in favor of the bill. No doubt there was some opposition to the bill from good Republicans, but they were mistaken; Gen. Woodford, who had but recently arrived from Europe, was mistaken in his opposition. The speaker had no doubt that the bill, if signed, would prove one of the most popular bills for Brooklyn. Many of those now opposed to the bill were candidates for the positions of Election Inspectors, two of whom were soon to be appointed by Mayor Schieren. There were 154 candidates for these two places.

Senator Worth then went into a history of the appointment of heads of the Charities Department. He said the bill was in the line of good government and the interests of the Republican Party. The idea of single-headed commissions was now most popular, and no responsibility could be shirked. No division of responsibility was satisfactory. Two of the three branches of the State Government had already indorsed the measure. All the opposition to the bill emanated from one man.

J. M. Ward, as one of the younger element of the Brooklyn Republicans, next advocated the bill. He said that the Brooklyn charter of 1888, the best probably ever enacted for a city in the State, provided for single-headed commissions and undivided responsibility, and this bill was in line with that charter. The bill would go into effect through the instrumentality of Republican officials of Brooklyn, chosen by large majorities.

A telegram was received from William C. Bryant, editor of The Brooklyn Times, favoring the measure and regretting his inability to attend the hearing.

Col. Morton, the next speaker, said no one with any principle could defend the administration of the Department of Charities of Kings County. Reform was greatly needed there, and plenty of testimony could be brought to show it. There was no reason why the department should not be reorganized at this time. The goodly number of Republicans present represented the active every-day workers of the party. They were not rich men, who on a stormy election day would probably resort to their clubs and form admiration societies. Neither were any of them Mugwumps. To fail to give the bill approval would fill with sorrow the hearts of these men and dishearten 10,000 good Republicans.

Samuel H. Drew, Chairman of the delegation, advocated the bill because he believed it to be for the interest of all those unfortunates who were inmates of the charitable institutions as well as of the taxpayers. The three-headed commission was always a failure. The war under President Lincoln, Secretary of War Stanton, and the commanding General of the army was a failure, but when one man, Gen. Grant, was given full control all went gloriously. The Republicans of Brooklyn were for the single-headed commission. They favored it last year, when practically the same bill was up, and they favored it now. The speaker said he regretted exceedingly that he disagreed with any Republicans on this bill or that he disagreed with some of the clergymen who were against it. He thought these people mistaken, and that the everyday people who favored it were wiser than they. He believed that there were very few who objected.

Gov. Morton told the delegation that he was glad to see them, and that when the time came for Executive action on the bill their arguments would receive serious consideration.

The hearing did not end here. Mr. Purcell was introduced by Mr. Drew and spoke on the corruption existing in the Charities Department. The character of the keepers representing the ring in Brooklyn, he said, was a disgrace to the city. Many were then referred to by the speaker as saloon keepers, ex-prize fighters, &c. Mr. Drew said a few words in closing, and the delegation then withdrew, the Governor shaking each member of the party by the hand.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—A Scrap of Paper.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Herrmann.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Amazons.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CARNEGIE HALL, Broadway-57th St—8:30—Yale Glee and Banjo Club Concert.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Rome.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15. Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Arms and the Man.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Three Guardsmen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Butterflies.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Leibrente.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:30—Fortune.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Don Giovanni.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M. and 8:00 to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Boston.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	51	55	3:30 P. M.	66	85
6 A. M.	52	55	6 P. M.	56	81
9 A. M.	53	61	9 P. M.	54	71
12 M.	57	78	12 P. M.	52	66

Average temperature yesterday 69
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 55⅛
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years 52
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy and Showers, Cooler.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 3.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BETTER OUTLOOK.

For some time past the readers of Stock Exchange reports have been informed almost every day that "London" is buying. The upward movement on the Exchange has now been in progress for seven weeks, and the average advance has been in the neighborhood of 10 per cent. The reactions have been slight and insignificant. Commonly, when one seemed to be at hand, traders who sought to take advantage of it have been caught on the wrong side of the market. The English and Continental demand (in brief, "London,") has repeatedly checked any reactionary tendency, and the market has continued to move upward. The foreign attitude has not been misrepresented. English and Continental traders began by covering their "short" sales of American securities, and now for some weeks both foreign investors and foreign traders have been buying American stocks and bonds.

Why have they bought? Why are they still buying, when the upward movement is seven weeks old, and the cautious domestic trader looks for a natural reaction? A fair answer to these questions will direct attention to changes in this country, both sentimental and material, which are of great importance, and the real meaning of which may have been seen more clearly abroad than at home.

The original impulse in the market for securities may have been imparted, immediately after the adjournment of a threatening Congress and the Government's purchase of gold, by the purchase of shares and bonds on account of the powerful bankers (and allied interests) who sold the gold and undertook to keep it in the Treasury by their influence upon rates of international exchange. But this impulse was speedily reinforced by other interests, and the upward movement soon spread out far beyond its original boundaries. It seems almost as if the country was waiting for such a signal or such a first step, and was ready and willing to respond.

What has the foreign investor seen here? A notable advance in the prices of staples, a notable voluntary increase of wages in great industries, and a general expectation of better times near at hand. All this should be contrasted with the apparently hopeless depression which prevailed in February, in order that its full value and effect may be perceived. First, the wages of 15,000 coke workers were increased by 15 per cent, and the price of Pennsylvania coke was marked up nearly 50 per cent. This has been followed by a slight advance in the cost of Northern iron ore; an addition of from 5 to 10 per cent. to the price of Bessemer iron; a sharp turn in the cotton market, where the depression due to an enormous crop and extremely low prices has been displaced by hopefulness, activity, and prices higher by 25 per cent.; an addition of 8 cents a bushel, or 15 per cent., to the price of wheat, with a marked revival of speculative interest; an addition of half as much to the price of corn; large advances in the prices of hides and leather, and a phenomenal increase of the prices of crude and refined petroleum. The foreigner has also seen the attitude of large groups of manufacturers toward the wages question completely transformed; the restoration of the wages of one year ago to more than 50,000 operatives in the Northern cotton mills, and increased payments to as many more employés in other industries. Here are some of the reasons which account for his purchases and for the purchases made by our own investors and traders not only on the Stock Exchange, but also in the staple markets.

When we consider the warrant for and the effect of these advances, it will be admitted that the higher prices of finished products required by the increases at the base of production are not yet readily obtained, and that demand halts a little on account of the higher rates. This is natural and was to be expected. It should be noted, also, that some of the increases have been made arbitrarily by powerful combinations which control industries, and which have taken advantage of what seemed to be an inviting opportunity. But the really significant fact is that public sentiment and the condition of business permitted the advances to be made and to be sustained. This it is that has weight with the observing investor abroad and at home. He has begun to think that the time was ripe for what has been undertaken, and thus far his opinion has not been shaken by evidence to the contrary. He does not expect that the upward movement in the markets will be uninterrupted. Occasional checks are safeguards.

Those who have come to believe that the corner has been turned, and that the notable industrial and price changes of the last few weeks indicate a general approach to a restoration of confidence and to a normal condition of business, will not, we are sure, withhold from one courageous and clear-sighted man the credit to which he is entitled. They will remember what the condition of business, industry, and sentiment was during the last weeks of the Congress now happily removed, and must admit that the great change which has taken place was caused primarily by Mr. Cleveland's memorable purchase of gold and his negotiation of the contract in which the world's foremost bankers undertook to protect the reserve so established. Would this encouraging revival have been seen this Spring if the policy of Congress—whatever it was—had prevailed, and if Mr. Cleveland had not so courageously and patriotically used all available authority for the preservation of the national credit and the protection of trade and industry at a time when the outlook was extremely discouraging and the country seemed to be descending to still lower depths of depression?

GREAT BRITAIN AT CORINTO.

Great Britain's proposed seizure of the Nicaraguan port and Custom House of Corinto concerns us only so far as the spectacle of a friendly but weak neighbor in distress may excite our sympathy. The Monroe doctrine, unfortunately for the precipitate jingoes, is not applicable to the case. Great Britain proposes to collect an indemnity of $75,000, of which payment has been refused by Nicaragua. She has done that before with weak Spanish-American States, and we have not protested. The wisdom and propriety of her course may be doubted. We are not called upon, however, to contest its legality.

It is reported from Managua that the belief obtains that Great Britain will continue to occupy Corinto after she has collected her indemnity from the customs duties. That would be another matter. The Monroe doctrine and the policy and interests of the United States Government would equally forbid us to look with indifference upon such a lodgment of a European power on American soil. But the Nicaraguans are evidently too credulous. Lord Kimberley's assurances and the probabilities of the case are totally opposed to the belief in continued British occupation.

In 1849 Great Britain forcibly seized islands in the Bay of Fonseca on the pretext of enforcing claims for indemnity in behalf of British subjects against Honduras and San Salvador. It was the belief of our Government at that time that her real purpose was to force our hand in the negotiation of a treaty in regard to the isthmian canal, and as a matter of fact the negotiation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of April, 1850, was hastened by Great Britain's action.

We shall naturally watch her present proceedings at Corinto with the greatest attention. It is our national duty to see that no American interest, immediate or remote, suffers through the steps she takes to collect her debt, but until she gives evidence of ulterior designs we must assume that she has no other intention than that of getting her indemnity.

Great Britain, however, is too much given to little wars with little nations about little matters.

ONE MORE REFORM MEASURE.

The only measure of real reform affecting this city which has become a law is that giving the Mayor the power of removal, but there is a prospect now of one more of substantial value. The Police Magistrates bill was passed by the Assembly with commendable promptness, and now it has been passed by the Senate with amendments which do not affect its main purpose. Doubtless these will be concurred in by the Assembly, and it will not take long to get the acceptance of the Mayor and the approval of the Governor.

This measure will effect a reform of very great importance to the city. It plainly appeared from last year's investigation, and it had been made apparent long before, that the chief obstacle in the way of enforcing the law against certain offenses lay in the police courts. Gamblers, violators of the excise laws, keepers of disorderly houses, and offenders against various municipal ordinances were arrested only to be discharged, if they had a political "pull," which they were very apt to have. Policemen were often reprimanded or snubbed for making the arrests, and this was their excuse for not continuing to make them.

While one of the desirable objects to be accomplished by this bill is to enable the city to get rid of the class of Police Justices who have been a bulwark of defense for lawbreakers with a "pull," and an obstruction to the administration of justice in the courts where strict integrity is most essential, it might not be justified if that was its only object. As a matter of fact, that is only an incidental effect, and would not of itself be any guarantee of permanent improvement. The whole system of administration of justice in the criminal courts of inferior jurisdiction needs to be reorganized, and that is what this bill will effect.

It was opposed chiefly on the ground that it would terminate the official life of the present Justices, but it would necessarily have that effect to create any entirely new system of courts, and that was what was needed. Under the bill as amended there will be nothing to prevent the Mayor from appointing any of the present Justices as magistrates, if he is convinced that they are deserving of it. Their experience will be in their favor, if their record shows that they are otherwise well qualified.

After the first appointments, five years' practice at the bar as a lawyer will be a necessary qualification, and it will be calculated to elevate the character of the police bench permanently. A man might make a good Police Judge without the education and training of a lawyer, but the same man would make a better one with that education and training. The chance of finding the other requisite qualities is just as great among lawyers as among laymen, while the chances of unfitness in the latter numerous class are greatly multiplied, particularly when the choice is determined by politics, as it is apt to be. It is not fair to regard this bill as a mere device to get rid of the present Police Justices. Beyond that it provides for a very important reform of the whole system of administering justice in petty criminal cases.

IRON FOR ENGLAND.

"There is a rumor," says The Iron Age, "that a sale of 5,000 tons of Southern foundry iron has been made for shipment to England. The report is not confirmed, however. We know that a number of sample lots have been shipped to England and to Italy. Reports concerning them have not yet come to hand. There has been a further sale of old steel rails for shipment to Italy."

The price of Southern foundry pig iron at the place of production is lower by more than $2 per ton than the price of similar iron in England. Nothing but the disadvantageous freight rate has prevented the exportation of this iron, and it was reported a few weeks ago that negotiations for a reduction of the cost of transportation were in progress.

THUNDERING ALL AROUND.

During the last two or three years there have been many good easy souls in each of the great parties who have been much troubled by the "spread" of the free-silver, Populist, Socialistic spirit in the South and West. They have been really in doubt as to their property rights in their own opinions, and have exercised it only to suppress those opinions for fear of offending the advancing hosts. We do not know exactly how these people feel as they read their Times these days, and learn that the honest, sensible business men of the South and West have concluded to stand up and be counted. On the one hand, they must feel relieved that the country is not going to tumble into the abyss of Populism and bankruptcy without an effort to save itself, and on the other they may feel a little ashamed of their too ready timidity.

For our own part, we have long been convinced that if the issue could be clearly made, the cheap-money people would be put down in the South and West as well as elsewhere, for the simple reason that there, as here, the great body of the people have something to sell—crops, goods, or labor—and wish the best money for it. The issue now is being sharply made. We cited the other day the acute criticism of Senator Pugh's silver notions by the press of Alabama. The Southwest—a paper published in Cincinnati and having a large circulation in the region indicated by its name—is fighting in the same cause. In Kentucky Mr. McCreary has taken the field against the "preposterous" silver scheme of Senator Blackburn. In Tennessee the business men have called a conference to promote sound-money doctrine, and the Hon. Josiah Patterson is securing promises of co-operation from all the Southern States. In Texas a sound-money league has been formed, and another one has been started in Illinois. The progress of the movement is remarkable and steady. If the unlimited silver men will only stand to their guns we shall have this question settled and settled rightly.

PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORM.

The School Trustees have finally succeeded in defeating the Public School bill, through the agency of the teachers and with the assistance of Mr. Platt. Heretofore the boss has apparently kept his hands off, but the scathing criticisms which Mr. Pavey uttered in the Assembly last Tuesday called for revenge. On Tuesday Pavey denounces the boss, and on Wednesday Lauterbach, faithful to his chief, puts the knife into the Pavey School bill. But the part which the teachers have taken in the matter is of more serious significance.

They made what was evidently a carefully prepared and preconcerted onslaught upon the bill when it came up for a hearing before the Senate committee. The speakers pointed out with great accuracy and much elaboration every detail which might in any way affect them or their associates personally. They objected to the transfer of teachers from school to school, because it might be inconvenient for a teacher to walk somewhat further to her school. They objected to the re-examination of teachers, because it might involve a somewhat unpleasant and difficult ordeal. They objected to supervision by a Board of Superintendents, because it might somewhat limit the present powers of the Principals within what were aptly termed their "principalities." All of these points were argued at length from the point of view of those who had their own interests to protect, and who proposed to protect them at whatever cost to the efficiency of the schools. All discussion of the real merits of the bill was carefully avoided by the teachers, and the underlying motive of their opposition was largely left to inference. But it was none the less plain that the teachers, in opposing the bill, were in reality defending the Trustees to whom they owed their places.

The opposition to the bill, as Mr. Olin remarked in his speech, was very similar in character to that which was offered to the bill passed years ago abolishing the Volunteer Fire Department and the bill to abolish the old police system and to establish the Metropolitan Police. Both of these bills were met by the same violent opposition on the part of the individuals concerned, and in the case of the Police bill it became necessary to call out the Seventh Regiment to keep the peace. These reforms, which within a year after their establishment were regarded as entirely a matter of course, and with something of a feeling of wonder that any one could have objected to them, were similar in scope and character, although much more extensive than the proposed reform of the schools. They were effected nearly fifty years ago, but during all this time the schools have been allowed to pursue the same old methods which were in effect when we had a Volunteer Fire Department and a police force where every policeman was nominated by an Alderman.

But the reform which this bill would have accomplished is demanded with absolute unanimity by the intelligent public opinion of the city, and its friends should not be disheartened by this defeat. Last year substantially the same bill was introduced, but was not even reported. This year it passed the Assembly by a good majority. Such an advance betokens eventual success, and we may reasonably expect that a third session will see the reform accomplished. Such has been the history of many reform measures, and a reform so reasonable and so necessary as that of the public schools may be delayed, but cannot be prevented by any amount of intolerance or ignorance.

THE CONGLOMERATE COMMISSION.

The Governor has signed the bill consolidating the Fisheries and Forestry Commissions, and promptly appointed the new Board of Commissioners of "Fisheries, Game, and Forest." In making the appointments, he has taken Barnet H. Davis of the old Fisheries Commission and William R. Weed of the Forest Commission, naming the former as President of the new board. The other three members are new men, whose names are not familiar in connection with the interests to be cared for by the commission.

As we have pointed out heretofore, this change cannot be regarded as in the interest of economy, and we hardly see how it is to promote better administration. But it makes a clean sweep of all the offices and employments under the old commissions, and gives the new board a clean slate, with unrestricted power to appoint some fifty subordinates, including thirty-five fish and game protectors and foresters. There is no distinction of titles or of functions. There are not to be protectors and foresters, with separate duties, but every man is to be a protector and forester.

The President of the board is required to devote all his time to the duties of his office, and is to receive a salary of $5,000, and each of the other Commissioners, one of whom is to be designated as "Shellfish Commissioner," is to receive $1,000 a year. A man well qualified to have charge of promoting fish culture and protecting game and fish may be very poorly qualified to look after the forestry interests of the State, and one would suppose that the duties of fish and game protectors and of foresters would call not only for different qualities, but for such a different range of supervision as to be quite incompatible.

Evidently the purpose and effect of this act is merely to put out one set of officers and public employés to provide places for another set.

A DANGER IN THE SOUTH.

Any one who has been in the West Indies is aware that leprosy exists in every one of the islands, and knows, if he has investigated the matter at all closely, that the disease is almost common among the negroes there and by no means rare in the white population. West Indian physicians do not share the belief that is held, or expressed, by those of Brooklyn as to the safety of allowing lepers to mingle with the general public. In the face of bitter opposition, and after years of effort, they have succeeded, on most of the islands, in bringing about the segregation of these unfortunates in special hospitals, remote from towns and villages, and although many cases, especially among the whites, are concealed, on account of the natural horror inspired by the idea of lifelong incarceration in a lazaretto and constant association with the victims of a frightful malady, yet much has already been accomplished, and public sentiment is turning more and more strongly in the direction of enforced isolation for every one in whom the disease has manifested even its first symptoms.

Special efforts for the suppression of leprosy have been made in St. Kitt's. The Health Officer of that island, Dr. Branch, has made a life study of the ancient scourge, and probably knows as much about it as anybody in the world. In season and out he insisted upon the necessity for segregation, and at last won his point and secured the passage of such laws as were necessary to carry it into effect. The island now has an admirably situated, built, and managed leper hospital, and the streets of Basseterre no longer show, as they did not many years ago, frequent living examples of what the human race has to fear from this horrible malady. Not all the lepers of St. Kitt's have yet been sent to the hospital, but most of them are there, and the annual statistics show that fewer new cases appear now than formerly.

At Antigua, also, and in many other islands, French, Danish, and Dutch, the same work, though less advanced, is going on. As a result of the increasing severity and care with which the isolation laws are enforced, it is becoming more and more common for West Indian negroes, when first attacked by the disease, and while its symptoms can be easily concealed, to leave the islands and seek new homes. Not infrequently they come to the United States. Nine out of ten cases of leprosy—indeed, practically all not of Chinese origin—that are discovered here can be traced to the Antilles.

This fact is one worth consideration of the most serious kind. It is true that the disease is not contagious in the ordinary sense of the word. One might, by the exercise of sufficient care of the proper sort, live unharmed with leprosy all around him, but none the less its existence in any community is a constant and terrible danger. There is not the slightest need of a panic here or in Brooklyn, but the matter is hardly one to be brushed away as of no importance. In more ways than a few, some of which are known and some not, leprosy is transmitted from one person to another. The conditions here are all unfavorable to its spread, and yet, once established, its extirpation would be immensely difficult. To "ostracize" a leper may be both cruel and barbarous; to let him come and go as he chooses among people not on their guard against him is crueler and more barbarous.

We notice with profound regret that the American Tract Society has allowed the architects of its new building on Nassau Street to ornament the cloud-piercing walls of that impressive structure with sculpture of a distinctly immoral kind. This statement involves a grave charge, and it is made only from a stern sense of duty to the public and after much serious deliberation. The objectionable figures—it is, unfortunately, too late to remove them now—are, or pretend to be, the heads of lions. There are many of these effigies, and each, calmly, stonily, wickedly, opens its mouth to tell what anybody at all familiar with lions cannot fail to know is an utter and unpardonable falsehood. But to be on terms of intimacy with the king of beasts is a privilege which few people enjoy. How many, out of the millions who will pass this building in the years to come, are likely to be aware that the upper canine teeth of flesh and blood lions are further apart than the lower ones? Probably not one person in a thousand. Yet such is the case, and, as every lion on these walls has his under-jaw tusks separated by a space much wider than that which divides his other pair, a vast majority of the men, women, and children who must gaze upon these carven heads will be taught something that is not true; in other words, they will all be deceived, misled, and injured. Certainly to have permitted this was to commit an immoral act. Nothing could be further from our intention than to assert that the Tract Society intended to wrong this public in the matter of leonine dentition, but it has done so none the less. The heads are there, and each of them is hard at work spreading false doctrine. The victims will be many, and somebody is responsible for a wrong of no small moment.

It is more interesting than pleasant to learn that beef on the hoof costs the Western packers only about one cent per pound more than it did six months ago. Every consumer knows that for him the price of meat has advanced from five to ten times as much.

Mr. "Lucky" Baldwin, a prominent resident of San Francisco, will find that he has chosen an unlucky defense to interpose between his millions and the Boston woman who has sued him for deceiving her. With characteristic Western modesty, Mr. Baldwin says that everybody knows he is a bad man. The Boston person, he insists, was of necessity aware of this fact, and therefore should have been on her guard against him, should have understood that his promises meant nothing, and should have eschewed his society unless she felt willing to abide its consequences. There is something in what Mr. Baldwin claims, but the something is not law. It is impossible to gain immunity by being disreputable, even though one give his whole time and heart to it. An editor, once upon a time, tried to avoid conviction for libel on the ground that nobody believed a word he wrote, and that in consequence his calumnies were harmless. He was cast in damages just the same. So will be the Californian, unless he finds another defense.

PICTURES AT THE LOTOS CLUB

Club members contribute the pictures that go to make up the April exhibition at the Lotos. Nearly twoscore canvases are hung, and the work ranges from decorative compositions to landscapes.

Thomas Moran occupies one of the centre panels, with his large "Dream of the Orient," a Turneresque painting, full of color, with vague and mist-enveloped background of castle, church, and fortress, gayly-colored sails here and there, and a sunburst in the centre of the canvas. The picture is well known, and has been seen before at the Academy of Design. A large and fine wood interior by Robert C. Minor is entitled "A Woodland Path," and has much feeling for rich, powerful tones, with excellent drawing of tree forms and fine comprehension of masses of foliage and distance, agreeably suggested. Of the two other landscapes by Mr. Minor, the "Twilight" is the more distinguished in color, and has no little sentiment and feeling.

Agreeable also is the "Evening at Manomet," by George H. Bogert. The work is large, both in size and in conception, and Mr. Bogert here shows his strength in color to great advantage. A stretch of beach, low in key, is topped by a most luminous, powerful sky, that has much of the feeling of evening and the quiet refinement of the hour. Three pictures by Henry W. Ranger are of a high order, a small marine being particularly delicate and opalescent in color. A gray landscape is called "Spring," and there is a large moonlight, "Shepherd at Night."

By W. S. Macy, a village scene in South Germany recalls his earlier manner, when the artist was fresh from the school at Munich. John A. Fraser has a rather panoramic bit of Scotch scenery, "November in the Highlands," a trifle English in its color scheme. Charles H. Miller contributes three landscapes, one subject painted at the head of Little Neck Bay, wherein the sky is very full of light, and by Worthington Whittredge there is a pleasing, low-toned landscape, "An Old Home by the Sea." Mr. Cropsey shows a sunset on the Roman Campagna, and C. Harry Eaton has seldom been represented in a more satisfactory way than by his "Normandy Landscape."

The movement of the ocean, tossing on the waves a bell buoy is well expressed by Edward Moran in his "Melodies of the Sea," loaned by Knoedler & Co. Julian Rix sends two canvases, "The Coming Storm" and "The Day is Done," the latter showing a strong influence of George Inness, though none the less attractive on that account. By keeping this work in a sombre key, quite a remarkable effect of great luminosity is given to the moon, as it appears above the horizon.

Animal painters are represented by J. H. Dolph and Arthur J. Tait. The former has his familiar kittens always attractive, one Normandy horses drawing a plow, and a beach study of sand and rocks and boats. Mr. Tait is in evidence with a dog starting up some grouse. The "Water Lilies" by John La Farge are rather darkened by age, and probably lower in key than they were originally, and surely, for a man who is not a professional painter, "The Brook," by Joseph Jefferson, is a highly creditable performance.

It is a pleasure to note the serious progressive work by Stanley Middleton emphasized by three important canvases, of which the "St. Cecelia," is the more ambitious, and possesses much beauty and decorative feeling. His "Tambourine Girl" is painted with considerable strength and force, and if his "Shepherdess" is a trifle weak, the intention is of the best. Two canvases by George H. Story are "At the Opera" and "A Girl Knitting," and by Irving R. Wiles a very dainty young woman at a piano, is entitled "What Shall I Sing?" Here Mr. Wiles has struck a sympathetic note, and expressed with pleasant sentiment a delicate touch of nature. His other contribution, "The Shady Walk," relies on its technical cleverness to attract the eye.

In conclusion, we may note an ably painted, if somewhat sketchy, child and cat, by Eastman Johnson; and, though catalogued, the "Flowers of the West," by Hamilton Hamilton is nowhere to be seen. The exhibition will be open to ladies by invitation, Monday and Tuesdays afternoons from 2 to 5.

THE COMMONS DISCUSS HAWAII

No Appeal Can Be Made to the United States on Behalf of the Imprisoned ex-Queen —England Is Investigating.

LONDON, April 25.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Thomas Esmonde asked if Hawaii were under the protection of the United States, and if that Government could not be approached with a view of obtaining proper treatment for ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Mr. Donald MacGregor said: "As I happen to know the lady I join in this appeal in her behalf. She is imprisoned against the will of a large majority of her subjects."

Sir Edward Grey, Under Foreign Secretary, said that Hawaii was not under the protection of the United States, and, therefore, no such application could be made by England to the Washington Government, as had been suggested.

Mr. MacGregor asked if an appeal ad misericordiam could not be made to the United States.

Sir Edward Grey said that Hawaii, not being under United States protection, which fact was recognized by England, no such appeal could be made to the American Government. A number of British subjects had been arrested in Hawaii, however, for the part they took, or were alleged to have taken, in the recent insurrection there. These men had complained to British authority of the hardships they were compelled to undergo in prison. Besides the men sentenced to imprisonment, many British subjects had been tried by courts-martial and subsequently induced to leave the country, under pressure, as they asserted. The protests of these men, he said, were being carefully considered by the Foreign Office, but it had not yet been decided whether the facts would justify the Government in taking action.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Col. R. H. McLean, who has just been appointed by President Dole as Commander in Chief of the Hawaiian forces, left Washington today for Hawaii, to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

The action of President Dole in appointing this gentleman to so important a command is more far-reaching than was at first supposed. The Hawaiian Army at present consists of 700 well-trained men, with an auxiliary in reserve of 1,500 militia. These troops have been likened to the Swiss, on account of their excellence in marksmanship. With this force, ably commanded, there will be no fear of any revolution in that island hereafter, nor will any foreign domination be practicable.

Col. McLean was a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis of the date of 1872, leaving that institution as one of the five honor men of his class. His career in the naval service until his resignation, in 1884, stamped him as an officer of exceptional executive ability. Naval officers generally commend President Dole's choice in the highest terms.

PROGRAMME AT WASHINGTON ARCH

Committee Completing Preparations for Exercises and Grand Stands.

Rapid progress is being made in Washington Square for the ceremonies attending the transfer of the arch by the committee constituted for its erection to the city authorities next Tuesday afternoon. John L. Hamilton & Sons, builders, have a large force of carpenters at work, and the westerly of the two quarter-circle stands is now nearly completed. These stands will provide seats for 900 persons, and 900 tickets only have been distributed, so that there will be no danger of overcrowding.

At a meeting of the Special Committee on Arrangements, Messrs. Stanford White, the architect of the arch; Lispenard Stewart, Charles H. Russell, and Clarence W. Bowen were appointed aids to serve on the grand stands. The exercises will begin on the arrival of Gov. Morton, who will be escorted to the arch by a division of the National Guard and Naval Reserve, and is timed to arrive there at 3:45 P. M. When the Governor is seated Bishop Potter will deliver an invocation, after which Gen. Horace Porter will make the oration. In behalf of the Committee on the Erection of the Washington Arch, Henry G. Marquand, its Chairman, will deliver a brief address, and William R. Stewart, Treasurer, will give the key of the structure to Mayor Strong. The Mayor will deliver the key to David H. King, Jr., President of the Department of Public Parks, which will thenceforward be responsible for the care of the monument.

The march of the troops before the Governor and other officials will then begin. They will pass between the stand and under the span of the arch, where they will be dismissed.

FAMOUS MEN AT FAMOUS DINNERS

Mr. McElroy Thinks Dr. Depew Is the Best of After-Dinner Speakers.

"Famous Men at Famous Dinners" was the subject of the lecteure delivered by William H. McElroy at the Colonial Club last evening. Mr. McElroy began his lecture with a neat cut at the English, who, he said, "can't speak before dinner, and after dinner speak worse."

Mr. McElroy gave parts of Henry W. Grady's famous speech at the New-England Society dinner. Gen. Sherman, he said, sat beside Grady, and before he got up to speak said to him:

"Now, don't tell these folks that I burned your cotton. It wasn't my boys."

Mr. Grady, in his speech, told of the high opinion of Sherman held in the South, and then shyly added: "But they think he is a little careless with fire."

Gen. Grant, Mr. McElroy said, was seated next to Henry Waterson at a dinner, when Mr. Watterson, turning to the General, said: "I have a bone to pick with you."

"Well, what is it?" asked Grant.

"You remember in 1876, when it was said I was coming to Washington at the head of a regiment, and you said you would hang me, if I came?"

"Oh, no," said Grant; "I never said that."

"I am glad to hear it," said Watterson. "I like you better than ever."

"But," added Grant, drily, "I would, if you had come."

In closing, Mr. McElroy reviewed the merits of the different after-dinner speakers, and concluded that, all things included, Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was the best of them all.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF NEWSPAPERS

Papers by Mr. Batten and Prof. Funk at a Municipal Conference.

A municipal conference was held last night at the Amity Building, 312 West Fifty-fourth Street, to listen to short papers on "The People's Literature." The Rev. Leighton Williams presided, and after a few explanatory remarks, introduced Samuel Zane Batten, who read a paper on "The Religious Weekly." He said:

"The newspaper is an established fact and force in the life of to-day. There is a sense in which it is the real king in a monarchy, the actual President in a republic, and the veritable dictator in society. Dr. Chalmers said that a great part of the best thinking and writing is done for the newspapers. A word of definition: A paper is not secular merely because it discusses work-a-day interests, nor is another paper necessarily religious because it concerns itself with church matters. The religious paper is one that discusses human interests in a religious spirit and from a Christian point of view. In the modern division of labor a large and important sphere of work falls to the religious weekly. The religious weekly is called to give an outline at least of the present work of God in the world. This does not mean filling the columns with all kinds of church gossip, advertisements, and reviews of the stock market with quotations of stock.

"All such things as quotations of stocks and margins in wheat, I submit, are out of place in a journal that calls itself religious and Christian."

The Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk read a paper on "The Daily Newspaper We Need."

Wanted the Whole Edition.

From The Augusta (Me.) Journal.

A story is going the rounds that a certain Judge, while

ALLIANCE AGAINST JAPAN

Russia's Intervention Is Reported to be an Inevitable Event.

MIKADO'S REPLY NOT SATISFACTORY

Li Hung Chang Expresses Surprise at the Large Proportion of the European Press, and Tells His Reason.

LONDON, April 25.—The Central News correspondent in Tokio says the Japanese Government watches with keen interest the course of the European powers regarding the Shimonoseki treaty.

He finds that the Japanese diplomatists are not particularly apprehensive of the outcome. The refusal of England to act in concert with Russia, Germany, and France has encouraged the Japanese to believe that no strong single policy can be agreed on by the countries that feel their interests in the East are threatened by the terms of the peace.

Germany is thought to be but half-hearted in her co-operation with France and Russia, if such co-operation has been assured. Much confidence is felt in the assurances of good feeling given by Great Britain and the United Statese.

The last dispatches from St. Petersburg are hardly in harmony with the sanguine views held in Tokio. Prince Uchtomoky, who accompanied the present Czar on his tour in the East, has written a long communication to the Moscow Viedomosti, explaining the threatening features of the situation in the Orient.

He declares that Russian intervention is inevitable. It would be criminal neglect, he thinks, if Russia were to allow Japan to menace Russia's interests in East Asia, as is contemplated in the Shimonoseki treaty. He expreses the fear that bloodshed will be necessary before Japan's aggressive spirit can be checked.

He regards the Japanese as intoxicated with the completeness of their victory, and determined to force upon the rest of the world a policy which all nations having great interests in East Asia must frustrate, by peaceful means of possible, but otherwise by the sword.

In commenting upon these opinions, the Viedomosti says that if England persist in supporting Japan against other European powers, Russia will retaliate by opening the Famirs question.

The Central News correspondent in Rome says he learns from good authority that Austria and Italy have decided not to interfere in the East, and will not take part in any European congress convoked to revise the terms of peace.

The Morning Post has this dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"Japan has replied to the joint protest of Russia, France, and Germany. She declares that if she should yield she would be exposed to the danger of an uprising of the people, who are so elated over their victories that they would not consent to any concessions. This reply does not affect Russia's attitude. She adheres firmly to her demands."

The Morning Post's correspondent in Berlin hints that Germany possibly will propose to occupy Wei-Hai-Wei or some other Chinese port in Japan's interest until China shall pay the war indemnity.

The Daily News correspondent in Vienna says:

"Russia asks Japan to evacuate Corea or grant her an ice-free harbor. Japan disclaims the right to give away Corean territory, while the King says his authority should suffer if such a thing should be done. Tokio telegrams received in Vienna assert that when the Mikado and the Chinese Emperor meet, the King of Siam also will be present, and a quadruple alliance of Japan, China, Siam, and Corea will be formed."

The News correspondent in Paris says the extra vessels of the French squadron in Chinese waters have been ordered home, but they may receive orders at Saigon to sail for Madagascar.

Sir Henry H. Howorth, M. P., has written a letter to The Times in which he declares that it is to the interest of England to formulate a common policy with the United States in regard to the far East.

The Standard will say to-morrow that Japan's reply to the joint protest, although not a definite refusal, is an emphatic non Possumus. It discusses France's and Germany's adhesion to Russia and concludes that they are influenced mainly by a desire to be agreeable to the Czar. "But whatever their motives," says the writed, "the coalition exists, and must be reckoned with. While paying all respect to the prowess, capacity, and resources of the Japanese, one feels like reminding them that the three allied powers are able to bring a resistless force to compel them to relinquish the whole territory that they acquired. Thus, if the powers remain resolute, there will be only one course for Japan—she must rest content with the advantages to which no objection is raised."

COLOGNE, April 25.—The Koelnische Zeitung has a special dispatch from Tien-Tsin, which says that Li-Hung-Chang recently in the course of an interview with foreign diplomats expressed surprise at the large proportion of the European press taking the side of Japan.

The Viceroy declared that it would be a long time before Japan would permit European share in her markets.

The Zeitung adds that all of the Europeans trading in the far East share the opinion expressed by the returned Chinese envoy.

PEKIN DISCUSSES THE TREATY.

If the Emperor Ratifies There Is a Probability of Army Trouble.

LONDON, April 25.—The Central News correspondent in Shanghai sends this dispatch:

"A Pekin telegram says there is a crisis there. Some of the Generals favor war, and the Censors, who object to Li Hung Chang and the treaty negotiated by him, contend that the yielding of the territory ought to diminish the indemnity.

"The ratification is uncertain. The officials will leave the decision to the Emperor. If the treaty be ratified trouble in the army is likely.

"It is reported that Formosa will not be ceded, but only the Pescadores. The new ports have been changed to Chung-King, Hang-Chow, Soo-Chow, and Sha-She."

JAPAN WILL PREFER TO FIGHT

German War Ships Assembling Near Corea and Pe-Chi-Li Coast.

LONDON, April 25.—The Standard has this dispatch from Berlin:

"The conviction in well-informed quarters is that Japan will prefer to fight Russia rather than renounce her acquired territory. The attitude of Germany in that event is much discussed.

"The fact that all the German war ships are assembling near Corea and the Pe-Chi-Li coast does not look like strictly diplomatic intervention. The steel cruiser Prinzess Wilhelm will sail for the East to-morrow."

ALLIANCA AFFAIR UNSETTLED.

There Is No Impatience About Spain's Apparent Delay in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The most persistent inquiry at the Department of State to-day fails to verify the reported receipt of advices from Minister Taylor at Madrid to the effect that the Spanish Government had made a suitable response to Secretary Gresham's dispatch in regard to the Alliance affair.

The Secretary's response to repeated questioning was that he had no news to give on the subject. It is evident, however, that the present status of the case, if not entirely satisfactory, is not causing uneasiness at the department, or some impatience over the apparent delay on the part of Spain in responding, would have been manifested before this time.

It is possible that when the new Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, arrives in Washington, there may be some developments made public, but the reticence of all department officials on the matter, leads to the belief that the incident has not yet been finally closed.

LONDON, April 25.—The Central News correspondent in Madrid says Admiral Beranger, Minister of Marine, denies that he has ordered the commander of the cruiser Conde de Venadito, which fired upon the Alliance, to be court-martialed.

FLIGHT OF REV. JONATHAN BELL

Pastor of Staffordshire Suspected of Grave Crime in Michigan.

LONDON, April 25.—There is hardly a doubt that the Rev. Jonathan Bell has fled. It was learned this evening that he sold his library a few days ago. He did this presumably to provide money for his journey.

The authorities of the Methodist Church to which he belonged are inquiring into his financial affairs, and interesting revelations are probable.

Mrs. Jonathan Bell was seen by a United Press reporter at her home in Primrose Villa, Blackheath, this morning. She said that she had not seen her husband since Tuesday, when he bade her good-bye. It is learned that he told some friends that they would not see him again in England.

Mr. Hall, Emily's father, will probably go to America to inquire into the circumstances of his daughter's death.

The girl was well known throughout the neighborhood. She was accustomed to preach and lecture and was a candidate for an assignment as lay preacher. Her mother is completely prostrated with sorrow and is in a critical condition.

DETROIT, April 25.—The Detroit authorities will not ask for the arrest of the Rev. Jonathan Bell of Primrose Villa, Rowley, Staffordshire, England. The prosecuting attorney, after sifting all the evidence, has come to the conclusion that he would be unable to make a showing to ask for his extradition as the cause of the death of Emily Hall in a lying-in hospital here.

A special from St. Louis, Mich., says the Rev. Jonathan Bell was at one time pastor of the Primitive Methodist Church, in Park Avenue, Brooklyn, and was expelled therefrom in 1876 or 1877.

SIX DEAD BODIES OF SAILORS.

Beside Them, Near Plymouth, a Boat Marked Steamship Marie.

LONDON, April 25.—Six dead bodies of sailors have come ashore near Plymouth. An oar and a small boat marked "Steamship Marie" were found a hundred yards from them.

The Norwegian steamship Marie, 1,350 tons, plies between Copenhagen and Odessa. She is the only steamship of that name passing regularly through the English Channel.

KELLY AT LAST AT CHITRAL.

Siege Had Been Raised, and Sher Afzul's Location Is Unknown.

CALCUTTA, April 25.—Gen. Sir Robert Low, commanding the British expedition, telegraphs that Col. Kelly, with his command, reached Chitral last Saturday.

He found that the siege of that place had been raised, and that Sher Afzul, uncle of the late Mehtar of Chitral, who had invested the place, had hastily evacuated his position, and his whereabouts were unknown.

American Sheep Diseased in England.

LONDON, April 25.—Mr. Henry Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, in the House of Commons, referred to a report which had recently been submitted by the Renfrew Agricultural Association, alleging that 70 per cent. of the sheep imported from America were diseased. Specimen animals, he said, were now being examined by an Inspector of the Board of Trade.

Carlyle's House a Memorial Museum.

LONDON, April 25.—The Carlyle memorial fund has reached the total of £1,722. Carlyle's house, in Chelsea, will be purchased in May, and it will be immediately fitted up as a memorial museum, so that it may be opened to the public in June.

Strike of Omnibus Drivers Settled.

PARIS, April 25.—The omnibus strike has been settled. The company, besides conceding several of the points at issue, will reinstate all the strikers. The men will resume work to-morrow.

Reina Regente Wreck Found at Last.

MADRID, April 25.—The cruiser Reina Regente, which was lost in a storm off the Spanish coast last month, has been found in 109 fathoms of water, midway between Capes Tarifa and Trafalgar.&

LONG SERVICE MEDALS PRESENTED

First Battalion of the Ninth Regiment Reviewed.

The First Battalion, Ninth Regiment of the National Guard, was reviewed last night at the armory 221 West Twenty-sixth Street, by Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin. Major S. E. Japha, the commandant of the regiment turned out a fine-looking body of men at the review, and was complimented by Gen. McAlpin, on the showing made in a neat speech. After the troops had manoeuvred, Gen. McAlpin presented the State and regimental long-service medals. The medals were awarded to the following men:

State Decoration, Class 1, Twenty-Five Years and Over—Private Joseph J. Trittenback, Company G.

Class, Twenty and Not Twenty-Five Years—First Sergt. Raymond Arnot, Musician James Dore, Company Quartermaster Sergt. Richard E. Wiese, Major S. E. Japha, Private H. F. C. Ellis, Company D.

Class 3, Fifteen and Not Twenty Years—First Sergt. Edmund Marckfeld, Company D; Capt. Washington Willcocks, Company G.

Class 4, Ten and Not Fifteen Years—Private Joseph A. Le Maire, Company G; First Sergt. Walter Taylor, Company E.; Capt. John D. Walton, Company D; Private Adolphe Bede, Company G; Private Frederick Kramer, John J. Wanmaker, First Sergt. Herbert E. Earle, Company E; Private William F. Schultz, Company E; Private George Leibrock, Company D; Capt. Jerome B. Silsby, Company H.

Regimental Decoration.—Service of Ten Years, and Not Fifteen—Sergt. George B. Haesilp, Company G; Private George Leibrock, Company D; Private Thomas E. Willcocks, Company G; Private H. H. Lighte, Company H; Musician James F. Bull, Company G.

Members of First Battalion Now Wearing Service Medals Twenty-five Years and Over—Private J. J. Trittenback, Company G, (war service;) Musician J. J. Morris, Company C, (war service;) Musician J. T. Betts, Company H, (war service.)

Twenty and Not Twenty-five Years—Major S. E. Japha, First Sergt. Raymond Arnot, Company G; Company Quartermaster Sergt. Richard E. Weise, Company H, (war service;) Private H. F. C. Ellis, Company D; Musician James Dore, Company C.

Fifteen and Not Twenty Years—Capt. Washington Willcocks, Company G; First Sergt. Edward Marckfield, Company D.

Ten and Not Fifteen Years—Capt. John D. Walton, Company D; Capt. Jerome B. Silsby, Company H; First Sergt. Herbert E. Earle, Company C; Sergt. Walter Taylor, Company E; Sergt. John K. Walker, Company G; Private Eugene F. Clark, Company H; Private John Shea, Company H; Private John J. Wanmaker, Company E; Private Joseph A. LeMaire, Company G; Private Adolph Bede, Company G; Gustave A. Minckler, Company C.

Badges were also presented to the sharpshooters of the regiment, and a roster of the officers who were in commission when the regiment left for the seat of war in 1861 was presented to the Board of Officers by the Veteran Association.

A reception followed the presentation, and the members of Company H presented Capt. Jerome B. Silsby with a handsome dress sword.

MRS. FALLET WAS FORGOTTEN

Kept in the Tombs by a Mistake, but Is Free Now.

Mrs. Leon Fallet and her two-months-old child were kept prisoners in the Tombs Prison several days because Assistant District Attorney Hennessey forgot that they should have been released.

Mrs. Fallet's husband forged the indorsement on a check, and she cashed it. She was held as an accomplice by Justice Tainter April 10. A writ of habeas corpus was secured, on the ground that there was no evidence against Mrs. Fallet. This was a week ago, and Mr. Hennessey promised that she should be released at once.

Her lawyer learned last Tuesday that she and her babe were still in the Tombs. He secured another writ, returnable before Justice Barrett Wednesday. When the case was called Mr. Hennessey apologized for his forgetfulness, and Mrs. Fallet was at once released.

Lightning Kills Man and Two Horses.

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 25.—William Miles, aged sixty-five, a laborer, was instantly killed by lightning this afternoon, on the land north of the town known as Hapden Plains. Two horses also were struck by the fatal current and killed. A negro, Anthony Harvey, was rendered unconscious by the shock, but sustained no other injuries.

A TYPICAL CUBAN BATTLE

Ramirez Lozano and a Hundred Insurgents at Dos Caminos.

SEVEN KILLED, FOURTEEN DISABLED

Twenty-two Spanish Soldiers Win the Victory and Receive Medals from Gen. Salcedo for Their Valor.

(From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 25.—One hundred insurgents, under Ramirez Lozano, attacked Dos Caminos, eighteen or twenty miles from here, last Saturday.

There were twenty-two Spanish soliders in the town. They stood together and kept up a steady fire on the storming party until Lozano gave up the attack, and beat a hasty retreat with his men.

The insurgents lost seven killed and fourteen wounded. Gen. Salcedo, Commander in Chief of the troops in this province, has given medals to the twenty-two men who defended the town.

J. FRANK CLARK.

AMERICAN SAILORS RELEASED.

Gustave Richelieu and August Belton Tell Their Sincere Story.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 25.—Gustave Richelieu and August Belton, the American sailors imprisoned weeks ago on suspicion of helping the insurgents, were released to-day, in deference to United States Consul Hyatt's urgent representations.

They were instructed to report to the court once a week until their trial. Mr. Hyatt has sent a note to the Governor, requesting their absolute release.

The United Press correspondent interviewed both sailors. They told a perfectly straightforward story. They were caught in a gale off Haiti, and were swept over to the Cuban coast.

SHIPMENT OF COARSE POWDER.

Replacing the Explosives Stolen by Rebels from an Iron Company.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Considerable comment was created in shipping circles to-day when it was learned that the British tramp steamship Rydal Water, under charter to the Earn Line, had sailed for St. Jago, Cuba, with a part cargo of powder and a large quantity of explosive caps.

The powder was of the coarse, black sort, which may be used either for blasting or for heavy artillery. Each keg held thirty-five pounds of the explosive, so that, in all, there was stowed in the steamship's hold 35,000 pounds of powder.

In clearing the vessel it was stated the powder was for the use of the Juragua Iron Ore Company of St. Jago, in blasting the iron ore in the mines. Special permits were secured from the Spanish Minister at Washington, and the local Spanish Consul for the shipment.

Upon the steamship's arrival in Cuban waters, a Spanish gunboat will meet her and convey her to St. Jago. It is said that to-day's shipment is to replace the explosives stolen by the insurgents from the iron company's magazines.

ANOTHER INSURGENT DEFEAT.

Gen. Salcedo Is Pursuing Maceo in the Zaraguica District.

MADRID, April 25.—A dispatch from Havana this evening says:

"Col. Tagerizo, with 260 troops, yesterday defeated 700 insurgents. A Spanish Captain and six Spanish soldiers were killed. Twelve insurgents were killed and forty were wounded.

"Gen. Salcedo is pursuing the insurgent leader, Maceo, who is in the district of Zaraguica."

Martinez Campos Greeted at Havana.

HAVANA, April 25.—The steamship Villaverde arrived here at 10 o'clock this evening, with Gen. Martinez Campos and his suite. The streets were decorated and illuminated, and thousands had gathered near the docks to greet the new Captain-General. The cheering was incessant.

Costa Rica Will Account for Maceo.

PARIS, April 25.—The Government of Costa Rica has instructed the Costa Rican Agent here to proceed to Madrid at once and furnish the Spanish Government with all available information in regard to the expedition of the insurgent leader Maceo against Cuba.

ARMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION SALE

Small Attendance and Spiritless Bidding—105 Pictures Bring $33,327.50.

Mr. Kirby, the auctioneer, faced a small audience at Chickering Hall last night, on the occasion of the first of the series of sales of the American Art Association's pictures. Possibly the public is saving itself for the more important works that will be offered to-night. Only a modest number of buyers was present, and but little interest was manifested, though toward the end of the sale, when the more important works were offered, the bidding became somewhat more active.

The first picture to arouse any enthusiasm was "The Sea," by Jules Dupré, which ran up to $1,010, and went to Boussod, Valadon & Co. A Jacque, "The Sortie of the Flock," brought $950. Many uninteresting things by Gilloux and Riviere went for small amounts, and the audience was plainly bored, but later on they were aroused by a Monet, which sold for $900. An unnamed purchaser paid $1,200 for a fine Cazin, and Mr. Wolff obtained the Géome "Before the Audience" for $4,400.

Other prices and buyers were as follows: "Chrysanthemums," Monet, $675, Durand-Ruel; "The Farm in the Wood," by Jules Duprez, $2,000, A. Wolff; "Fall of Evening," by Daubigny, $1,310, Edward Brandus; "Pond at Ville d'Aoray," by Corot, $1,025, S. P. Avery, Jr.; "Feeding Time," by Jacques, $690, J. Treadwell; "Les Debordement de l'Yoounee," $1,050, E. Brandus, "View at Vintmiglia," by Monet, $1,000, Durand-Ruel; "Thinking of the Absent," by Besnard, $850, Mrs. Chattell; "Sunday Evening," by Cazin, $1,700; Knoedler & Co., and "The Bosphorus," by Tiein, $1,000, E. Brandus.

The total amount for 105 pictures was $33,327.50, said to be considerably less than they cost originally, when purchased by the association. The sale will be continued to-night at Chickering Hall.

WOMEN'S CLUBS TO MEET

Every Variety of Organization on Long Island to Gather at Jamaica.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 25.—The final arrangements for the first council of women's clubs on Long Island, to be held in the Town Hall in this village on May 3, are completed, and the programme prepared. The latter contains the names of several prominent women speakers, among whom are Mrs. Anna Field, founder of the Brooklyn Woman's Club; Mrs. J. C. Croly, the author, founder of Sorosis, and President of the New-York State Federation, and Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickerson, President of the National Council of Women.

Several speakers on special subjects will also be heard. Among the latter are Mrs. Backus, who will speak on "Educational Interests;" Mrs. Marianne Chapman, on "Moral Obligations;" Mrs. Perry, on "Municipal Government;" Mrs. Hood, on "Law for Women," and Mrs. Scrimgeour, on "Civic Pride."

Aside from the speakers, the programme includes the reading of special reports from the various organizations.

There will come together on this occasion representatives from clubs of every form of organzied womanhood, from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to the Daughters of the Revolution, and a large and enthusiastic attendance is anticipated.

STAR GAZERS DISAPPOINTED

Cloudy Sky Prevented a Peep at Mars, Jupiter, and Two Stars Forming a Cross.

All the would-be star gazers, both amateur and professional, who expected to see an improved Southern Cross in the Western sky last night were deeply disappointed by the unforeseen obstinacy of the weather.

Throughout the greater part of yesterday the weather was fine, and the sky was clear, giving an excellent promise of a beautiful night for astronomical observations. Toward dusk, however, the clouds gathered rapidly, as if for an approaching thunderstorm, and when night fell, not a star was to be seen.

What those who were on the watch expected to see was the proximity of the planets Jupiter and Mars to two bright fixed stars in the constellation of Gemini, the heavenly bodies being so arranged as to form a rudely shaped cross to the eye of an observer on the earth.

These two fixed stars are known to astronomers by the Greek letters Mu and Eta. Mars formed the northern point of the cross, Eta the southern point, and Jupiter and Mu the eastern and western points.

The two planets and two stars would have been seen in this apparent juxtaposition at 8 o'clock last night had the weather been clear. Of course all of them were really millions of miles distant from each other, though their apparent distance was only a few feet. They were then in the west, about one-third the distance above the horizon from the zenith.

The apparent proximity of Jupiter and Mars is due to the race between them around the sun. Mars, being much the smaller body and much the nearer to the sun, revolves around the great luminary of the planetary system oftener than Jupiter.

The two planets with the two fixed stars in Gemini formed an apparent cross early last evening, but toward morning Mars overtook Jupiter, and to-night will be seen, weather permitting, ahead of Jupiter. On Sunday night Mars will pass Mu in the constellation of Gemini, while the new moon will then join the group for a few hours.

In the same quarter of the heavens, but lower down, Venus may now be seen shining with her utmost splendor. This planet is also following fast in Jupiter's track, and will overtake it on May 17, afterward passing Mars, apparently very closely, on June 4.

The first persons to give up hope of the weather mending last night were the members of the staff of the Professor of Astronomy of Columbia College. They shut up the observatory in the college buildings about 8 o'clock, and went home.

More slow to take the hint of the weather's implacable obstreporousness were the astronomers general to the public who make temporary observatories on the sidewalk, at a cost of ten cents a peep to each person curious and willing enough to pay the price.

The sidewalk astronomers were very much disgruntled at the chance of making money of which the hostility of the weather had deprived them. Their usual cheerfulness had fled with the approach of a thick and misty night.

Instead of their usual set speech about the beauty of Venus and the combined radiance of Jupiter and three of his four satellites, they stood by their telescopes, sorrowful, sulky, and glum, hoping against hope that a vision of the heavens would be vouchsafed to them until after the crowds from the theatres had slowly melted away and gone home.

Then they dismounted their instruments, tucked them under their arms, and followed the crowds with silent imprecations on the weather.

RECEPTION BY THE WOMEN'S GUILD

Liberal Aid for the Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.

The Women's Guild held its third annual reception and donation day at the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, in East Sixty-third Street, yesterday afternoon.

The flowers and fancy articles displayed for sale were soon purchased by the visitors. Tea was served by a group of pretty girls.

The Treasurer, Miss S. Edwina Brown, said that the money gifts were large. The guild is now preparing for the new medical department, which will add largely to the expenses of the hospital.

The President, Mrs. Helmuth, and other members of the guild welcomed the visitors. Among the many friends of the institution who attended the reception were Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Devoe, Mrs. Cowing, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Edwin H. Wetherbee, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Thompson, Mrs. Richard Arnold, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. G. E. Armstrong, Mrs. Davis, Miss Swords, Miss Frances Jones, Miss Archer, Miss Pancoast, Miss Cathcart, Miss Cohn, and Mrs. C. E. Hastings.

A CASE OF SMALLPOX IN HOBOKEN

Kept in the City Hall, and the School Has Been Closed.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 25.—Considerable excitement was created here this morning by the discovery that Bernard Gordon, who has no home, was found sick in the street at 7 o'clock, with smallpox. It was 10:30 o'clock before he was taken to Snake Hill.

In the meantime, he was locked up in a rear room of the City Hall. An annex school occupies the upper floor of the building. It is attended by 500 pupils. Officers were posted in the streets converging on the hall at 8 o'clock, and as the pupils arrived they were sent home. Later, the Health Board ordered the school closed indefinitely. After Gordon's removal the building was disinfected.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John M. Board.

John M. Board, once a leader in the Whig Party, died Wednesday in Metuchen, N. J. He was seventy-eight years old. He was elected Assemblyman from Hudson County in 1854. During the war he equipped several companies at his own expense. He held many public offices in Hudson County. He was an architect and is said to have drawn up the original plans for Grace Church, New-York.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Major B. F. Blakeslee died in the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. He was on the staffs of Govs. Jewell and Harrison. He was born in Southington, in 1843. He served in the Sixteenth Connecticut in the war.

—Justus A. Temple of Waynesburg, ex-Auditor General of Pennsylvania, died yesterday. He was seventy-one years old, and leaves a wife and four children.

Denies Col. Waring's Statement.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a statement published in The New-York Times, said to have been made by Mr. G. E. Waring, Jr., to the effect that I once demanded of him that my name should be affixed to a report on some subject that he was the author of, the said report to pass as being written by me. This statement is not only ridiculous, but absolutely false. The only report of his of which I have any knowledge is one that was used in court in Pittsfield, Mass., to contradict his sworn testimony by his published statements. I certainly would object to even the suspicion of being the author of such a report.

EGBERT L. VIELE.

New-York City, April 25, 1895.

Publish a List of Pensioners.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I notice in your issue of to-day that your columns are yet open for Grand Army men who wish to attack Col. Waring. I am not a Grand Army of the Republic man. But as those who are make so much noise that, like Gen. Grant's wolves, one would think they were numberless, will you get out prominently the fact that until 'the tail wags the dog' they will not be the army, because the last census gave us 1,200,000 surviving soldiers, and, while the Grand Army of the Republic has 400,000, there are 800,000 outside. If the Government would publish in each town a list of its pensioners, the people would do the rest. If the pension roll is a roll of honor, why this secrecy?

Don't publish my name, for I got all the mud I wanted in Virginia in 1861-65. VET.

New-York, April 25, 1895.

TO BE A DECISIVE HEARING

The Supreme Court's Last Income Tax Order Misunderstood.

ITS REAL PURPORT EXPLAINED

Arguments Must Be Submitted on the Main Question at Issue—And Not Simply on the Petitions Themselves.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—When Chief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme Court announced on Tuesday that the consideration of the two petitions for rehearing the income-tax cases would be reserved until May 6, when it was expected there would be a full bench, he managed to convey the impression that the court simply meant to hear counsel upon the question whether or not a rehearing should be granted. Now comes the announcement, authorized by members of the court who knew of the false construction placed upon the Chief Justice's statement, that if the full court shall sit on May 6, it will once more go into the merits of all the points involved in the income-tax question.

It is said, in explanation of this surprising announcement that the order of the court on Tuesday was drawn hastily, and it was not noticed at the time that it was ambiguous. Attorney General Olney and others directly interested in the trial of the suits understood the court's order in the same manner as did the public. The Attorney General, however, was at some loss to understand just the extent to which the court desired him to go in his argument.

In reopening the cases the court, it is stated, will not vacate the order it has made already, but will let its decision stand for the present, and will only modify the original entry in the event that, as a result of the reargument, a majority of the court decide to overrule the conclusions heretofore reached. Justice Jackson is expected to reach Washington the latter part of next week. The knowledge that he would be able to resume his place on the bench thus early undoubtedly led to the statement by the Chief Justice.

The complete reopening of the cases will necessitate continuous and hard work on the part of counsel so as to be prepared for the Court. Attorney General Olney and counsel for the Government on this occasion will go most fully and elaborately into all the points involved, and especially into the question of direct taxation. The Government will represent that the importance of the cases in the light of the views expressed by the Court in its opinion already rendered makes it desirable that a week should be allowed for argument on each side.

The explanation now given, unofficially, by the Court, of the meaning of its order, indicates a probability that before final adjournment of the Court for the present term, a final determination of the full Court on the mooted income tax question may be expected. Naturally, this unexpected turn of affairs has caused much speculation. Treasury officers, who have been disappointed with the returns from the income tax, are divided in their opinions of the outcome of the case. Those who believe the constitutionality of the law will be maintained say that such a decision would prevent endless litigation. There does not appear to be much hope that the income tax returns eventually will include the percentage on rents and bonds, which was desired under the decision of April 8.

It is the general belief among lawyers in this city that, when the income tax case of Charles Pollock vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company shall come up for a rehearing, May 6, before the United States Supreme Court, the whole income tax matter will be reopened and the previous opinion reversed. This opinion is based on Chief Justice Fuller's statement concerning the Pollock case.

Elihu Root said to a reporter yesterday: "When the Court made the order on a motion for a rehearing, with the expectation of a full bench, it meant only one thing, and that was a review of the law and a new decision on its constitutionality."

DETECTIVE FREEL ON TRIAL

He Says He Was Not Intoxicated When Found Lying on the Sidewalk.

Central Office Detective Edward C. Freel, who was found lying on the sidewalk in One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near First Avenue, Sunday, April 7, and who was locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station on a charge of drunkenness, was tried by Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday.

Policemen and Police Surgeon Donovan testified that Freel was intoxicated. He denied the charge, and said illness caused his condition. His physician, Dr. Hamilton Williams, testified that from examinations made immediately before and immediately after the arrest he was convinced that Freel had had a fit, and had not been intoxicated.

John Ottendorfer, a druggist near whose store Freel was found, said the detective was frothing at the mouth when he was found, and that whisky had been administered to revive him.

Commissioner Andrews reserved decision.

GOV. MORTON TO ACT

An Extraordinary Grand Jury to Consider Newtown Creek Nuisances.

An Extraordinary Grand Jury is likely to do what the Sheriff and District Attorney of Kings County have been unable to do—suppress the nuisances along the banks of Newtown Creek.

Gov. Morton, private advices from Albany say, decided, after a consultation with Lawyer Rasquin, representing Sheriff Buttling and District Attorney Ridgway, that the Extraordinary Grand Jury should consider the matter in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Governor recently ordered the abatement of the nuisances by the county representatives of the law, but the Sheriff and District Attorney did not carry out the order because they said they might be held responsible personally for damages.

A New Cotton Mill for Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 25.—Announcement of the plans for the early establishment of a ten thousand spindle cotton mill was made here to-day. The mill will be established on the Chattahoochee River, six miles from Atlanta, by the Whittier Cotton Mill Company of Lowell, Mass., assisted by local capitalists. W. B. R. Whittier and Paul Butler of Lowell are the principal stockholders, with several Atlanta capitalists in the deal. Work will be begun on May 15.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:05 A. M.—38 Washington Street; dwelling of Henry Smith; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—Chimney fire, San Remo Hotel, Seventy-fifth Street and Central Park West; damage slight.

12:15 P. M.—257 West Seventy-third Street; flat house, J. Hoyt, owner.

12:05 P. M.—877 Park Avenue; J. H. Ritcher, occupant; no damage.

2:40 P. M.—989 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; flat house, J. Cotter, owner; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; flat house, Thomas Fagan, owner; damage, $100.

5 P. M.—23 West Twenty-third Street; cellar fire; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—333 Bleecker Street; Abraham Van Wagen; damage, $25.

8 P. M.—102 Suffolk Street; Jacob Kramer; damage, $25.

8:15 P. M.—237 East Forty-sixth Street; John Murphy; damage, $15.

Gifts for Easter Weddings from only remembrances to the most elegant at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

MISS BANKS BURNS WILDLY

She Appears as the Exponent of Teutonic Romanticism at a Benevolen Matinee.

Maude Banks, assisted by a superior St. Bernard dog, with a fine countenance and a record as a life saver, and also by a number of harmless, well-meaning actors, presented herself at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon in a new version of an old German romantic drama, called "Wildfire." The performance was given for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children, and the house was nearly filled. "Wildfire" in the German is a play by "Friederich Halm," who wrote also the originals of Maria Lovell's "Ingomar" and W. G. Wills's "Man o' Airlie." It is a striking example of the sentimentality of the epoch which produces "The Sorrows of Werther." In default of a male heir to a vast estate and desirable title of nobility in Savoy, a girl child has been bred as a boy. This suggests in a droll way, Pinero's expedient in "The Amazons." René, who should be Renée, is confined to the précincts of the ancestral estate. She is supposed to know nothing of the world, and is quite ignorant of the relations of the sexes until nature asserts itself. Her false training has developed the uncertain pyrotechnic temper that justifies her pet name. She knows nothing of books, and her feminine instincts are undeveloped. She despises gentleness, is seemingly devoid of sentiment, and is fond of dogs and horses and rough riding. She has one dog, who occasionally kills men, and to him she is violently attached. She also has a strange feeling for her riding master, a sturdy young man, whom she ever keeps in sight, and pets or scolds, according to her mood. When she sees him kiss a pretty girl she is wildfire with a vengeance.

We are asked to believe not only that the girl, at the age of sixteen, does not know she is a girl—she is called "he" by all the characters—but that the riding master, who is, of course, the rightful heir to the title and estate, also believes her to be a boy, and cannot account for the force that attracts him to her. Such a proposition is unreasonable. The powers of the greatest poet would not avail to make it acceptable to a modern audience; and most of the text of the new translation is either flat or turgid prose. There are few strong or suggestive passages. The technical machinery is primitive and ineffective. The story is told in a painfully involved way, with conspiracies, attempted assassination, empty heroics, and highfalutin bully-ragging enough to wear out the patience of the most susceptible spectator.

But the acting of Miss Banks yesterday was far from commonplace. Observers of the stage who remember her performances in "The Pillars of Society," "Margaret Fleming," and "The Opium Eater" are not inclined to view her artistic pretensions lightly. She has greater claims to respectful consideration even than those invariably associated with ambition, energy, and a strong individuality. As the girl-boy, or boy-girl, of Halm she was an exceedingly attractive figure. She wore a short red tunic and tights to match, with russet boots, and was a pretty enough boy for the Dauphin in "Louis XI."

Miss Banks's personality repels, however, as often as it attracts. She can be fascinating and irritating almost in the same moment. Some of her vocal tones are high, rasping, and excessively disagreeable, and these she uses with contemptuous persistence. She denoted the fierce temper of Renée with audacious accuracy, and the growth of her feminine instincts, under the power of love—the passion of the poets, powerful, subtle, unrecognized—with painstaking earnestness. She filled the stage with her presence. Her action was broad, free, and graceful. But perhaps she amazed some of the spectators more than she charmed them.

Edwin Arden, who used to be Wilford to the Sir Edward Arden of Booth, and W. G. Beach, acted their parts seriously and with some effect. The big dog, who seemed to feel quite at home on the stage, and to find a practicable door an easy thing to manage—unlike the amateur actor, who always tries to work one the wrong way—was greatly admired, as he deserved to be. A more capable dog has not contributed to the elevation of the dramatic art in many a day.

Victor.....W. G. Beach
Count Bertrand de Brienne.....Edwin Arden
Ultman.....Charles Crosby
Burkhardt.....Mr. Moran
Countess of Daumartin.....Ida Von Trautman
Margot.....Bijou Fernandez
Renée.....Maude Banks

YOUNG SALVINI PLAYS "HAMLET."

A Professional Matinee at the Grand Opera House Well Attended.

Professional matinées on the west side are of rare occurrence, and many actors saw the interior of the Grand Opera House for the first time yesterday afternoon. The great auditorium was fairly packed with an audience composed chiefly of actors and actresses, who had assembled on the invitation of Manager Wilkison to see his star, Alexander Salvini, play "Hamlet" for the first time in New-York. The assemblage had all the usual characteristics of an audience of professionals. It was so demonstrative and so liberal in the bestowal of applause on the slightest provocation and sometimes on no provocation at all, that the action of the play was seriously interrupted at unseemly times, and the performance, as a consequence, was drawn out to an unusual length.

Young Salvini, of course, enjoyed the greater part of this applause, but Eleanor Moretti, as Ophelia; Elmer Delamater, as Polonius; John Lane, as Horatio, and William Redmund, as Laertes, were treated to a liberal share. At the close of the third act, Salvini received three curtain calls, and a large wreath of laurel was handed over the footlights to him. Everybody enjoyed the afternoon greatly, as everybody always does at professional matinées, and the only thing to mar the perfect happiness of the large audience was the fact that the voices of Hamlet and his fellow-players were scarcely audible to those in the rear of the big theatre.

Among the prominent theatrical people in the boxes and scattered through the house were Manager A. M. Palmer, Manager Edwin Knowles of the Columbia Theatre, Brooklyn; William H. Crane, William Gillette, Anne O'Neill, Wilton Lackaye, Virginia Harned, S. Miller Kent, Marshall P. Wilder, Odette Tyler, Maud Haslam, Camille d'Arville, Aubrey Boucicault, Maud and Hilda Hollins, George F. De Vere, Henry Miller, and Orrin Johnson.

Last Weeks at the Empire.

The season at the Empire Theatre will close May 18, and before that time Charles Frohman intends to revive a number of the plays which have been most successful at this house. "The Importance of Being Earnest" will have its last performance next Wednesday night, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, and Saturday aftern

MEEKIN PITCHED WELL

Held the Boston Players Down to Five Hits.

LOWE'S ERROR WAS VERY COSTLY

His Fumble Let in Two Runs for the New-Yorks—There Is Talk of Changes in the Local Ball Team.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 3; Boston, 2.
Brooklyn, 14; Baltimore, 6.
Philadelphia, 15; Washington, 10.
Pittsburg, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Louisville, 15; Chicago, 4.
Cleveland, 4; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	5	1	.833
Brooklyn	3	2	.600
Boston	3	2	.600
Baltimore	3	2	.600
Louisville	3	3	.500
Chicago	3	3	.500
Cincinnati	3	3	.500
New-York	2	3	.400
Philadelphia	2	3	.400
Washington	2	3	.400
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Cleveland	2	4	.333

To Meekin's fine pitching, and a costly error by Second Baseman Lowe of the visitors, the victory of the New-Yorks over Boston yesterday is due. Only five base hits were made off Meekin's delivery by Capt. Nash's men. Nichols also pitched good ball, and but for Lowe's error the game would probably have been won by Boston. Altogether the contest was rather uninteresting, the teams not playing with the snap and ginger that delights the spectator.

This is how the scoring was done by the New-York: It was in the third inning. Burke hit a scorcher, which got away from Long, and Burke reached first. Farrell struck out. Meekin singled to centre, and Burke got to the third bag. Fuller then hit to right centre for two bases, Burke scored, and Meekin reached third. Van Haltren struck out. Davis went to first on balls, Doyle sent a hot one to Nash, who threw to Lowe. Lowe dropped the ball, and Meekin and Fuller scored. Tiernan ended the inning by putting an easy fly into Nash's hands.

In the fifth inning for Boston, Lowe hit to left field for two bases. Long was out at first, and Lowe reached third. Duffy got first on balls, and started to steal second. Lowe scored on Fuller's bad throw, which Stafford failed to stop. McCarthy struck out. Tucker singled, and Duffy crossed the plate. Collins ended the inning by going out at first. This ended the run getting in the game.

Meekin was heartily cheered by the "rooters" for his good work.

There was considerable talk at the Polo Grounds of a shake-up in the New-York team, but Capt. Davis declined to say what changes he contemplated making, and President Freedman, when asked, referred every one to his Captain-Manager.

Following is the score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Lowe, 2b	1	2	0	2	1	0	Fuller, ss	1	1	2	3	0	
Long, ss	0	1	4	2	0		V'H'ren, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Duffy, cf	1	1	2	0	0		Davis, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	
McC'thy, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Doyle, 1b	0	0	7	2	0	
Tucker, 1b	0	1	6	1	0		Tiernan, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Collins, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Stafford, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	
Nash, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		Burke, lf	1	1	3	0	0	
Ganzel, c	0	0	5	1	2		Farrell, c	0	0	6	1	0	
Nichols, p	0	0	1	1	0		Meekin, p	1	1	2	2	1	
Bannon, p	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	2	5	24	9	4		Total	3	8	27	10	3	

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
New-York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Boston, 1; New-York, 1. First base by errors—Boston, 1. Left on bases—Boston, 7; New-York, 5. First base on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Meekin, 4. Struck out—By Nichols, 3; by Meekin, 3. Two-base hits—Lowe, Fuller. Sacrifice hit—McCarthy. Stolen bases—Duffy, Tucker, (2,) Nash, (2,) Nichols, Tiernan. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

BROOKLYN BATS OUT A VICTORY

Hit Gleason Hard in Four Innings—Lucid's Good Pitching.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Brooklyn turned the tables upon Baltimore to-day and batted out a victory. Gleason was pounded badly in four innings, while Lucid kept the Baltimore batsmen guessing in all but one inning. Attendance, 4,400.

Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	1	2	6	0	0	Griffin, cf	3	3	2	0	0	
Keeler, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	La C'nce, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	
Kelly, lf	1	1	3	2	0	0	Corcor'n, ss	2	2	3	4	1	
Br'th'rs, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	1	2	2	3	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Burns, lf	1	1	3	3	0	
Reitz, 2b	1	2	2	5	1	1	Gre'dw'y, rf	1	1	2	0	1	
Jen'ings, ss	1	1	2	4	1	1	Mulvey, 3b	1	1	2	0	1	
Robinson, c	2	2	4	2	0	0	Grim, c	2	1	4	1	0	
Gleason, p	0	0	0	0	1	2	Lucid, p	1	1	3	0	2	0
							Stein, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	21	4		Total	14	21	27	10	4	

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—6
Brooklyn	0	3	0	1	0	0	3	5	2	—14

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Baltimore, 10; Brooklyn, 10. First base on balls—Off Gleason, 3; off Lucid, 5; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Lucid, 1; by Stein, 1. Home run—Treadway. Three-base hit—Jennings. Two-base hits—Griffin, McGraw, Reitz, Grim, Mulvey. Sacrifice hits—La Chance, Kelly, Reitz, (2.) Stolen bases—McGraw, (2,) Keeler, (2,) Reitz, Griffin, Corcoran. Double plays—McGraw, Reitz, and Brouthers; Corcoran and Daly. Hit by pitcher—By Gleason, 1; by Lucid, 1. Wild pitch—Lucid. Umpires—Messrs. Murray and Lorg.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia	5	0	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	—15
Washington	3	3	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	—10

Base hits—Philadelphia, 13; Washington, 12. Errors—Philadelphia, 4; Washington, 4. Batteries—Carsey and Clements; Mercer, Marlarkey, and McGuire and Mahoney. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CINCINNATI.

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	—7
Cincinnati	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 10; Cincinnati, 5. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Hart and Sugden; Foreman and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Chicago	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	1	0	0	1	0	5	4	4	0	—15

Base hits—Chicago, 7; Louisville, 19. Errors—Chicago, 5; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Stratton and Moran; Cunningham and Cole. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT ST. LOUIS.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 7; St. Louis, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Ehret and Peltz. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

COLUMBIA BOYS RETIRED.

Didn't Like the Umpire's Decision in a Baseball Game.

The Condon School-Columbia Institute game in the baseball championship of the Interscholastic Athletic Association series played at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon ended in the game being awarded to the Condon boys. The game was exciting throughout, and when the Condon team went to the bat in the last half of the seventh inning the score was 19 to 20 against it. With two out and a man on third base, Elliot faced the pitcher. Two strikes were called on him. Catcher Nickle failed to hold the third, which allowed a man on third to come home, and the score was tied. The Columbia Captain claimed it was a foul, but Umpire Bien would not change his decision. The Columbia team would not continue the game, and it was awarded to the Condon team.

The score:

CONDON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Baltes, 2b,1b	3	1	1	1	4		Hoyt, p, 2b	3	0	0	2	0	
O'Brien, c,2b	2	0	2	1	2		Nickle, c	3	0	8	0	0	
Donohue, cf	2	0	0	0	0		AS B'yd, 2b, p	3	3	5	2	3	
Fay'h'r, lf	3	1	0	0	0		Boyd, 2b	3	3	1	2	0	
Brodie, cf	0	0	2	0	0		E. Boyd, 3b	2	1	0	1	1	
Reitz, 2b	1	2	2	5	1		Edd'ger, ss	1	1	0	0	3	1
Meehan, 1b,p	3	2	3	0	2		Stobo, 1b	3	1	6	0	3	
Clark, ss	0	2	0	0	0		Hollis, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	
Elliot, rf	2	0	0	0	0		A. Boyd, cf	2	2	0	0	1	
Hill, 3b	2	0	3	1	3		Reonder, lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Total	19	7	21	6	12		Total	20	9	*20	9	9	

*Game forfeited with two out.

Condon	3	0	7	0	2	6	1	—19		
Columbia	3	0	2	1	2	10	2	—20		

Earned runs—Condon, 1; Columbia, 1. First base on errors—Condon, 9; Columbia, 6. Left on bases—Condon, 3; Columbia, 5. First base on balls—Off Hoyt, 4; off A. S. Boyd, 5; off Meehan, 6; off Ayres, 5. Struck out—By Meehan, 8; by A. S. Boyd, 7. Home run—Ayres. Two-base hits—A. S. Boyd, E. Boyd, (2,) Stobo, Donohue, Clark, Elliot, Meehan, Ayres. Stolen bases—Hoyt, A. S. Boyd, Boyd, (2,) Stobo, Donohue, Clark, E. Elliot, Hill. Wild pitches—Hoyt, A. S. Boyd, Ayres, (2,) Meehan. Passed balls—O'Brien, Ayres, Nickle, (4.) Umpire—F. Bien.

Cornell, 27; Trinity, 11.

ITHICA, N. Y., April 25.—Cornell defeated the Trinity College baseball team here to-day, winning her first college game for the season of 1895. The game was uninteresting, as Cornell had everything her way from the start, and in the fifth inning batted out fifteen runs, each man coming to the bat twice. Both teams played loosely in the field, and Cornell's pitchers did not exert themselves. The score:

Cornell	2	1	0	1	15	1	0	2	5	—27
Trinity	2	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	2	—11

Base hits—Cornell, 19; Trinity, 15. Earned runs—Cornell, 3; Trinity, 4. Home runs—Affeld of Cornell, Penrose of Trinity. Three-base hit—A. Gage of Trinity. Stolen bases—Cornell, 15; Trinity, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coggeshall, 5; off Penrose, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Cobb of Cornell; Williams of Trinity. Struck out—By Priest of Cornell, 3; by Coggeshall of Trinity, 4; by Penrose of Trinity, 2. Passed balls—Williams of Trinity, 2. Wild Pitch, Coggeshall of Trinity. Batteries—For Cornell, Priest, Cobb, and Hamlin; for Trinity, Coggeshall, Graves, Penrose, and Williams. Umpire—Mr. Young of Cornell. Attendance—200.

Dartmouth, 3; Brown, 2.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 25.—Dartmouth defeated Brown this afternoon in their second game, in an exciting contest, by the score of 3 to 2. The field was muddy, yet some excellent ball playing was exhibited. Brady, Brown's substitute pitcher, was pretty wild. After the first inning, Dinsmore succeeded Patey in the box for Dartmouth. The score:

Dartmouth	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Brown	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Dartmouth, 7; Brown, 7. Errors—Dartmouth, 2; Brown, 4. Batteries—Patey, Dinsmore, and Abbott; Brady and Dunne.

BELMONT'S CLOSING RIDE.

Amusing Equestrian Exhibition Witnessed by a Big Crowd.

The patrons of the Belmont Riding Academy, Harlem, participated in a closing music ride and equestrian exhibition last evening which was witnessed by a large assemblage of their friends. It was a varied entertainment of tanbark events, well performed, and delighted the spectators. The first number was a grand entrée and music ride, which was gracefully executed by the following riders: Mr. and Mrs. E. Detmold, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stein, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harney, Mrs. J. B. Campbell, Mrs. Wendall, Miss Blanche Morange, Miss J. Hansing, Miss Davison, Miss Keim, Miss Meyers, J. W. Halstead, G. Boos, Jr., J. I. Bruyn, F. Hustead, J. Duffy, Dr. Hecht, A. Shattmann, I. S. Wolff, J. Harvey, and M. Tiesler.

A manikin race between R. Boose, D. R. Campbell, and H. T. Birnie created much amusement as the competitors struggled to fulfill the conditions of the contest. D. R. Campbell performed the requirements first and won. The judges were J. H. Simpson and R. Pehlemann.

A quadrille was ridden by four couples, who skillfully guided their mounts through the various figures. The riders were Mrs. E. Detmold, Mrs. J. Harvey, Miss J. Hansing, Mrs. I. S. Wolf, H. Coburn, Jr., E. Detmold, F. J. Rankin, and H. Wilinski. A jeu de barre, played by D. R. Campbell, H. T. Birnie, and R. Boose, made the tanbark fly. After an exciting game it was won by the first-named player, who cleverly evaded his pursuers. Tandem riding was the next event, the participants, who were H. Wilinski, H. Coburn, E. Detmold, and F. J. Rankin, handling their teams like expert whips while executing the different maneuvers. An egg and spoon race followed. The winner was D. R. Campbell, who easily defeated his opponents, H. T. Birnie, A. Schattmann and R. Boose. Dr. J. B. Campbell and J. I. Bruyn were the judges.

A. Schattmann gave a ludicrous performance entitled "How to Reduce Weight on Horseback." He was made up as a fat farmer, and in his efforts to learn to ride quickly lost his flesh, which was in the form of air. Jumping brought the entertainment to a close. Ridingmaster F. J. Rankin commanded the events.

A CRACK NEW-JERSEY STABLE.

E. R. Bowne Preparing Fleet Trotters for the Summer Campaign.

For the last two or three seasons E. R. Bowne, who is a New-Yorker by birth, has attracted attention by his clever work in the sulkey. His headquarters are at Chetolah Farm, North Branch, N. J., which he owns in partnership with Alfred De Cordova.

J. Dunn Walton, who has had a life-long acquainance with the trotters, and has seen all the record breakers from Pelham, owned by his father, to Alix, paid a visit to Chetolah Farm on Tuesday. In speaking of this to a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"Mr. Bowne is a young man who is sure to succeed as a trainer. He understands every detail of training and gives the closest attention to his horses. It was not a suitable day for speeding when I was at the farm, and even if it had been he knows too much to attempt any fast work just now. He drove Mr. Tewksbury's brown mare Zembia three miles, from 2:50 to 2:53, and she acted as if she could step any one of them in 2:25. That's the way to have a horse, full of go and yet willing to take it easy. Zembia never looked better, and ought to beat her mark of 2:15½ this year.

"I was also much impressed with Nutshell, a well-made and very handsome mare that has a record of 2:25¼. She has learned all she knows from Mr. Bowne, and he gave her two slow miles that ranged from 2:49 to 2:55. He also jogged Miriam Lane, a young thing with no record, but of the kind that cannot help getting one.

"I did not see Mahogany move, but if any man has a stallion in better shape I will go as far to see him. He is the best one owned in New-Jersey by the records, and his mark of 2:12¾ should not stop him this season. Major Dickinson's colt, Silverman, that I bought for him in 1892 as a yearling is at this same farm, but it is too early for him to show what he can do. I saw some likely colts by Jay Bird that are not more than broken to harness. Then there is Star Alcyone, a stallion from Troy, I think, with a record of 2:24¼. He is double-gaited, and is being worked at a pace to see if he will do at that speed or not.

"The half-mile track that Mr. Bowne trains over is kept just right for this time of year. He never allows it to get hard, and there is no fear of a horse getting hurt there. As for taking care of his string, well, I went down to the stable and saw all the horses done up after their work, and Dan Mace himself would not be more particular. The boys carried a dozen bottles of leg wash up to the cooling out shed at the track, and this was used freely between heats. It is this sort of care that tells when you get out on the circuit for the money."

Racing at Memphis.

FIRST RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Barney Aaron, Jr., 109 pounds, (C. Graham,) 7 to 1, won; Francis Pope, 112, (R. Jones,) 5 to 2, second; Brown Dick, 110, (C. Weber,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19¼. Sewing Girl, Lord Henry, and Uncertainty also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds. Half a mile. Col. Barrett, 115 pounds, (C. Graham,) 10 to 1, won; Laila Rookh, 110, (Bergen,) 4 to 5, second; Fairy Dance, 110, (Chorn,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:19¼. Sewing Girl, Lord Henry, ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden three-year-olds. Six furlongs. Hayrack, 107 pounds, (Chorn,) 3 to 1, won; Miss Norma, 106, (Schorr,) 7 to 1, second; Granada, 107, (C. Weber,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:19¾. Blue and Gray, Joe Sherlock, Col. Wightman, and Jennie Earl also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Six furlongs. Hodgson, 106 pounds, (A. Clayton,) 2 to 1, won; Rouble, 103, (Chorn,) 3 to 1, second; Burrell's Billet, 112, (Ballard,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17¾. Frank Gayle, Twinkle, and Nero also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Siva, 102 pounds, (Chorn,) 2 to 1, won; Shield Bearer, 109, (C. Graham,) 3 to 1, second; Cyclone, 115, (Freeman,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:04¾. Chiquita, Josephine, Garza, Princess Rose, and Chess Rogan also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500; for three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Mile and a half. Jim Henry, 91 pounds, (Walker,) 5 to 1, won; Wauhatchie, 108, (Macklin,) 5 to 2, second; Royal Prince, 108, (C. Weber,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:45¾. Percy, Pearline, and Kanara also ran.

Hurdle Racing at Heinersdorf.

BERLIN, April 25.—The Carlshorst hurdle race at Heinersdorf, for a prize of 1,600 marks, run to-day, was won by Babiole; Surapple was second and Gatean third.

The hurdle race, for gentlemen riders only, for a prize of 2,000 marks, was won by Daphne. Antiquary was second.

For the Grunewald Prize, of 3,100 marks, over a course of 4,000 metres, Wehmuth won, with Rhea in second place, and Maikaefer third.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—It was announced yesterday that the Virginia Jockey Club, which controls the track at St. Asaph, near Alexandria, Va., has decided to renounce its allegiance to the National Jockey Club at the expiration of its present license on May 14, and race six days a week, with a foreign book and third-place betting, under the protection of the Turf Congress, until it enlarges its track to a mile and is admitted to actual membership in that organization. The work of extending the track will be begun at once by enlarging the turn toward the stables.

—C. J. Hamlin has sold the famous old campaigner Globe, 2:14¾, to Barney Demarest, the Baltimore turfman. Demarest owns Rebus and other good ones. Globe's best performance was the capture of the Charter Oak Stakes at Hartford several years ago, where he took his record. He also made a number of world's records to pole with Justina and Belle Hamlin. The price paid is said to have been $625. Globe can pace as fast as he can trot.

—The old "Turkey" race track, near Huntington, L. I., which is one of the oldest tracks in the country, will be reopened this Summer and a number of meetings held. The track and grounds have been leased by J. D. W. Sherman of 1 and 2 Front Street, New-York City.

COMMODORE BENEDICT'S BAD LUCK

He Hooked a 100-Pound Tarpon but Could Not Land It.

Commodore E. C. Benedict and his steam yacht Oneida arrived in port yesterday, after a trip to the South. The Commodore looks like a deep-water sailor and is well bronzed.

The Oneida left here on March 27. De Forest Maurice was on board as a guest of Commodore Benedict. When off the coast the yacht ran into a heavy gale and had to put into Delaware Breakwater until the weather moderated. Then she steamed to Charleston, S., C., where Mr. James Ross of Montreal joined the party.

The next stopping place was Key West. Here the yacht remained for three days. Then she steamed to Punta Rossa, Fla., and Commodore Benedict and his friends had some good sport tarpon fishing. The Commodore, with a ten-ounce rod and a light line, hooked a 100-pound tarpon, and, after playing the big fish for twenty minutes, got it alongside the launch. Then he had bad luck. There was no gaff on the launch and those on board were unable to get in the fish, and it got away.

The next stopping place was Havana, and the yachtsmen had a little trouble with the soldiers. They could not speak Spanish, and the soldiers were just as ignorant of English. A Turk, however, helped the visitors out of their difficulties and explained matters satisfactorily to the Spaniards.

Commodore Benedict does not think the rebellion amounts to much, and that quiet will soon be restored. The Oneida made the trip back to this port in three days and fifteen hours. She ran into another gale on the way up, but behaved admirably.

ALUMINUM PLATES FOR DEFENDER

Below the Water Line Manganese Bronze to be Used.

BRISTOL, R. I., April 25.—The arrival to-day of a carload of alumnium plates from the Pittsburg Reduction Company settles the question of material for the top sides of the cup defender. Above the water line she will be plated with aluminium, below the water line with manganese bronze.

The alumnium plates are about 12 feet long, and vary in width from 22 to 30 inches. They are exceedingly smooth and highly polished, and glisten in the sunlight like a looking glass or a burnished-silver mirror. If they are not to be painted, as their high polish would seem to indicate, the cup defender will be unique among the yachts of the world. There will be a material saving in weight by the use of aluminium above the water line, but at the same time no sacrifice of strength is made, for as great strength is needed above as below.

The plates are the same thickness as those of the manganese bronze, five-sixteenths of an inch. An alloy of about 10 pr cent. of copper in their makeup, it is believed, increase their strength and ductility, and at the same time do away with any tendency to corosion. The copper alloy makes no change in the looks or lustre of the plates.

Howard Gould's twenty-rater, Niagara, will leave to-morrow for New-York, in tow of the steamer Archer. Her fin has been taken off and prepared for shipment with spars, sails, and rigging, in the same way as with the Isolde. Shipment will be made on the Wilson Line steamer for London, on Saturday. Capt. John Barr, who will sail the Niagara, left for New-York this afternoon, and his crew will follow him to-morrow. He has strong hopes of the boat's success, and will have the advantage of being thoroughly familiar with all the British racing courses.

Steam Yacht Charlietta Launched.

Another fine steam yacht was launched yesterday from the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Nyack-on-Hudson. She is named the Charlietta, and was designed and built for W. B. Higgins of this city. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 65 feet; load water line, 52 feet; beam, 11 feet; draught, 4 feet. She is built in a first-class manner throughout, and of selected stock. There is a low trunk cabin constructed nearly the full length of the yacht of mahogany, finished in natural color. Forward of the house is a seven-foot pilot house of mahogany. This yacht will make a very fine cruiser, as she has a fine saloon forward and a full cabin aft. The crew's quarters are under the forward deck, and extend back under the pilot house, and are fitted with side lights and hatch in deck for light and ventilation. The galley is aft of the engine and boiler room on the port side of the yacht. The machinery consists of a triple-expansion marine engine and a patent safety water tube boiler. Her speed will be twelve to fourteen miles an hour. There is a nice deck forward, which extends on each side of the house to the after deck. The yacht is schooner rigged, and is fitted with canvas awning, which covers the entire deck from forward to aft. The yacht is upholstered and furnished in the best possible style, and is complete in every way. She will be used for cruising on Long Island Sound and vicinity.

NEWS OF YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN

—The Olympic Yacht Club has decided on June 16 as the date for their fifth annual regatta, and have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Stephen Howard, Commodore; Edward Wolf, Vice Commodore; John Sundstrom, Rear Commodore; Andrew Oberhofer, Secretary; Frederick Bohland, Recording Secretary; George Lutz, Financial Secretary; William Dament, Treasurer; Frederick Leiner, Sergeant at Arms; Charles Deakin, Measurer; James McNamara, Fleet Captain.

—The schooner yacht Comet, Mr. William H. Langley, will be taken from the Atlantic Yacht Club basin, foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, next week, to Poillon's yard, where she will be cleaned, scraped, calked, painted, and fitted out. She will have a new mainboom, gaff, and topmast made. Sawyer is making a complete new suit of sails for her. She will be ready for the season about the middle of May.

—The Cedar Island Marine Club, composed of residents of Babylon, L. I., with headquarters on Cedar Island, in the Great South Bay, off Babylon, has elected the following officers: A. D. Mackey, President; Frank Fitzsimmons, Vice President; Frank Berry, Secretary; James Briscoe, Treasurer; Richard Baylis, Steward.

—The schooner yacht Priscilla, G. E. Worthington and E. E. Beckman, was hauled out at Downing & Lawrence's yard, South Brooklyn, yesterday to be cleaned and painted. She will start on her trip to Cleveland via the St. Lawrence next week.

—James Weir's sloop yacht Tigress is being fitted out at the Atlantic Yacht Club basin. Next week she will be taken to Glen Cove to be hauled out and cleaned.

—George Alexander's steam yacht Sappho is at Poillon's yard, at the foot of Court Street, Brooklyn, having a new stern and bulwarks put on and deck laid.

—H. A. Hutching's steam yacht Viking is at Poillon's, being overhauled. Her skylight coamings have been raised.

—Mrs. L. J. Williams's steam yacht Amelia is being overhauled at Tebo's.

YALE RECORDS BROKEN.

The Interclass Games Cause Some Pretty Contests.

NEW-HAVEN, April 25.—The Yale Spring Track Athletic games were held this afternoon. The track was in fine condition. The Cuyler Cup, awarded to the class making the best aggregate, was won by the juniors. Three Yale records were broken—the mile walk, putting the shot, and throwing the hammer. The distance made by Hickok is greater in the two last-named events than the intercollegiate records, but he will not claim the record, as he has been doing better in practice than he did to-day. Thrall, last year's champion, broke the Yale record by two seconds in the mile walk. All the records are creditable. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by R. W. Burnett, Cincinnati. Time—0:10 1-5. Second, D. C. Byers, Allegheny.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. E. Wade, St. Louis. Time—0:22¾. Second, Herndon Chubb, Orange, N. J.

440-Yard Dash.—Won by Herndon Chubb, Orange, N. J. Time—0:51 1-5. Second, Isaac Jordan, New-York.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by W. H. Wadham, Wadham's Mills, N. Y. Time—2:02 3-5. Second, H. J. Lapham, New-York.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. E. Morgan, Essex, Conn. Time—4:40. Second, Benjamin J. Hinkley, Northampton, Mass.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by Edward C. Perkins, Hartford, Conn. Time—0:16 1-5. Second, George B. Hatch, Cincinnati.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by E. H. Cady, Hartford. Time—0:25 3-5. Second, E. C. Perkins.

Mile Walk.—Won by Fred C. Thrall, Detroit. Second, Frederick Johnson, Farmington, Conn.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by E. Hill, Jr., Danbury, Conn. Time—5:47. Second, E. H. Young, Orient, N. Y.

Pole Vault.—Tie between H. Thomas and B. C. Allen of Chicago; 10 feet 9½ inches.

Throwing the Hammer.—Won by W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg, Penn.; 130 feet 5 inches. Second, C. Chadwick, Brooklyn.

Putting the Shot.—Won by W. O. Hickok; 42 feet 10 inches. Second, Alexander Brown, Philadelphia.

Running High Jump.—Won by J. H. Thompson, New-York; 5 feet 9 inches. Second, Lewis P. Sheldon, Rutland, Vt.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by L. P. Sheldon; 21 feet 10 inches. Second, James P. Fewsmiths, Newark, N. J.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—It was stated on the Yale campus yesterday that "Bob" Cook had sailed for this country a month earlier than he expected. He will join the crew as coacher immediately on arrival.

—Princeton and Cornell have asked President Powers of the Eastern League to appoint an umpire for their annual baseball game. Mr. Powers will appoint Gaffney.

—Edward D. Rogers has challenged Gaudaur to row a three-mile single-scull race for the championship of America and $1,000 a side.

PRIZES FOR WHEELMEN

Offered to Increase the State Division Membership.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS OFFERED

Chief Consul Potter Makes an Announcement—Conditions to Govern Competitions—Tour Book Nearly Ready.

Chief Consul Isaac B. Potter is determined that the New-York State division of the league shall take a big boom this year, and he is doing everything he possibly can to increase the membership. By a unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Division, the Chief Consul, for the purpose of encouraging personal effort on the part of members in enlarging the membership roll, offers the following prizes:

1. A first prize of $100 cash.
2. A second prize of $50 cash.
3. A third prize of $40 cash.
4. A fourth prize of $35 cash.
5. A fifth prize of $25 cash.
6. A sixth prize of $20 cash.
7. A seventh prize of $15 cash.
8. An eighth prize of $10 cash.
9. A ninth prize of $5 cash.

Making a total of $300 in cash.

The first prize of $100 will be paid to that member of the State Division (man or woman) who obtains the largest number of applications for membership between April 30 and Dec. 31, 1895, both dates inclusive.

The second prize of $50 will be paid to the member obtaining the second largest number of paid applications during said period. The third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth prizes will be paid to the persons obtaining the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth largest number of paid applications during said period.

The conditions to govern the competition are as follows: Competitors will file their names, addresses, and league numbers with the Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Bull, 78 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y., before beginning competition. An account will be kept with each competitor, and he or she will be credited regularly with the number of paid applications sent in. No person shall under any condition be informed of the number of applications credited to any competitor.

Each competitor must send to the Secretary-Treasurer the names and addresses of persons whose applications are sent in (and for which said competitor desires credit) as soon as the application is forwarded to Secretary Bassett. No application will be credited to any competitor unless a memorandum or notice thereof is sent by said competitor to the Secretary-Treasurer before it appear in the League of American Wheelmen Bulletin.

In case sufficient entries are not received for this competition before July 1, 1895, to warrant its continuance, the officers of the State Division reserve the right to cancel the offer of these prizes, upon paying to each competitor the sum of 20 cents for each applicant, credited to his or her account.

Any woman who is a member of the New-York State Division may compete for either of the prizes above mentioned, and in addition may also compete for a special woman's prize, under the following offer:

The New-York State Division will present to the woman who obtains the largest number of league members between the dates mentioned in the foregoing offer a new woman's bicycle, (pattern of 1896,) the winner to be at liberty to select any high-grade American bicycle of standard pattern, make, weight, and equipment, according to her fancy.

The said division reserves the right to cancel this offer, and to pay any competitor for applications sent in according to the rate above stated, provided a sufficient number of competitors shall not have been enrolled by July 1.

As soon as a sufficient number of competitors have signified their intention to enter these contests, announcement of the fact will be made through the columns of the cycling press and by direct communication with the competitors; but the name of a competitor shall not be published without his or her permission at any time before the final award of prizes.

It still costs but $2 to join the league and to receive all the benefits for one year, and $1 for each subsequent year.

Chief Consul Potter also made the following announcement, which will interest members:

The new tour book will contain lists of Consuls and committees appointed up to the time when the last form of the tour book went to press. If any names are omitted, it will be due to the fact that these names were not determined until too late for insertion in the tour book. They will appear in subsequent publications of the division.

No further editions of the road maps of 1893 will appear until corrections have been made, as fully as possible, and announcement will be made in due season of the appearance of future editions. If you are aware of an error in the road map or tour book or any other publication of the State Division, please send full and explicit information to the Chairman having the work in charge.

The "Potter Guide Board Bill" is now the law of the State. As soon as the work of the June meet has been completed, circulars will be issued instructing members how to obtain the erection of guide boards under the new law.

The Chief Consul requests every loyal members of the division to interest himself in the work of increasing our membership. If you know a clubroom, cycle store, or popular hotel where wheelmen congregate, which does not contain a "hanger" with application blanks, send at once a postal card to Secretary W. S. Bull, 79 White Building, Buffalo, and have him send you the necessary number of hangers to be put up. Please note the name of the local Consul in your town as printed in the tour book, or as announced in the "Bulletin," and aid him in the work. If he is not as good a man as you are, prove it. Use your copy of the "Bulletin" and tour book in recruiting members. Remember that our lady cyclists are eligible to membership, and we are glad to welcome them to our ranks.

RACING BOARD BULLETIN.

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FARMING ON CITY LOTS

Address by Bolton Hall Before the East Side Workers.

SUCCESS OF THE SCHEME IN DETROIT

Nearly 1,000 Poor Families Supported There--17,000 Unused Lots in New-York—Col. Waring on Street Cleaning.

The Federation of East Side Workers, which aims to increase the efficiency of benevolent work in New-York City south of Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway by a careful study of the needs of the people and by earnest co-operation, held its monthly meeting yesterday afternoon at 339 East Fourth Street.

The active members of this organization are confined to pastors, priests, or rabbis, and one member from each co-operating church and congregation, and the executive officer and an accredited representative of each co-operating society. Persons interested in the federation may become associate members by the payment of a fee of $100.

The following active members were added during the last month: The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society; the Rev. Dr. W. T. McEwen of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church; William Blake of the Outdoor Department of the Department of Public Charities and Correction; the Rev. James G. Cameron of the Church of the Holy Redeemer; the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, Mrs. Sarah A. Bird, the Rev. J. E. Hermann of the Moravian Church, and Gregory Weinstein.

There was a good-sized audience present yesterday when President John B. Devins introduced Bolton Hall as the first speaker.

Mr. Hall discussed the cultivation of vacant lots by the poor of the city. It is proposed, he said, to induce the owners of the 17,000 vacant and unused lots in this city to allow them to be cultivated by the poor of the city who are out of work. The scheme is now being tried in Long Island City, where about 200 acres are in process of cultivation. More than fifty men are working there now, and hundreds of applications are received daily by the Charity Organization Society, which has charge of the scheme. It is estimated, from experiments made in other places, that a man working with his family on half an acre of land will not only supply himself with vegetables during the Summer months, but that he will be able to store away enough to keep him during the Winter.

The experiment was very successful in Detroit. "The vacant lots in and about the city were plowed, harrowed, and seeded," said Mr. Hall. "A couple of capable Superintendents were appointed, and those who applied were given seed and the loan of tools and one-third or one-quarter of an acre of land. The whole expense was about $8,500, and the result was that 945 families were carried through the Summer and Winter without resorting to the poor fund or to the charitable. The important point is that this trifling help to each family, not quite $3.50 each, a sum which would not have kept any of them for a week if given in charity, made them practically self-sustaining.

"We have lately heard the Presidents of two of our great railroads, J. J. Hill of the Great Northwestern Railroad and A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company, crying aloud that the means for relief from the business depression was an exodus to the country. Under present conditions we might as well say that the need of the poor was an exodus to the kingdom of heaven. They do not know where it is; they are not fit for it; they would not know what to do with it when they got there. If we are to take to the country any considerable portion of our population we must first teach them how to earn their bread there. Many of the men whom we are now employing on the New-York lots positively do not know enough to see that each piece of potato which is planted has a seed eye in it.

"I will call your attention to a bill which, I am told, has just passed the Assembly, which proposes to tax farm lands within New-York City as (what in fact they are) city lots. I think that this is a long step in the right direction, and would go far to render available for use the large part of those idle lands to the existence of which is, primarily, due the existence of idle hands."

Col. Waring gave a practical talk on street cleaning.

"The Street-Cleaning Department," he said, "employs 1,500 sweepers, 750 drivers, with carts and horses, and entails an annual expenditure of about $2,400,000. Its functions are to clean the streets, collect the sweepings and garbage, but not rubbish and paper, set out on the street, and to put it where it will do no harm.

"I have asked for bids from different parties to take the garbage at the dumps and dispose of it. The bids range from $1.18 per ton, to be paid by the city, to 10 cents per ton, to be paid by the bidders.

"We hope to establish a plant where the garbage will be burned. A test of this scheme is about to be made, the expense to be borne by the bidders. If it is successful, I shall attempt to make a five-year contract for the disposition of all the city garbage. Our plan for using bags instead of cans in disposing of ashes has met with favor, and we hope to inaugurate it very soon. The ashes will probably be disposed of by contract at Riker's Island, where they will bring 11 or 12 cents a cubic yard."

THREE HUMAN SKELETONS FOUND

Were Queens County Almshouse Inmates Buried Surreptitiously?

EAST ROCKAWAY, L. I., April 25.—The discovery of human bones in the foundation for the new keeper's house at Barnum Island has been followed, after further excavations, by the discovery of the skeletons of three human beings. They were found buried near the hospital connected with the Queens County Almshouse, and, as there is no cemetery on the island, the question whether some of the deceased inmates were surreptitiously buried there is pointedly asked.

The officials declare their belief that the three skeletons are those of Indians buried many years ago. The Coroner will pass upon the case, and the bones will be interred in Rockville Cemetery, where the remains of the inmates are usually buried.

Catherine W. Nolan's Trial for Murder.

BALLSTON, N. Y., April 25.—In the trial of Catherine W. Nolan, charged with poisoning her brother, Burt Shaw, a clerk in Noyes's drug store, testified this morning that in September, 1893, the defendant asked him to give her arsenic with which to kill a dog. Expert testimony was given to show the effects of arsenical poisoning. The insurance on John Nolan's life was adduced for the purpose of showing the defendant's interest in his death.

C. E. Keash, for the defense, moved that the court direct a verdict of acquittal on the failure of proof to establish that a crime had been committed or that the accused was guilty. Pending argument on the motion, the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A New Steamer for the Big Lakes.

DETROIT, Mich., April 25.—The Detroit Dry Dock Company has secured the contract to build a new steamer for the Cleveland and Buffalo Transit Company, for the Cleveland-Buffalo route. She will be the largest side-wheeler and fastest boat on the great lakes. She will cost about $375,000, and will be ready for business on April 1 next.

The new steamer will be 308 feet long over all, 40 feet 6 inches molded beam, and 17 feet deep. Her hull will be built of open-hearth steel. Her engines will be of the compound, walking-beam type, with a low-pressure cylinder 80 inches in diameter and a stroke of 12 feet. She will have sleeping accommodations for 600 people.

Steward and Messman Died at Sea.

QUARANTINE, S. I., April 25.—The Lamport and Holt Line steamer Sirius, Capt. Ford, which arrived last evening from Santos, March 31, via St. Lucia, April 16, reports that on April 8 the Chief Steward, Robert Norman, died, and on the 16th Arthur Cooke, messman, also died, both from natural causes.

HORSEWHIPPING STORY DENIED

Whitestone Teachers Protest Against the "Personal Insult" Offered to Village and School.

WHITESTONE, L. I., April 25.—The teachers in the public school here are very indignant over the complaint made to the Board of Education charging Miss Edith Armstrong, one of their associates, with horsewhipping pupils, and over the subsequent publication of the charges in the press. At a meeting of the teachers held last night, the following protest was drawn up and signed by every teacher in the school:

"We, the undersigned teachers of the Whitestone public school, do protest against the false representations which have been maliciously heaped upon us by the public press within the past few days. We resent it, not only as a personal insult, but as a detriment to the village, and as an instrument aimed at the disorganization of our school; first, because such statements tend to destroy the influence of the teachers upon certain pupils who are always ready to seize the opportunity of rebelling against those in authority; second, because in every community there are individuals who eagerly grasp such paragraphs, about which they may gossip, and injure not only the school, but the reputation of its teachers, and, third, because these charges have been scattered broadcast, and are read everywhere by those interested in the cause of education. And shall we, whose interests ar centred in this school and our profession, allow such an evil-minded person or persons who started this report to go uncensured among us? We indignantly protest against such malignity, and call upon our Board of Education and every honorable citizen in this place to frown upon this evil, and help us restore our school to the high place it has heretofore maintained."

The complaint to the Board of Education is made by William Joyce, father of one of the boys who were said to have been horsewhipped. It alleges that on March 14 last Miss Armstrong chastised William Joyce, Jr., and Edward Gleason, with a cowhide or horsewhip in the presence of the class, and that the whipping, which was exceedingly severe, was done while the teacher was very much excited. The complaint also alleges that Miss Armstrong had on previous occasions thrown pupils on the floor and pounded them with books. Miss Armstrong does not deny that she whipped the boys with a horsewhip, but she does say that she was not unduly severe. She says she would not have struck them on the neck and body if it had not been necessary to protect herself. She says the boys fought and attempted to take the whip from her.

A committee appointed by the School Board at Miss Armstrong's request is now investigating the charges. She believes that when the committee completes its work she will have secured her vindication.

GERMAN LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S WORK

Nearly 700 Applicants in March—New Offices Secured.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the German Legal Aid Society was held at the office of its President, A. Von Briesen, yesterday afternoon.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $2,703.90.

The attorney's report showed that during the month of March 677 new cases were brought into the attorney's office, a majority of these cases being for work, labor, and services. About one-third of the applicants were of German descent, and about one-third of Slavic. Of the other third, sixty-one were natives of the United States and nineteen natives of Ireland, the others being from Italy, Mexico, Spain, Turkey, Greece, England, Denmark, Canada, and other countries.

Charles A. B. Pratt of 115 Broadway and M. P. Phillip of 7 Beekman Street were elected members of the society.

The Chairman announced that the case of Mrs. Louise Fetscher, whose husband was killed by a train of the New-York Central Railroad near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street on Aug. 19, 1894, was fully adjusted by the payment of a considerable sum of money to the widow by the railroad company. This is the case in which the widow came near losing one-half at least of her right of recovery from the railroad through the efforts made by a lawyer to induce her to employ him on a contract, allowing him to retain half the money recovered. Fortunately, she did not submit to the lawyer's blandishments, but went to the Legal Aid Society, which collected the entire amount recovered, and paid it over to her without deduction.

The Chairman further announced that the offices of the society have been removed from 35 Nassau Street, where they had been for nearly nineteen years, to the Blakely Building, at 233 Broadway. The offices in Nassau Street had to be abandoned because the house is to be torn down within a week or two to make room for a modern office building. The owner of the building at 233 Broadway, when he learned that the German Legal Aid Society wanted offices in his building, showed more than the usual public spirit in renting the offices to the society at a reduction of about one-third from the regular rental. This reduction constitutes his contribution to the society, and was as such very gratefully acknowledged.

The offices at 233 Broadway are very accessible to the poor clients of the society. Nearly all the horse cars are within convenient reach, also the elevated roads and the Brooklyn Bridge cars. It is believed that the change of location will prove of great advantage to the clients of the society, and at the same time prove of benefit to the attorney, bringing him closer to the courts and nearer to the Post Office.

The next meeting will be held on the fourth Thursday of May at the President's office.

ORGANIST HALL TO GO TO BROOKLYN

To be Replaced at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, This City.

Walter Henry Hall will, on May 5, become the organist and choir master of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, on the Heights, Brooklyn. At present he is the organist of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, in this city.

Mr. Hall is looked upon in musical circles as being one of the finest organists in the country, and when he takes hold of St. Ann's Church he intends to produce only the choicest classical music.

He will also take with him to St. Ann's Church five male soloists—Marsham Cockaday, alto soloist at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, and formerly of St. George's Chapel Royal, Windsor, who will sing at St. Ann's in the evenings and at the Cathedral, at Garden City, in the mornings; Wood McKee, solo bass; F. A. Parkhurst, solo baritone, and John W. Zabriskie and Victor Griffin, tenor and bass, respectively. The new choir will consist of ten men and twenty boys.

Mr. Hall founded the Brooklyn Oratorio Club, which has given two excellent concerts in Brooklyn for the benefit of the Church Charity Foundation.

Henry E. Duncan, organist of Grace Church, on the Heights, will succeed Mr. Hall as the organist at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, while Edward Witherspoon will take Mr. Duncan's place at Grace Church.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Washington, April 25.—Assistant Secretary McAdoo of the Navy, who has been cruising on the Columbia in the West Indies, telegraphed the Navy Department from Key West to-day that he will reach Washington Saturday.

San Diego, Cal., April 25.—Coxswain John Johnson was killed on the new cruiser Olympia by an accident to a five-inch rapid-fire gun. During target practice the piston rod of the gun's recoil cylinder broke and struck the coxswain.

Washington, April 25.—Major Charles A. Richardson of Canandaigua, N. Y., has been appointed a member of the Gettysburg National Park Commission in place of Gen. Batcheller, deceased.

Savannah, Ga., April 25.—Milton J. Schweigert, a newspaper foreman, was shot and instantly killed by his wife this morning while he slept. Mrs. Schweigert is said to be insane.

Louisville, Ky., April 25.—Mrs. Virginia Marshall Brown has been granted a divorce from Archibald Dixon Brown. The defendant is Gov. John Young Brown's son and Secretary.

Nashville, April 25.—Hobart Ford was hanged in the jail yard to-day. Ford killed Jerry Brown in a quarrel over a game of cards last October. Both were negroes.

THE RECORDER PALE WITH WRATH

His Court Attendants Permitted an Office Seeker to Pursue Him Into the Very Citadel of Justice.

Recorder Goff was shocked yesterday, and if some of the attendants in his court do not lose their places in consequence it will be a mercy.

An office seeker, dirty of hands, swarthy of face, and persistent of habit, pursued the Recorder into the very citadel of justice, laying his credentials right under his Honor's nose while his Honor was engaged in dispensing justice to the unrighteous in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

The office seeker was a person of most striking appearance. He had curly, coal-black hair and beard, and his mustache was waxed until the ends stood out like spikes. He entered the courtroom, and without a word he walked past the attendants, never even pausing at the railing that separates the Clerk from the main part of the room. Through the gate the man continued, and the attendants stood by horrified, but none of them seemed to have the necessary presence of mind to go after him.

Past the Clerk's desk to the bench, and then up into the very bench itself, continued the stranger. The Recorder was busy writing at the time, and it was not until a dirty, finger-marked envelope was stuck under his nose that the Recorder was made aware that he had a caller. Then his Honor turned pale with wrath.

"How on earth did this man get here?" he demanded of the attendants, ignoring the intruder. "Where are the court officers? Are there no court officers here?"

Half a dozen attendants rushed forward, seized the stranger, and hurried him down into the main part of the room, while the Recorder glared, and went on:

"Of all the impudent things I ever heard of! I could fine that man for contempt. I have been run after, pestered, annoyed, and bothered more by these office seekers than any one. They come to my house, office, chambers, on the street—anywhere. This man, an Italian, wants to be a court attendant. It is the most impudent thing I have ever had occur. I will see that it does not occur again."

The Recorder was so indignant that the words almost choked him, and they came out in short, sharp jerks, each giving the attendants a start that made them jump for very embarrassment. Just to show that they meant it, they swooped down on the audacious intruder, who fled incontinently before the storm. It was some time before matters calmed down and the ordinary court business was resumed.

TO LOOK AFTER THE AQUARIUM

Dr. C. T. H. Dean the Superintendent Chosen by the Park Board.

At the meeting of the Park Board at the Arsenal yesterday a resolution was introduced by Commissioner Havens authorizing George R. Read to take such steps as he might deem expedient to collect the back rent of houses in the outlying parks, and to make an examination of their condition, pending the passage of the act authorizing the board to make leases.

To the Eighth Battalion Band was awarded the contract for furnishing the music at ten concerts to be held in Paradise Park, beginning June 2.

A resolution was adopted discharging the engineering force of the department on April 30. The Superintendent is to reorganize the force on May 1. All work will be done from headquarters at the Arsenal.

Dr. Carleton T. H. Dean was appointed Superintendent of the Aquarium, beginning May 1.

A communication was received from the American Fishery Society requesting permission for the next meeting of the society to be held in the new Aquarium. President King remarked that the society included all the Fish Commissions of the country, the United States Fish Commission being one of the number, and he thought it only right that the permission asked for should be granted. The matter was referred to Commissioner Havens as a committee.

F. B. Thayer appeared before the board and requested a hearing in the matter of the approach to the new speedway, at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. He had not been able to say many words before President King interrupted him to say that all the Commissioners had decided to vote in favor of acquiring all the land necessary for the purposes of the approach, as recommended by the landscape architect of the board. He said that the board would also vote for the acquisition of other land if it were considered essential to the purpose of the speedway or the parks.

WANT TO SELL SODA WATER

Delegation of East Side Men Make an Appeal to the Mayor.

About 500 east side soda-water dealers marched to the City Hall yesterday and halted in the park while a committee of five of their number went in to ask Mayor Strong to use his influence with the police so that they might receive more lenient treatment until the issuing of permits by the Board of Aldermen could be arranged.

They told the Mayor that many of the men who had soda-water stands had been practically starving during the Winter, and that now, when the warm weather afforded them a chance to make a living, the police arrested them and had them fined in the courts.

They said that all of them had filed applications for permits, but that the Board of Aldermen had not had time to act on them.

The Mayor said that if they would try to keep the law and not sell fruit and other things when they had permission to sell soda water he would write to the Superintendent of Police asking him to deal as leniently as possible with them pending the granting of their applications.

The Mayor afterward sent a letter to Superintendent Byrnes in reference to the matter.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL BISHOPS MEET

Welcomed to Carlisle, Penn., by Gov. Hastings and Others.

CARLISLE, Penn., April 25.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, seventeen in number, began their semi-annual session in the William Allison Methodist Episcopal Church this evening. The principal business to be transacted at the session will be to fix the dates for holding the annual Fall conference and to select from among their own members presiding officers.

An address of welcome was made by President George E. Reed, in behalf of Dickinson College. Gov. Hastings welcomed the Bishops, and on behalf of the Church the Rev. W. M. Frysinger, pastor of the Methodist Church, spoke. The addresses of welcome were responded to by Bishop John F. Hurst.

The opening of the session was followed by a public reception to Bishops Fowler, Mallalieu, Goodsell, Ninde, Joyce, Andrews, Worman, Bowman, Walden, Foster, Foss, Vincent, Merrill, Hurst, Warren, and Fitzgerald. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. W. W. Evans, Presiding Elder of the Harrisburg district.

Identified as Mining Stock Swindlers.

MONTREAL, April 25.—The two criminals from Boston arrested here have been identified as W. W. Proctor, the mining-share swindler, and T. L. Foley, his associate in that business. In their rooms were found alleged stocks of various concerns, which, if genuine, would be of the par value of $500,000.

Warren (Ohio) first mortgage sinking fund bonds for the Warren Relief Water Works, issued from Boston, and signed by Garnet W. Ramsen, President, countersigned by James L. Kennedy, Secretary, and made out to M. C. Holt as trustee, were among the number. The other shares are of alleged companies in Maine and Massachusetts.

3,000,000 Smelt Put in the Raritan.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 25.—Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, George Richards, put 3,000,000 smelt in the Raritan River at this city to-day. It will be two years before the result of this action will be ascertained.

For the last few years the catch of this popular fish has been small in the Raritan River because of the large number of fish taken some years ago by the United States Fishery Commission.

Ridgely Still in the Lead.

DOVER, Del., April 25.—The one hundred and twenty-first ballot taken to-day for United States Senator resulted: Higgins, 5; Addicks, 6; Massey, 3; Pennewill, 4; Ridgely, 8; Bayard, 1.

CHEAPNESS ISN'T ALWAYS ECONOMY.

There's no money saved in buying odd lengths of Silk and Dress Goods—or merchandise waifs or strays of any kind—unless you have a use for them.

These Friday clean-up offerings bring most exceptional values and wide awake buyers find a rich harvest in them.

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS ENDS

Newest, most stylish sorts we have are the ones that come to short lengths soonest. We could hang on to them and get full price for nearly every yard by watching for customers who wanted just so much. But that isn't our way. No good merchant cares to clutter up his stocks with little pieces—rather pay you to take them away.

That's what we do every Friday—get together the odds and ends and split the prices, sometimes in the middle, sometimes above or below it, but always so you've no need to think twice—if you need the goods.

SILKS.

350 remnants, lengths up to 11 yds, crinkle and glace Crepes, evening shades, latest weaves from Japan; have sold at 29 and 39c the yd., now **19c.**

Remnants of black Jap Silks, printed Jap Silks, striped Wash Silks, light colors in Jap Silks, up to 12 yds., 45 to 60c qualities at **25c** the yd.

Remnants of 65, 75, 85c and $1 Silks—Chinas, Indias, Taffetas, Jacquards, Louisenes—light and dark colors, up to 10 yds.; at **44c** the yd.

DRESS GOODS

At **29c** the yd.
French Imperial Serges, Worsted fancies and a large variety of this season's best sellers, some odd lengths and dress patterns; sold from 50c to $1.25 the yd.

At **40 and 50c** the yd.
Black French Crepons, English Sicilian Cheviots, Glace Jacquards, Mohairs and fine Serges, 2 to 8 yd. lengths; 75c, $1 and $1.25 qualities.

At **9c** the yd.
Jaconets, Lawns, Organdies, Dimities, and Scotch Ginghams, 4 to 12 yd. lengths; 18 to 30c qualities.

In and near Rotunda.

GIRLS' JACKETS—REEFERS

Good quality covert cloth Jackets, velvet collar, extra large sleeves, 14, 16 and 18 years, **$5.75.**

Children's Reefers, good quality serge, extra large sailor collar, prettily trimmed, navy blue, 4 to 14 years, **$1.50.**

Misses' cloth Jackets, double-breasted; extra large sleeves, blue and black, 14, 16 and 18 years, **$4.25.**

Second Floor, 4th Ave. and Tenth St.

MAKE THE BOY HAPPY

Clothes alone won't do it. Clothes and kindness will. The kindness will cost you nothing. We've fixed it so the clothes—handsome, well shaped, well made clothes—will cost you nearer to nothing than you ever knew before, very likely.

Boys' Junior Suits of blue cheviot, trimmed with black soutach braid, 3 to 7 years, at **$3.25.**

Boys' Junior Suits in all-wool, fine check in grays and browns, 3 to 6 yrs., **$1.95.**

Boys' all-wool Double Breasted Suits, neat Scotch cheviots, tweeds in browns, grays, and fine mixtures, 6 to 15 yrs., **$4.**

Boys' Long Trouser Suits in fancy cheviots, tweeds, and blue serges, single and double breasted, 14 to 19 years, at **$10.**

Boys' Long Trouser Suits in fine English serge, jackets made with skeleton back, single and double breasted, 14 to 19 years, at **$12.**

Another lot of Boys' Short Trousers, gray and brown colors, 4 to 15 years, at **50c.**

Fine French Percale Shirt Waists in stripes and neat checks, 4 to 14 years, **65c**; 3 for **$1.75.**

Boys' and Children's Spring Hats and Caps, 20 different styles, **50c** to **$2.25.**

Second Floor, Tenth Street.

TRILBY FRENCH

Can you read it? Half the sparkle of the book is gone if you can't. Here's a Glossary (**15c.**) that makes the reading easy.

Book Store, Ninth Street.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR

Women's Silk Ribbed Vests, high neck, long and short sleeves, white and black; short sleeves, **$1.25** each; long sleeves, **$1.75** each; were $1.85 and $2.25.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Silk Drawers, knee and ankle lengths, white and black, **$2.50** each; were $3.50.

Women's Swiss Ribbed Lisle Thread Cycling Tights, extra quality ecru and fast black, **75c** each; were $2 and $2.25.

Ladies' stainless black Ribbed Silk Plated Hose, 50c the pair; were $1.

Misses' fine ribbed black Cotton Hose, "Hermsdorf dye," spliced knees, heels and toes, sizes 5 to 8½, **25c** pair; were 40c.

Broadway.

3 RIBBON YARDS FOR 1

Measured by the price.

Half the town already knows our Ribbon mastery. We are reaching for the other half.

One of the foremost Ribbon makers of Paterson has given us his this season's "manufacturer's ends"—pieces which run under or over 10 yds.—at a fraction of the wholesale price.

On Friday this lot of Ribbon remnants will be sold in three lots.

Lot 1 at **5c** the yd.
Lot 2 at **10c** the yd.
Lot 3 at **25c** the yd.

Include satin, gros grain, double satin. Dresden and striped, checked and fancy Ribbons of all sorts and every width.

Broadway and Tenth Street.

WOMEN'S CAPES

Not a day passes but manufacturers are begging us to take Cape accumulations off their hands. They've too many. Almost every retailer in the country has too many—bought when prices were highest.

We are open for any lots, no matter how large, if the prices are right.

That's what lets us sell Capes of almost every worthy grade at less than other stores paid for them not long ago.

Not a last season's Cape in our stock—scarcely one that is two weeks old.

See them—compare them with any other stock in town. We know where the buying will be done.

Double Capes of tan cloth, scalloped edge, collar and front prettily embroidered, **$3.25**; the $6 kind.

Capes of fine covert cloth, appliqued in party colors, **$6**; elsewhere $10.

Double Capes of reversible light colored cloth, appliqued in dark shades of fine kersey, **$10.50**; the $15 kind.

A little lot of black Satin Capes, trimmed with ecru lace, at prices that seem ridiculous; **$8**, originally $18.

Second Floor, Broadway.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

Two Friday hours that six hundred women are especially interested in.

On Sale at 3 P. M.

300 strong muslin Night Gowns, plaited Mother Hubbard yoke, cambric ruffle on neck, yoke, and sleeves, **35c.** Three pieces only to a buyer.

On Sale at 3:30 P. M.

300 fine cambric Corset Covers, mostly large sizes, trimmed with lace, **25c.** A little soiled or you'd pay $1 and $2.

Second Floor, Fourth Avenue.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

Have you seen the new space and the new fixings and the new goods? Nothing like them, you'll say. Prices tempting, too.

Men's Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, superior quality, **50c** each.

Men's white and natural Merino Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, 75 per cent. wool and regular made, **$1.50** each.

The celebrated Star Brand of English Underwear we have in merino, silk-and-wool, all silk, lisle thread, and balbriggan.

Men's Silk Neckwear, Tecks, Four-in-hands, Band Bows, and Club Ties, light and dark colors, **25c**; 50c grade.

Men's all-silk Suspenders, plain and fancy colors, patent cast-off ends, **25c** pair.

Broadway.

IN THE SHOE STORE

Not a great deal to see there yet, but what there is is interesting. Judge by these two.

Women's finest Overgaiters, tan, pearl, slate, cream, brown, and black, at **48c**; $1.25 quality.

Shapely tan or black hand-sewed Oxfords that will keep their shape, **$2.**

Second Floor.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. **Hilton, Hughes & Co.** SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & CO. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

SNAKE STORY FROM LONG ISLAND

Two Found Fighting, Were Measured When Dead—One Was Nine Feet, the Other Six.

BROOKHAVEN, L. I., April 25.—A nine-foot blacksnake was killed here yesterday by William Fisher and Thomas Wright. The two men, who had been at work in the depot, were going home through the woods, when they came upon two big snakes fighting savagely. The men watched the battle, which lasted for an hour, before the smaller of the snakes showed signs of weakening. It tried to crawl away several times, but the big snake would follow and attack it again and again. Finally it seized the small one by the neck and held it for several minutes until it had ceased to struggle.

The men then began beating the big snake, which was too weak and sore to escape by crawling away. After it had been killed it was measured and found to be a little over nine feet long and about five inches through the thickest part of his body. The other snake measured fully six feet. They were both a dull slate color. The big snake has been sold to a museum in New-York City. The smaller snake's body was almost bitten in two in several places near the tail.

A Century and Five Years Old.

LEWISTON, Ill., April 25.—Mrs. Christina Bordner, a native of Pennsylvania, died here this morning at the age of 105 years.

TRIAL OF C. J. SHARKEY FOR MURDER

He Is Charged with Poisoning His Mother in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, April 25.—Charles J. Sharkey of Flushing, who is under indictment for murder in the first degree, it being alleged that he poisoned his mother on April 16, 1894, will be placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in this city, next Monday. An extra panel of 100 jurors was drawn to-day for the trial.

The evidence against young Sharkey is purely circumstantial. The most important witness against him is Ottilie Schlo, a Polish girl, employed as a servant in the family at the time. Since the indictment of Sharkey the woman disappeared, and was only found a few days ago in Shenandoah, Penn., and brought on here.

The Sharkey family owned a farm and milk route. On the day Mrs. Sharkey died her son was the first up in the morning, and went out on the milk route. When he returned his mother was in great agony, and died in a few hours. It is said that she ate some oatmeal containing rat poison. At the Coroner's inquest a drug clerk testified to selling rat poison to young Sharkey.

A Missouri Desperado Captured.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Frank Kauffman, the train robber and desperado, who has been operating in Central Missouri for the last five years, has been caught at Collins, Mo. Recently he was surrounded in a swamp in Hickory County and shot, but escaped from his pursuers. There is a standing reward of $300 for his capture.

Hotels.

GERLACH, 27TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

Single rooms, European plan, from $2.00 a day and upward. American plan, $4.00 a day and upward. All rooms with private bath. Special rates to family parties; can give from 2 to 14 rooms in a suite. CHAS. A. GERLACH, M'g'r.

Hotels.

SELECT HOTEL.

A—

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

The favorite family hotel of the city.
Fire-proof; European plan; am now prepared to make SPECIAL RATES FOR THE SUMMER.
Near Central Park; pleasant surroundings; Broadway cars pass door.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

LARGEST and MOST MAGNIFICENT HOTEL in the World!

Hotel Majestic.

AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN PLAN,
Entire Block Central Park West, 72d and 71st Streets. New-York.

A few furnished or unfurnished suites may be rented by the year from now or May 1st.
Every luxury and comfort for families and transient guests provided at moderate rates.
For terms and particulars address
RICHARD H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

MR. GEO. MURRAY respectfully announces that this hotel is now open and will remain open for the season of 1895; rates reasonable. Apply to THE SHERWOOD,
44th St. and 5th Av.

HOTEL BALMORAL, LENOX AV. AND 114TH ST.

Desirable family suites; excellent table; reasonable rates; by year or month. RODGERS & CO.

Religious Notices.

A SPECIAL SERVICE IN MEMORY OF THE late Rev. Henry A. Coit, D. D., rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., will be held in Calvary Church, 4th Av. and 21st St., this city, on Sunday afternoon, April 28, at 4 o'clock. The Bishop of New-York will preach the sermon, and a special music committee has arranged for all the old familiar hymns sung at the school. Alumni of the school are requested to be present, whether they receive invitations or not, as the addresses of some were not known.

Boarders Wanted.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Large, handsomely-furnished room; extra good table and service; table boarders.

42 SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with or without board.

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71 MADISON AV.—Large, handsome rooms, families and gentlemen; with board; references exchanged.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 118 EAST.—Exceptionally select square and en suite; references.

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23 GRAMERCY PARK.—A gentleman going to Europe will relet his room, with private bath, very low during the Summer.

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COLUMBIA CHAMBERS, 113 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.—Quiet, comfortably-furnished chambers for gentlemen; near bridge and ferries.

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LAUREL IN THE PINES,
Lakewood, New Jersey,
April and May are the finest months of the season.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

THE LAUREL HOUSE
OF LAKEWOOD.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE FIRST.
Among the Spring attractions are Golf, Drag Hunting, Boating, Bicycling, Driving, and Tennis.
DAVID B. PLUMER, Manager, Lakewood, New-Jersey.

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WICKHAM PARK, GOSHEN, N. Y.
A Beautiful, Quiet, Restful "HOME."
Particularly adapted to Chronic and Nervous Invalids of refinement who require all the appointments of an elegant modern home, together with the constant attention of skilled physicians and trained nurses. Address FREDERICK W. SEWARD, M. D., Resident Physician.

CRANSTONS-ON-HUDSON
WEST POINT.
NOW OPEN.
Dry, invigorating air. Spring months delightful; convenient place for families changing their Winter homes. Moderate prices; steam heat; open-grate fires, sun parlor; Summer temperature; 1¼ hours via West Shore Road. H. CRANSTON.

LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
PALMER HOUSE NOW OPEN.
Select family resort, at moderate terms; circulars, &c. J. R. PALMER.

THE BUCKINGHAM, Opposite Laurel House.
LAKEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.
Home comforts; moderate rates. Send for circulars.

ATLANTIC CITY.
HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Appointments complete—Location unexcelled.
THE HOTEL TRAYMORE CO.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Manager.

THE ARGYLE, OCEAN END CONNECTICUT Av. Open all the year.
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Summer Resorts.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
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and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, farms, &c., all in it. In New York at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av. Ticket offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES,** containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.
On May 29 and 30 excursion tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region; tickets good returning May 31.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL & COTTAGES.
OPENS ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE FOR THE SEASON OF 1895.
Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 Broadway, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

SARANAC INN.
NOTICE.
On account of extensive alterations and repairs being made, SARANAC INN will not open until May 15, after which date, special low rates will be made for the early season. For further particulars address.
D. W. RIDDLE, Manager, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

MANHASET
House and Cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 22. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, Room 7, where applications will be received. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

Auction Sales.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry W. Bookstaver, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of April, 1895, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, the assignee of CHARLES F. HODSDON, for the benefit of creditors, will sell certain accounts due to the estate of said Charles F. Hodsdon at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of April, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer.—Dated April 18th, 1895.
WILLIAM M. BARNUM, Assignee.
SIMPSON, THACHER, & BARNUM, Attorneys for assignee, 10 Wall Street, New-York City.

NOTICE.—Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, will sell at public auction, April 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, the leases of certain wharf property on the North, East, and Harlem Rivers. For full particulars see The City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Where
Help
is Needed.

Employers in search of competent help naturally turn

NEW SPANISH MINISTER

Enrique Dupuy de Lome Is Now in This City.

GUARDED ABOUT THE ALLIANCA CASE

Thinks It Will Be Readily Adjusted —What He Says of the Uprising in Cuba—Sketch of His Diplomatic Career.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, who succeeds Señor Muruga as Spanish Minister to the United States, arrived in New-York yesterday on the Spanish Line steamship Panama, from Havana. The ship reached Quarantine Wednesday night too late to pass up the bay, and was therefore compelled to anchor in sight of harbor lights until morning.

Bright and early the vessel was met at Quarantine yesterday by a party of representative Spaniards and Spanish-Americans, headed by Gen. A. Baldasano, the Spanish Consul General. Among others in the party were Gonzalo Ozores, Vice Consul General; Capt. La Cosa R. Villalokar, Señor Garetter, and J. M. Ceballos, agent of the Spanish Line.

Dupuy de Lome.

They boarded the ship, and extended a vociferous greeting to Señor Dupuy de Lome, and accompanied him to the pier in this city, which was reached about 7:30 A. M.

Señor Dupuy's arrival in the United States is of especial interest and importance at this time, for the reason that he has come from Cuba and brings the latest and fullest account of the disturbances on that island.

The Minister was driven from the pier to the Hotel Savoy, where the Infanta Eulalie stopped when she visited New-York. He rested at the hotel for awhile, then took a drive through Central Park, and on his return to his rooms was interviewed there by a reporter for The New-York Times.

Señor Dupuy de Lome is rather more French than Spanish in appearance. He is of sturdy figure, of medium height, and has an aquiline nose and dark eyes and hair. His manner is a pleasing combination of vivacity and earnestness. The new Minister is by no means a stranger in America. He was the Minister from Spain at Washington in 1892, and took part in the dedicatory services of the World's Fair and also in the New-York naval parade.

He was at one time First Secretary of the Legation in Washington, and speaks English, not exactly like a native, but still very much better than most foreigners. He has traveled extensively in this country. His wife is now on her way to New-York from Gibraltar.

One of the first diplomatic questions with which Minister Dupuy de Lome will deal will be the Alliança incident. The case was open when Minister Munuaga was recalled to Madrid.

Señor Dupuy spoke with reserve on the subject of the attack on the Alliança. He gave expression to what was evidently the uppermost thought in his mind in connection with that incident, which was the quick change in the American pulse since the great naval parade, when there were great outpourings of public good will toward Spain.

"I cannot talk about the Alliança incident," said the Minister. "It would be impolite and impolitic. It would not be courteous to this country, to my own country, or to the State Department at Washington. The incident will be settled, I have no doubt whatever in my own mind, in a speedy and most harmonious manner.

"I know that the strictest orders were given by the Spanish Government to both the land and sea forces of Cuba not to disturb pacific men or ships, or to interefere with commerce. We do not, of course, recognize that there is any state of war or belligerency in Cuba, and therefore there could be no one disturbed with the consent of the Government. If any man or ship was disturbed, the act was certainly unauthorized.

"Many people who have claimed to have been disturbed have been proven to be meddling with the insurrection. Many of those who complain are not Americans in the fair sense of the word. Some of them staid in Key West or other Florida ports just long enough to take out their first papers, hastening then to Cuba, where they claim to be American citizens. These persons cannot talk English. They never paid any taxes in the United States, they were never in the military service, nor would they serve in defense of the United States if called upon to do so.

"These persons have sold arms to the insurgents, and have engaged in seditious agitation. Speaking personally, I do not believe that any decent American citizen, any peaceful working man has been disturbed in Cuba or ever meddled with.

"In cases like this I believe in taking a calm and deliberate view. Then, when we have reason to form our judgment, let us shape our course straight. My own idea is that it is not the most satisfactory thing for a man to do to make a great noise one day and then on the following day find himself to tip his hat and say he was mistaken. That happens so many times. I am averse to coming before the American public in this matter, but I believe always in telling the truth.

"I fancied I was quite well acquainted with the American people. I have been a sojourner in the country four times. I have traveled more extensively over the country than most Americans themselves. I have been twice to the Pacific coast, and I have widely observed the country and the people. When I left the United States after the Columbian quadri-centennial the whole people were so very friendly to Spain and the Spanish people that I could hardly believe my eyes, on reading in the papers a few weeks ago about the state of public sentiment here over the Alliança incident.

"I did not believe it possible there could be such a change so soon. Some of the papers called Spain a barbarous nation, and Cuba they characterized as a slave. I believe I know something of the American people. They have magnificent common sense. I have no doubt as to the outcome of the Alliança incident."

Señor Dupuy was asked what was the actual condition of the insurrection in Cuba.

"If you could only see the people who are fighting there," he said, "you would not say that Spain was a barbarous master or that Cuba was a slave.

"The rebels complain that Cuba is too heavily taxed. What in the world have they to do with Cuban taxes? They have never paid them. They have in Cuba universal suffrage. There are six provinces, and in each the officials for the provinces are elected. The Cuban system of administration is not as free as the American system, but Spain is not a republic.

"By the terms of the Reform bill, which passed the Spanish Cortes a month and a half ago, the Administrative Council of Cuba will be composed, one-half by election in Cuba and one-half by appointment. This council will have control of public education, the taxes, roads, &c. The budget will, it is true, be voted in Spain, but this will be done under the advices of the local Government of Cuba. The Cubans have twenty-four delegates in the Spanish Cortes from there are eight delegates in the Cortes from Costa Rica. The colonies are also represented in the Senate.

"The trouble in Cuba is of no serious account, and it will soon be over. The arrival of Gen. Martinez Campos there has brought an added feeling of security. I visited several points on the coast. The weather was too hot for a journey into the interior.

"There are many Americans in business in Cuba. Spain and her West Indian colonies take second rank in the foreign trade with the United States. The American interests in Cuba are for law and order. The insurgents are making lots of noise, and they are conducting a guerrilla fight. There are not over 5,000 of them, all told.

"The American agitation in favor of the insurrection in Cuba is being carried on in New-York, in Key West and other places in Florida, and in Costa Rica and Santa Domingo. The agitation is going on wherever there are Cuban emigrants. Many of the agitators are no doubt honest, but they have not been in Cuba in recent years, and they do not know, and therefore do not appreciate, the changes that have taken place on the island. They really do not know the present situation in Cuba.

"The insurrection has not affected injuriously the material interests of the island. The bad thing is the great fall in the price of sugar. There has been an overproduction of sugar. This has resulted in industrial depression, and this in turn has helped along the agitation against the Government.

"The Cuban agitators began their agitation in the disbelief that Spain would grant the reforms which have now been given, and the aim of the agitators was to take advantage of the industrial depression.

"There are three parties in Cuba. The Constitutional Unionists want Cuba governed exactly as if it were an integral part of Spain. The Liberals want some self-government. The Autonomists seek simply a union between Cuba and Spain, like the union between Great Britain and her colonies—Canada, for example. In the Autonomist Party are most of the leaders in the last Cuban revolution, the revolution of 1878.

"Gen. Campos will be vigorous and prompt in his treatment of the insurrection. He will crush it at once, using no unnecessary harshness, but not sparing the leaders of the rebels. The policy of Spain is on the line that it will be cheaper to put a large body of troops in Cuba to do the work quickly than to let the trouble drag along.

"Some people have been saying Spain is a poor country, without strength or money, and yet Spain, in six weeks, has sent 24,000 troops to Cuba, in her own ships, with her own money, without asking anybody for help.

"Many agitators are making a living by collecting money from the cigarmakers in the United States and putting it in their pockets.

"The negroes in Cuba are mostly loyal to Spain. At the same time, nearly all of those in the field as insurgents are negroes. Maceo is a mulatto. Of course the whites do not relish being led by the negroes. Most of the insurgent leaders are negroes."

Touching on the subject of the financial condition of Spain, Señor Dupuy said:

"The drawback in Spain is our bad money. It is mostly silver. We get gold at the expense of the foreign exchange price, and our national resources are thus partly wasted. My idea is that, if possible, silver and gold should be on a parity. I favor an international plan to make both metals legal tender, each on a parity with the other. But, in my judgment, it will not be possible to accomplish this result, except by international agreement. All the big countries must agree to the plan."

The Minister expressed himself as very glad to get back to the United States. He said his English was a little rusty by reason of his absence in Spain.

"I left New-York July 1, 1894," he said, "and I have not talked English half an hour since. To-day I am tired. I have been twenty-two days on the way here, and have changed climate three times on the voyage."

Señor Dupuy said he was not decided when he would go to Washington, but thought he would remain in New-York several days. Many distinguished persons called on him during the day at the Savoy.

SKETCH OF THE SPANISH MINISTER

He Has Won Distinction in His Country's Diplomatic Service.

Señor Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, is far better known to Americans than most Spanish Statesmen. Though still young, he has won distinction in the diplomatic service. He is descended from an ancient family of French origin, dating back to Hugo and Raemond Dupuy, who went on the Second Crusade with Godfrey de Bouillon.

Born in August, 1851, in Valencia, the new Minister studied in a college near Barcelona, and then was graduated in law at the University of Madrid. His first experience in the Spanish diplomatic service was as an unpaid attaché to the Ministry of State in 1869. He passed a competitive examination with first honors, and was appointed Third Secretary to the Japanese Legation in 1873. He served in the Japanese Legation two years, and was transferred to Brussels. In 1877 he was promoted to be Second Secretary of the Buenos Ayres Legation. Two years later he became, in 1879, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Montevideo.

At Buenos Ayres and at Montevideo he was for a time Chargé d'Affaires. His next promotion recalled him to Europe, and installed him as Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Paris. In October, 1882, he was transferred to the United States, becoming First Secretary of the Legation, under Minister Senor Don Francisco Borca. On the death of Senor Barca Senor Dupuy de Lome became Chargé d'Affairs, and so continued until February, 1884, when Senor Don Valera came as Minister. While Charge d'Affaires Senor Dupuy de Lome handled with distinction the delicate questions arising between the two countries.

Spain was in a state of revolution at this time, and the insurgents in Cuba were making a long and desperate struggle to wrest that fair island from Spanish control. Senor Dupuy de Lome discharged his grave responsibilities well. In 1884 he was transferred to Berlin. In 1886 he was recalled to Madrid, and was made Second Chief of the commercial section of the Department of State.

He was the Spanish delegate to the International Conference at London in 1887 for the consideration of commercial questions. The following year, 1888, he went to Rome and negotiated a commercial treaty with Italy. The same year he became Minister Resident at Montevideo, but was compelled after a short while to return to Spain because of ill health. He took a short vacation, after which he was appointed Chief of the Section of Commerce and Consulates in the Spanish Department of State. This high position he resigned to take a seat in the Cortes, to which he had been elected from his native province. While in the Cortes he paid especial attention to diplomatic matters, and became Chairman of the Commission on Treaties.

In May, 1892, Señor Dupuy de Lome became Spanish Minister to the United States, but a change in Spanish politics resulted in his being succeeded as Minister in March, 1893, by Señor de Muruaga. During his term as Minister he accomplished the work of cementing the friendly relations between the United States and Spain.

Señor Dupuy de Loma, in his official capacity as Minister, attended and took part in the dedicatory services of the World's Fair at Chicago, in October, 1892. Impressed with the greatness of the fair, he sent home glowing accounts, and urged his Government to take a prominent part in the exposition. He appealed to the merchants and manufacturers of Spain to make exhibits, and it was to his perseverance that the splendid Spanish Courts at Chicago were due. His wife brought about the fine display of the Spanish women at the fair.

During his quarter of a century in the diplomatic service, Señor Dupuy de Lome has found time to write entertaining accounts of his travels around the world. He is a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Polar Star of Sweden and Norway, Grand Officer of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy, and Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Prussia.

He has numerous other decorations, among them those of the Danebrog of Denmark, St. Anne of Russia, the Royal American Order of Isabella Catolica of Spain, Grand Commander of Charles III. of Spain, the Naval Merit of Spain, officer of the Legion of Honor of France, Chevalier of Leopold of Belgium, and of the Christ of Portugal.

The new Minister's wife is a beautiful and charming woman. She and her husband will raise the Spanish Legation at Washington to the highest social rank. She entertained magnificently at Chicago, and gave a notable reception to the Infanta Eulalia.

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT CUBA.

J. A. Wood, the Architect, Tells About the Feeling on the Island.

J. A. Wood, the architect, who has just returned from a professional trip to Havana, tells much that is interesting about the sentiments of both Spaniards and Cubans in regard to the insurgents. Mr. Wood is as well known in Cuba as in America, and his observations are of value.

"I have," said Mr. Wood yesterday, "talked with both Spaniards and Cubans, and learned their sentiments, and, with my knowledge of Cuba and what Gen. Campos's abilities are, I am convinced that he will succeed in his mission to quell the uprising. He had 40,000 troops to do this, all the necessary money, and enthusiastic support.

"Havana is tranquil as to the revolution, but busy in improvements. Trade is dull. Sugar is low, so the money is being invested in real estate, and values in property has gone up 50 per cent.

"A traveler at Havana sees no bustle incident to the disturbances. He would not know from anything he might observe that there is a war in the country. Although there are more soldiers than usual on the island, the stranger does not see them. There is less drilling than three years ago to prepare for the visit of the Princess Eulalie.

"Ten miles from Havana is an acclimatization camp for cavalry, where fresh recruits from Spain get acclimated and are drilled in cavalry exercise, and Americans who are well known have no difficulty in obtaining admittance to the camp if properly vouched for, but in the city there is more military bustle than before the insurrection started.

"Speaking from personal experience there is no surveillance of any annoying kind over foreigners in Havana. They are treated with entire courtesy if they conduct themselves as well as they would without exciting offense in a hotel in New-York. There are Americans who talk loud and offensively who are as ill-viewed as a Spaniard would be here who railed blatantly of American institutions.

"I heard no claim that America was helping the insurgents, while the complaint is made that some American newspapers misrepresent Spain. I am rather out of conceit of American papers in one respect. Here it is a man writes a notice in them it is either regarded as a 'puff' or of no moment. I was spoken of as an architect in polite terms and without puffing in the Diario de la Mariana and La Lucha, and discovered that wherever I went in Cuba these notices were a passport to confidence and courtesy.

"I want to say this about Cuba. No one wants war. They all believe that no good can come out of it at this time, whether they be Spanish or Cubans. There is a perfect understanding between the Cubans and the Spaniards. Autonomous influence obtained a great many concessions from the Spanish Government, and is likely to get all that is desired in a very short time.

"Taxes in Havana are half of what they are in New-York, namely, three per cent. of what the property actually rents for. When it is not rented it pays no taxes. The country is delightful, the only venomous things being scorpions. We could afford to pay $35,000,000 a year for ten years for the island, and would make a profitable bargain.

"All Western Cubans are bitterly opposed to 'Free Cuba,' and the war makes matters worse. Independent Government is an impossibility. A Mexican merchant, a very successful man, said that if it came he would give away his business if he could not sell it. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Cuba shall remain Spanish or be tacked on to the United States, the Spaniards preferring Spain and many Cubans the United States. It would be utterly impossible to accept it as a State, and it would at first have to be a Territory, so that the merging into Americanism would be gradual.

"Many are mistaken about Cuba in the matter of education. The common school system is better than the average of our own country. I speak of Western Cuba. Why, if you establish a sugar estate, you must establish a school for rudimentary education. Of course education is perfected among those who have means in America and Europe.

"All have great faith in Campos's ability and faith in his integrity and tact. Remember they offered to make him a Prince when he returned from Africa, and he replied: 'No. I have simply done my duty.' His mission is to pacificate, not to exterminate. At Havana the insurgents are regarded as being more than half negroes and lazy vagabonds, who have nothing to lose, and more robbers than anything else."

Mr. Wood added that there is more building going on in Havana now than at any other time in the last ten years. Many of the structures are fire-proof and costly. Eastern trade is paralyzed and that of the rest of the island very much injured by the uprising.

HUGGED EACH OF THE SPEAKERS

Representatives of the Cuban Revolutionist Party at a Dinner.

More than seventy-five representatives of the Cuban Revolutionist Party in this city were entertained at the Café Leon, in West Thirty-first Street, last evening, by Enrique Trugillo, editor of El Parvenir.

The dinner was given in honor of C. M. Cespedes, who came from Paris last week to work up the cause of the Cuban revolutionists in New-York. A large portrait of the elder Cespedes, who gave up his life in the revolution of twenty-five years ago, hung above the seat occupied by his son. Pictures of other men who figured in Cuban revolutions also adorned the walls.

The American flag, twined with the flag of the Cuban Revolutionist Party, had a conspicuous place in the decorations.

The speakers expressed the bitterest determination to fight Spain to the end, and never surrender. Each speaker, as he concluded, was seized by his enthusiastic companions and hugged.

Prominent among those present were C. M. Cespedes, Señor Modesto Tirado, Gonzalo Quesada, Secretary of the Revolutionist Party; Horatio Rubens, counsel for the party; Dr. Portuando, Dr. J. B. de Luva, editor of La Independence, a paper published in this city; Dr. Zayas Bayan, Dr. L. R. Miranda, Dr. Alvarez and Oscar Rochefort, sons of Henry Rochefort, editor of L'Intransigeant of Paris, and Estrada Palma, ex-President of the Revolutionist Party in Cuba.

Queens County Doctors Dine.

The Medical Society of Queens County gave a dinner at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, last night, to Dr. Andrew Otterson. It was the semi-centennial anniversary of his connection with the society, of which he has been President three times. He was also four times Commissioner of Health for Brooklyn.

Addresses were made by the Rev. A. A. Morrison, Justice E. Cullen of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Otterson.

Among the guests were Dr. Joseph Raymond, Z. Emery, John Griffin, Alexander Cushing, J. C. Rushmore, F. H. Colton, Jarvis White, J. N. Van Cott, Alexander Rae, George R. Fowler, A. W. Shepard, Joel W. Hyde, Charles Jewett, J. A. McCorkle, and Joseph Hunt.

Cranks Threaten a Pittsburg Judge.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 25.—A wild-eyed man of middle age entered the Court House this morning and said he was hunting for Judge Ewing of Common Pleas Court, No. 2. He carried in his hand a dangerous-looking axe, with which he said he would avenge himself upon the Judge for some fancied wrong. Judge Ewing recently received a letter in which threats of a murderous character were made. Before the court officers could apprehend the maniac he made his escape. Judge Magee also received a threatening letter from a woman to-day, who said she wanted the Judge to protect her from her neighbors or he would suffer himself.

Men's shirts 85 cents.

Marked down from $1.50 and $1—mostly $1.50. It is hard to tell one from the other; so, if you want $1.50-worth of shirt for 85 cents, look under the tag or ask the salesman.

Trouble is, they're open front only—with eyelets or stud-holes in the bosom.

At all three stores.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Prince, Warren, 32d St.

French Hair Cloth.

Black, White, Grey, all widths.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—For a Free Kindergarten.—The Misses Ely will open their house on Riverside Drive, at Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth Streets, on April 27, for an entertainment to be given in aid of a free kindergarten and a clubhouse for working girls. For many years the school has worked for the support of a home for working girls, and last year Ely House, at Thompsonville, N. Y., was supported. It furnished accommodation for forty girls throughout the Summer. This year, however, the Misses Ely are anxious to put the yearly contribution of the school to a double use by establishing a house in New-York, which can be used for free kindergarten work in the day time, and in the evening furnish a home for a club of working girls, and to this end they hope that their friends will lend them the assistance of their presence on Saturday of this week, from 3 to 10 P. M. Besides the pleasure afforded by the drive and the Hudson, the broad piazzas, thronged by a host of hospitable girls, elaborate preparations have been made for entertainment. There will be two concerts, one in the afternoon and one in the evening, at both of which the First Yale Glee Club will play. In the afternoon the club will be assisted by Miss Geraldine Morgan, and in the evening by Tom Karl and Miss Saunders. Supper, for $1, will be served from 6 until 8 o'clock on the piazzas and in the great school dining room overlooking the drive, and numerous side shows will offer further entertainment.

Besides a sale of fancy articles there will be a sale of autograph books, contributed by H. H. Boyesen, W. D. Howells, Brander Matthews, Eugene Field, James Whitcomb Riley, Margaret Sangster, Edward W. Townsend, Hamilton Mabie, James L. Ford, Stockton and Frost, John Kendrick Bangs, Max O'Rell, David Christie Murray, Lew Wallace, Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, H. C. Bunner, C. J. Taylor, Oliver Herford, Chauncey M. Depew, Mrs. Custer, Capt. Charles King, C. D. Gibson, R. H. Davis, Mary Anderson, Plunket Greene, Walter Damrosch, and Jean Gerardy.

—Benefit for Barnard College.—At the Berkeley Lyceum this evening "The Nettle" and "Meg's Diversion," with Miss Alice Cleather, Miss May Middleton, Miss Louise Laidlaw, Robert Lee Morrell, G. Gordon Cleather, Evert Jansen Wendell, John P. Nicholas, and W. N. Dennett in the casts, will be produced for the benefit of the Weed scholarship at Barnard College.

The patronesses are Mrs. Arthur Brooks, Miss Annie Brown, Mrs. Frederick Brown, Miss Helen D. Brown, Mrs. W. C. Brownell, Miss Callendar, Miss Mabel Clark, Miss Elsie Clews, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. W. P. Douglas, Miss Katherine Dunham, Miss Mabel Dwight, Miss de Forest, Mrs. John W. Harper, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. W. J. LeMoyne, Mrs. Liggett, Mrs. Longstreet, Mrs. W. B. Lockwood, Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Charles Miller, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. George A. Plimpton, Miss Florence Pullman, Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. Arthur Randolph, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Mrs. F. LeRoy Satterlee, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Miss Emily James Smith, Mrs. Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mrs. W. B. Wood, and Mrs. M. Abby Wright.

—The Sawyer-Austen Wedding.—Miss Adelina Elwell Austen, daughter of Col. David E. Austen, is to be married on June 12, at noon, in Grace Church, to Willis Lee Sawyer of Montclair, N. J. Mr. Sawyer is the son of the Rev. Rollin Alger Sawyer, who was formerly pastor of a church at Irvington-on-Hudson. The ceremony will be performed by Bishop Potter. David Austen, the great grandfather of Miss Austen, was a Warden of Grace Church when it was located at the corner of Rector Street and Broadway, and was mainly instrumental in moving the church to Tenth Street and Broadway. The first Wardens after the removal were David Austen and Peter Schemerhorn. Among the ushers selected are Roswell Skeel, Jr., Noah S. Davis, and Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., while the bridesmaids so far determined are Miss Tiffany, Miss Isabel Tiffany, Miss Ella Sawyer, and Miss Ackerman. Miss Austen has considerable literary and artistic talent, and during the last years of the life of Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, she was her protégé and constant companion. She was a legatee of Mrs. Botta, receiving a life estate, which afterward is to revert to the National Academy of Design.

—Benefit for Crippled Children.—The performance of "Wildfire," in aid of the New-York Infirmary for Crippled Children, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre yesterday afternoon, was largely attended. In the audience were Mrs. Jefferson Davis, Miss Winnie Davis, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, H. Clay Miner, the Russian Consul General and Mrs. Olarovsky, Dr. and Mrs. J. Harvie Dew, Mrs. J. H. Sterling, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. Walter P. Robertson, H. Clay Miner, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Milliken, Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Birmingham, Mrs. M. L. Hahn, Mrs. John F. Douglas, Mrs. John Vincent Donahue, Dr. and Mrs. John E. Weeks, Mrs. James T. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Groesbeck, Mrs. F. L. Van Buren, Mrs. A. S. Lascelles, Miss Eleanor C. Clark, Miss Cohn, Mrs. D. D. Needwill, Mrs. Ida Pitt Ritter, Mrs. Hiram C. Van Kroh, Mrs. J. W. Treadwell, Mrs. C. C. Fite, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Galpin, Mrs. A. C. McDonald, Miss Hunt, and Mrs. Charles Cohn.

—Mr. Potter's "Twelfth Night Festival."—The much-talked-of production of Edward Tuckerman Potter's cantata, "A Twelfth Night Festival," was given on an elaborate scale, before a large audience in Music Hall yesterday afternoon. It was an ambitious effort, and it met with considerable approbation. As a production depicting a Twelfth Night festival it was an undoubted success. Fully three hundred people were employed on the stage, including members of the Camille D'Arville Opera Company, the Oratorio Society, and the Verdi Quartet. The dances were particularly interesting. The proceeds are to go to the House of the Holy Comfort. Between the two parts Mr. Pol Plancon rendered four songs, one of them in English, and was enthusiastically received.

—Ball by the Roller Skating Club.—The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club gave its much-talked-of ball at the Berkeley Armory last evening. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms and bunting. The guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. E. R. Musgrave, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Morris, Mrs. Joseph T. Low, Mrs. F. R. Lefferts, Mrs. T. S. Clarkson, Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, and Mrs. August Zabriskie.

—The Gould Memorial Home.—The New-York Association in Aid of the Gould Memorial Home and School at Rome, Italy, held its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Samuel Sloan, 7 East Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. Henry B. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees, presided. A letter from Mme. Bompiani, correspondent of the Ladies' Visiting Committee in Rome, was read, after which Miss Inez Grenelli sang several selections from "Chaminade." Addresses were made by the Rev. James H. McIlvaine and the Rev. Antonio Arrighi. Among those present were Mrs. P. M. Bryson, Mrs. S. Derickson, Mrs. F. W. Downer, Mrs. S. T. Hurtt, Mrs. O. B. Jennings, Mrs. J. W. Wheeler, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Miss E. T. Bailey, and Miss Boorman.

—Theta Delta Chi Reunion.—At the annual meeting and dinner of the Alumni Association of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity, which will be held at the Hotel Savoy tomorrow evening, representatives of the twenty-two existing charges will be present. The speakers are to be President Capen of Tufts College, Daniel G. Lockwood, and Judge Samuel D. Morris. Willis S. Paine will preside.

—E. D. Morgan's Country Place Opened.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Morgan, who arrived here from London last week, have gone to their country place, Wheatley, Westbury, L. I., where they will remain until the 1st of June, when they will go to Newport and open their villa on Beacon Rock for the season.

—Miss Helen Jackson Engaged.—The engagement is announced of Miss Helen Jackson, daughter of the late Charles Cowper Jackson, to William Thorne Ereckson. The marriage will probably take place in June, after which the couple will go abroad for their wedding trip.

—Concert at the St. George.—At the testimonial concert to Miss Emma R. Steiner, to be given at the St. George, in Brooklyn, this evening, Mrs. Frank Leslie will give two recitations, and Archie Gunn, the artist, will sing the "Capé Chantant."

—Going to Europe.—Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, will sail for Europe the first week in June. H. Madison Jones, who has recently returned here from Bermuda, will shortly sail for England.

—Yale Glee Club.—The concert of the Yale Glee and Banjo Club will take place this evening at Music Hall. It is probable that there will be a large attendance. All the boxes were sold several days ago.

—Mrs. Brown's Recital.—Miss Jean Stuart Brown gave her annual recital at the Waldorf last evening before a large audience. She chose for her subject "The Winter's Tale."

—Mrs. G. H. Benjamin's Reception.—Mrs. George Hillard Benjamin and Miss Benjamin of 46 East Seventy-fourth Street have sent out cards for a reception for April 30.

Banquet of the Delta Upsilon.

The annual dinner of the Delta Upsilon fraternity was served in the Arena, 41 West Thirty-first Street, last night. About sixty-five members were present, among whom were Dr. A. W. Ferris of New-York University; the Rev. Thornton B. Henfield of Columbia, A. H. Haddon of Union, Charles Duane Baker of Cornell, Dr. S. M. Brickner of Rochester, John C. Judge, J. C. Allen, Brooklyn, and J. B. Hoyt.

To Improve the Federal Building.

William Martin Aikin, the recently appointed Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, arrived in this city from Washington yesterday. He made a tour of the Federal Building, in company with Postmaster Dayton, with a view to preparing plans for the contemplated alterations and improvements, for which $90,000 was appropriated by Congress last Fall.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

For the Out-of-Town House.

DO NOT BE BELATED buying furniture for your country house. It is time. Many of the new and beautiful patterns are admirably suited to the needs of the house in the country. They combine comfort, originality of design, and superior excellence of workmanship.

The prices at which we sell are much the lowest. You are saved much needless expense if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Girls Reefers,

Made of all wool Covert cloth. Full bishop sleeves. Velvet collar. Sizes 6 to 14 yrs. See cut.

$3.75.

Same style in fine imported "Rob Roy" checks without velvet collar. Sizes 4 to 12,

$2.00.

Made in "Rob Roy" checks. Collars of plain cloth to match, trimmed with narrow soutache braid. Sizes 4 to 10 yrs.,

$4.65.

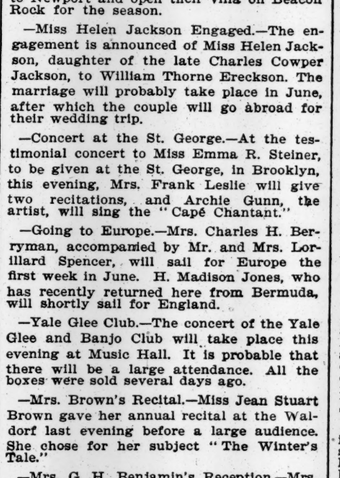
Misses' Jackets,

Made of all wool Covert cloth; velvet collar; full bishop sleeves,

$5.00.

It is a mistake to suppose that *correct* styles for Children cost more than the other kind.

60-62 West 23d St.



O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

TRIMMED MILLINERY.

SUPERB COLLECTION

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC TRIMMED ROUND HATS, TOQUES, AND TURBANS.

LATEST NOVELTIES FOR CARRIAGE, STREET, AND EVENING WEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

Walking Hats, 5.98 up.
Carriage Hats, 9.98 "
Evening Hats, 10.98 "

LARGE ASSORTMENT CHILDRENS' TRIMMED HATS,

Choice Shapes and Colors,

2.98 to 8.00.

Ladies', Misses', and Childrens' UNTRIMMED HATS,

3,000 Choice Shapes Milans, Chips, Neapolitans, Fancy Braids, etc.,

65c. each.

Special Bargains IN LADIES' CAPES.

Full Circular Capes of Glace Silk, trimmed with Ruffles of Silk Net and Ribbons, lined throughout with Silk,

4.98; actual value 8.50.

Short Capes of Peau de Soie Silk, trimmed with Ruffle of Chantilly Lace and Beading, Ruffle Collar of Chiffon and Lace, Silk Lined,

8.75; actual value, 15.50.

Short Spring Jackets in Cheviots, Covert Cloths, and Clays, Silk faced,

4.98 upward.

PARASOLS.

Latest Novelties in Chiffon and Lace effects, Plain and Ruffled Surah, India and Gros Grain Silks,

All Desirable Shades.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, rabbi of Shearith Israel synagogue, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as complainant against Benjamin and Joseph Zieree, brothers. Benjamin is twenty-four years old and lives at 101 Second Avenue. Joseph gave his address as Scranton, Penn. Dr. Mendes missed several pieces of property recently, including a pair of opera glasses, at his home, 6 West Ninth Street. Benjamin was one his servants. It is claimed his brother Joseph helped him to dispose of the stolen property. The brothers were held for trial in Special Sessions.

—A concert was given at 12 East Fifteenth Street last night by the "Elmore Family," comprising Mme. Strindberg-Elmore, the Misses Anna, Alice, and Ella Elmore, Mr. Frank Elmore, and Master A. Robert Elmore. An interesting musical programme was rendered, the best appreciated features being the rendition of trios and solos by the Misses Elmore, who sang Bargiel's "In Spring," Pinsuti's "The Last Watch," Hawley's "Because I Love You, Dear," and other well-known songs.

—Augustin Senta Rosa, twenty-three years old, of 177 Forsyth Street, who was arrested April 22 on suspicion that he was conducting a policy shop at 77 Forsyth Street, and against whom a charge of carrying concealed weapons was afterward made, was honorably discharged by Justice Grady in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

—United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday held Albert O. Peterson of Scow No. 3 in $1,000 bail for examination April 29, on a charge of unlawfully dumping mud in New-York Bay within the harbor limits. Brown & Flemming are the owners of the scow.

—Alonzo J. Whiteman, who is wanted in San Francisco, Cal., on a charge of forgery, was again remanded by Justice Voorhis in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to this afternoon to give him time to get some witnesses.

—The body of a man, whose name is not known, was found last night in the North River at Pier 27. It was taken to the Morgue. The man was about twenty-two years old.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday appointed Benjamin Goerke guardian of Agnes, William, Herman, Pauline, and May Metz, in order that an action might be begun against Theodore A. Metz to recover property at Broadway and Pilling Street, which their father, Theodore Herman Metz, while he was insane, conveyed to their uncle. Their father committed suicide on April 18, at 483 Broadway. Theodore A. Metz is a musician with Thatcher, Primrose & West's minstrels.

—Albertus Shelley, violinist, was the soloist at the annual choir concert in the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, last evening. His selections, "Hejre Kati," by Jeno Hubay, and Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen" were splendidly executed. Mr. Shelley played at many concerts in Philadelphia previous to 1891, when he went to Europe and studied in the Paris and Florence Conservatoires.

—Among the visitors at Mayor Schieren's office yesterday was Benjamin F. Sturges of 507 Quincy Street, who petitioned the Mayor to favor the legislation to abolish the water tax on unimproved property. Mr. Sturges alleges that the present law is unconstitutional. The Mayor promised to discuss the question with the various heads of departments.

—The Twenty-third Regiment, National Guard of the State of New-York, will be reviewed at its new armory, on Bedford Avenue, to-morrow night by Col. William Everdell, the first Colonel of the regiment. He will also present the State long-service medals.

—The two-story frame stable at 72 Thatford Avenue, owned by Max Sholderwiski, was destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. Two horses were burned to death. The damage was about $500.

—Theodore Kohlman, twenty years old, a brother of Police Sergeant Peter Kahlman of the Manhattan Avenue Precinct, has been missing from his home at 492 Lorimer Street, for eight weeks.

—George Grist, the baker who took paris green with suicidal intent at his home on Stockton Street on Wednesday night, died at the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday.

—Col. J. W. Covendy, Postmaster of Boston, Mass., was the guest of Postmaster Sullivan yesterday. He took a trip over the trolley mail route to Coney Island.

—William F. McClure, James J. Campbell, and Andrew J. Maxwell were appointed clerks in the Bureau of Water Rates yesterday, at a salary of $83 a month.

—John C. Kelley will take charge of the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue on May 1. The office will be transferred on April 30.

—Open cars were operated on the various lines here yesterday, and they were well patronized.

Long Island.

—Mabel Hess, Mabel Devins, Edith Lobdell, Clara Poey, Emily Nelson, Estelle Miller, and Adelaide and Matilda Assenmacher, young residents of Whitestone, having heard of the financial condition of the Flushing Hospital and the necessity for immediate assistance, have organized to hold a fair for the benefit of the institution. They will meet three times each week until the middle of May, when the fair is to be held, and report on their progress in securing articles to be placed on sale. Already they have gathered a goodly number of things and considerable money, subscribed by residents. The Trustees have granted the eight little girls the free use of the Town Hall to hold their fair in, and they are receiving every encouragement possible.

—The seventeenth annual meetings of the Queens County Archdeaconry of the Episcopal Diocese of Long Island and the Parish Missionary Society were held in the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City on Wednesday. Both meetings were presided over by

Friday
April 26-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MAYOR'S MAY DAY PARTY

The Hearing on the Bi-Partisan Police Bill Down for Next Wednesday.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO BE MADE

It May Be Decided to Hold the Proceedings in the Governors' Room—The Bill Condemned by Prominent Citizens.

Mayor Strong yesterday decided on Wednesday, May 1, as the date for the public hearing on the Bi-Partisan Police bill, which is now in his possession.

The announcement of this date gives assurance that there will be one of the largest May Day parties of the season at the City Hall.

The Mayor's office has been fairly well crowded at hearings on some other bills this year, and if the degree of interest in the measure is any criterion as to the turnout next Wednesday then the Executive Room will be too small. This has been considered at the City Hall, and it is possible that the Governor's Room will be the scene of the hearing.

It is evident that the hearing will be largely attended by the reform element, which is opposed to the measure. There will be representatives of the element which is in favor of the bill. There will be Republicans who look on the incident of Nov. 6 last as a "Republican victory."

In addition to the regular Committee on Legislation of the Confederated Council of Good Government Clubs, of which Arthur H. Ely is Chairman, some of the clubs propose to send delegations of their own to oppose the bill.

Many men who have been interested in the reform legislation and have followed the course of events at Albany very closely, were asked yesterday, by a reporter for The New-York Times, if, in their opinion, Mayor Strong should give his approval to the measure.

L. J. Callanan, a member of the Committee of Seventy, said: "You may quote me as saying as emphatically as I know how, that Mayor Strong ought not to sign the bill on any pretense whatever. If he had said before the 6th of last November that he would give his approval to a measure of this sort, when it came to him from the Legislature, he could not have been elected.

"If he should approve the bill next week, and were to go before the people the next day, he would be snowed under.

"Make this just as strong as you can, said Mr. Callanan, with considerable emphasis. 'This is not what we elected him for. It is a bill to continue the present corrupt system, in effect, and I tell you the people will make a howl if he sends it back to Albany with his indorsement.

"At a meeting of the Good Government Club of which I am a member, held last night, we decided to send a delegation to the hearing on this bill. It ought to be opposed by every one who voted for Mayor Strong."

Lawson N. Fuller said he was personally opposed to the bill, because it continued the old system.

"I am not familiar with all the provisions of this bill," said Mr. Fuller, "for I am just now busy with rapid transit, but I do want to say this, I'd rather have good men for Commissioners, with a bad law, than the best law in the world to be enforced by bad men. If we can find men who are honest to take charge of all the departments of the City Government, I don't care a copper whether they are Republicans or Democrats. What we need is an improvement in men more than changes in the laws.

"And let me add," said Mr. Fuller, "that for the fifty-one years that I have been interested in various reform measures in this city, I have never favored one that was not successful, or opposed one that did not fail."

"The Mayor ought not to give his approval to the bill," said James P. Archibald of the Committee of Seventy, "simply because the people did not vote for a bi-partisan reform."

Richard Watson Gilder said: "You might expect I would be prepared to give an opinion off-hand on this question, but I have been devoting so large a share of my energies to the tenement house bill that I am not familiar with the details of the police bill. I am in sympathy, however, with genuine reform in the Police Department."

James W. Pryor, the Secretary of the City Club, will probably be one of the members of that organization who will participate in the hearing, speaking against the bi-partisan bill. He said: "Certainly the Mayor should not give his approval to the bill. I take the position of the City Club, which is on record as against all bi-partisan legislation. Make it emphatic."

"As I understand this bill," said Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, "it is an improvement on the existing law. If that be true and it become a question of this bill or nothing, then I should say it would be a good thing for the Mayor to approve this, on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread. A step forward in the right direction is something, even if we cannot go as far as we wish we could."

Congressman Lemuel Ely Quigg said: "I think I should favor this bill if the reorganization bill were also to become a law. The two bear a relationship to each other which it is well to bear in mind in considering either the one or the other. The bi-partisan bill increases greatly the authority and power of the police force, particularly that of the Superintendent. It provides for a civil service board composed of police officials and it renders mandatory provisions which are now permissive as to the pension fund. There are other provisions increasing the power of members of the force. These would be wise if the reorganization bill were to pass and there were a revised and improved force, but with the old force these new provisions do not hold good.

"The principle of bi-partisanship is one which I should like to see expressed in law, but not applied to the existing police force."

Gen. Wager Swayne said: "I don't think the Mayor ought to approve this bill. I am opposed to any bi-partisan police commission."

Simon Sterne said: "I emphatically disapprove of the Bi-Partisan Police bill. The existing law is far better than that one. The greatest difficulty is that if this bill meets with the Mayor's approval and becomes a law, it will be looked upon as compromise legislation, and although in direct opposition to the wishes and demands of the reform element, the reform element will be precluded from asking for such legislation as it wishes in regard to the department in the future. And this will be so in particular, if they pass this bill, and then pass the Police Magistrates bill, and the other measures advanced by the bills that have been introduced to reform the departments and government of the city.

"The politicians will say that in consequence of consenting to that bill we got what we wanted in the other bills. I do not believe in putting ourselves in any such position. We should maintain our principles. No legislation in reference to the Police Department is better than that contained in that bill.

"Under the present bill, with the power that the Mayor now has, we can get along for another year, if he judiciously exercises the power of removal and replaces some of the present Commissioners with men in sympathy with the reform movement. This is no time to surrender what we fought for to those who would make all things subordinate to their political ideas. It should not be done, as the Mayor, with the aid of the civil service system, can get along very well until we get such legislation as the city is entitled to.

"By taking the Elections Bureau out of the hands of the police we shall silence their fallacious arguments and get along very well and leave everybody free to fight for true reform next Winter.

"I think it is a mere bluff on the part of the politicians to claim that unless there is acquiescence in the Bi-Partisan Police bill there will be no reform legislation; that the political managers will refuse to do anything for reform by political enactment. I think the Governor feels the strength of the reform movement in reference to the Police Magistrates bill, and that the bill at least will become a law is my opinion, whether we compromise in reference to the Police Commissioners bill or not.

"It is my conviction that it is better to have no police legislation at present than to have such as will prevent proper legislation upon the basis of reform for a number of years.

"In the face of the revelations that were made last Summer and Fall, which no one has yet forgotten, and which it is impossible to forget, it is the obvious duty of Mayor Strong to oppose the bill, and throw the responsibility for its enactment, if it be enacted, on the party and the people who should bear it.

"It is of such importance that no half-way measure should be considered for an instant. It is, too, all important, and the responsibility for such an ill-conditioned measure should be placed where it belongs."

Joseph Larocque said: "All good citizens should oppose the Bi-Partisan Police bill. I believe it would be a very great misfortune if the Mayor should accept that bill. I fear that it would have the effect of a compromise, and the people who are behind Mayor Strong are in no spirit to accept a compromise on these measures. They are measures of principle that are advanced for the good of the whole city, irrespective of every other consideration.

"I do not believe in making any compromise in a matter of principles. There were two great principles for which the people who elected Mayor Strong contended. First, the elimination of politics from the administration of our city affairs, and, second, home rule in local affairs. This Bi-Partisan Police bill is in opposition and in open violation of both of these principles. Every one who has the interests of the city at heart should oppose it on those grounds. I shall oppose the bill before Mayor Strong at the public hearing."

Arthur von Briesen said: "I fought with the others to eliminate politics from the Police Department. It was our principle, upon which we joined hands and made it the contest. The bill is contrary to our principle, the principle upon which Mayor Strong was elected.

"The investigation before the Lexow Committee has shown that the corruption in the department is mainly due to the fact that the board is bi-partisan. Politics is found in all of the ramifications of the department. I take it that the police system should be regarded as a semi-military system; it is simply for the preservation of the public peace and personal safety. What would the people think if a bi-partisan commission were placed at the head of the United States Army? The principle is so thoroughly idiotic, if not corrupt, that it seems perfectly superfluous for a sensible man to say anything about it. Its baseness is self-evident.

"The only thing that its advocates advance in its favor is by connecting the matter of elections with it, and then declaring that we cannot have honest elections without a bi-partisan board. If they mean that because the police have charge of election matters, therefore there must be a bi-partisan board, they, in the first place, outrageously insult the police, and, in the second place, show that they have no knowledge of the functions of the police force at the time of elections. They insult the police by presuming that a Democratic policeman will not see to it that Republican votes are counted, and that a Republican policeman will not see to it that Democratic votes are counted. They insult every member of the force and the Commissioners, and practically declare that the high officials are corrupt and cannot be trusted to perform their simple duty.

"The Commissioners have little to do with the elections. They appoint canvassers, poll clerks, &c., from lists that are sent to them by the different party organizations, and have no power to select these men themselves. Aside from that, the police simply enforce order, and everything that they can do can be done by honest men, irrespective of party. The bi-partisan idea is simply used for political purposes, purposes of patronage. I will go before the Mayor if I am wanted."

For full text of the Bi-Partisan Police Bill see Page 16.

Locked Up and Died in His Cell.

John Kane was found by Policeman Tierney in the areaway of 374 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night with a slight wound in his head. He was taken to the Butler Street Station House.

Ambulance Surgeon Bennett of the Long Island College Hospital was sent for, and said the man was suffering from alcoholism, and Kane was locked up. Shortly after midnight, the doorman said he could not get Kane to respond to his calls, and Ambulance Surgeon Wight of the Long Island College Hospital was sent for. He examined the man, and pronounced him dead. The dead man was fairly well dressed. His address is not known.

Commissioner Emery of the Health Department, whose attention was called to the case, will issue an order that hereafter all such cases be taken to the hospitals.

Identified as Delia Kaine.

The body of the young woman found in the East River at the foot of North Eighth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday has been identified as that of Delia Kaine, twenty-six years old, who disappeared from her home, 23 Greenpoint Avenue, in November last. It was identified by Daniel P. Kaine, a brother.

In October last, Miss Kaine was sent to the insane asylum in the Twenty-ninth Ward, but was released subsequently, as she was pronounced harmless. On the night she disappeared she had some company at her home, and amused herself by putting on a friend's clothes. She then said she would show them a trick, and, attired in her friend's clothes, she left the house, and was not seen again. It is believed that she accidentally fell into the river.

Brooklyn Buildings Condemned.

Building Commissioner Bush of Brooklyn some time ago ascertained that a row of buildings in course of construction on Jefferson Avenue, near Ralph, were being put up in a careless manner, and he ordered work on them stopped.

In the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday the city began suit against Robert F. Minto, the owner, to compel him to tear down ten houses, which are built as far as the second story. The defendant denied that the houses were carelessly constructed. The hearing was not concluded.

MUST TEACH THE VOTERS

Ex-Senator Edmunds Discusses the Silver Question.

WORK FOR PATRIOTIC CITIZENS

A Campaign of Education Must Be Carried On All Over the Country — Remarks on Recent Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—Ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont is interested very much in the financial question now before the country. He was in the Senate at the time the first of the recent laws affecting silver was enacted, and remained a member until after the passage of the law of 1890 known as the Sherman act, and therefore is pretty well posted on the silver question.

A reporter asked Mr. Edmunds what influenced Congress to pass the law of 1875 relating to silver.

"That was very plain at the time," he answered. "For many years silver, save as a subsidiary currency, had been practically unknown in the United States. Without speaking by the official figures, I should say that all told only about eight millions of silver dollars had been coined, and at that time not one-half or one quarter of them were in circulation.

"This fact, and the tendency of the greatest manufacturing country in the world, England, to go to a single gold standard, led Congress to the conclusion that it was the best thing for us to do.

"All the people who are now raising such a row over the law, and who were in Congress at the time—Senator Stewart and the rest—were in favor of it.

"I can remember," continued the ex-Senator, "seeing in the State of Vermont, where I was born and brought up, mortgages paid off in silver, the money being carried in bags and counted out piece by piece, thousands of dollars sometimes; but after 1845, or thereabouts, the silver dollar disappeared and was an unknown quantity.

"An incident, in which I was an actor, will illustrate this scarcity, and the lack of acquaintance by the common people. A young man, with whom I owned a pack of fox hounds, was about to marry, and I was to be master of ceremonies, as it were. He desired to present the officiating clergyman a silver dollar as his gratium for the service, and it devolved upon me to procure the coin and present it. We lived in a small town where there was no bank, and it was only after a thorough search of the place that I found a solitary silver dollar. It looked big and was exceedingly bright, but two or three days after the ceremony a friend of the clergyman brought it back to me to be assured that it wasn't counterfeit."

"Was it generally understood in 1873, Mr. Edmunds, that the law was intended to put the United States upon the single gold standard in its financial operaions?"

"Certainly. All of the nations with which we did business, or the most of them, were going to the gold standard alone, and the tendency of all trade pointed to that as the inevitable basis of values. Our fathers had started out with the double standard, which was all right as long as the relative value of the two metals remained unchanged. But prior to 1873 the Congress had been compelled to change the ratio twice, I think, so that there was nothing permanent about it. At that date silver was worth something more than gold, upon the legal ratio of the two, and there was no objection then to making the latter the standard of value."

"Do you agree with Senator Allison, that the adoption of the gold standard was a mistake?"

"I do not," answered Mr. Edmunds, with considerable emphasis. "The mistake lies in the fact that we have not stuck to it. The whole trouble lies in the fact, which always has existed, and always will exist, that people are in debt. If there were no debts to pay there would never be a word said about the character of the currency of the country. Until human nature shall have been reconstructed, there will always be the struggle to discharge financial obligations at the least cost. If a man borrows $100 this year, and, being a farmer, must produce 100 bushels of potatoes to meet the obligation, if when the debt becomes due he can discharge it in a currency that requires but fifty bushels to secure, he will be very apt to use that form of money.

"There is no witchery, no magical power inherent in gold and silver or either of them that takes them out of the category which includes all other metals. They are subject to the law of demand and supply, and the idea that by the expression of somebody's will this condition can be changed is what makes trouble. The farmers of Vermont know that if this year they raise a million more bushels of potatoes than they did last year, there will not be such a demand for them; that their crop, bushel for bushel, will not buy them so many barrels of flour of pounds of sugar or pairs of shoes. So it is with gold and silver or iron and copper.

"You might just as well attempt to fix by law the relative value of iron and copper, without regard to the demand for each or the amount produced of each, as to attempt to fix the relative value of gold and silver under the same conditions. The United States doubtless could coin silver and make it legal tender in accordance with the demands of the day, but we couldn't trade with anybody else on that basis. All this does not mean that silver should not be used at all; it is necessary as subsidiary coinage for the transaction of domestic trade, and will always be used freely for that purpose.

"I am not opposed to bimetallism per se., if conducted upon the same basis that the fathers practiced it. Increase the amount of silver in the dollar or decrease that in the gold dollar, so that they will approximate each other in value, and the objection will largely disappear. But the disadvantages of that are obvious—the shifting values would require almost continual legislation to keep the dollars at a parity."

"Do you apprehend any serious results from the present agitation?"

"Unless it be met by a campaign of information and intelligence, many people, who do not take note of circumstances within their own observation, and who do not know the history of all similar movements, will be led astray. Finding nothing to refute the assertions made in the speeches and publications of the silver propaganda, those to whom they are addressed will conclude that they are true."

"The duty of the patriot, especially the young patriot, is to engage in this campaign. It can be conducted by means of school district meetings, and by the issue of pamphlets—short, crisp, printed in large type, leaded, so as to be easily read by lamplight. Once the people of the country, not the highly cultured, but the ordinary men of average intelligence and honest, become thoroughly informed upon the subject, and there will be no danger that they will go wrong. It is in the lack of knowledge that danger lies.

"If the logic of the advocates of the unlimited free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 be carried out," continued Mr. Edmunds, "we shall be face to face with flat money pure and simple. For, if by the legislative will, sixteen ounces of silver can be made the equivalent of one ounce of gold, and endowed with legal tender qualities, why shall not ten ounces, or one ounce, have the same value given it? What is to prevent the enactment of a law that a piece of paper stamped by the Government, 'This is a dollar,' shall be a dollar just as 25 3-10 grains of gold are? There is no sure stopping place, under the logic of their arguments, this side of that result."

"Do you believe the sentiment will spread in the East to any extent?"

"I can only judge from my experience with the farmers and laboring men of my own State. There was never any difficulty in making them understand the truth of the matter, and I do not believe that the craze for the coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will obtain any considerable foothold in this part of the country."

APPROVE THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

Connecticut Democrats Are Aggressively in Favor of Sound Money.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 25.—The agitation in favor of a mass convention of Connecticut Democrats to express approval of the principles of sound money, as set forth in President Cleveland's letter to the Chicago business men, has resulted in an announcement from the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee that a meeting of the committee will soon be held to take action on the matter.

Clinton B. Davis, the Chairman of the committee, said: "My position on this question of sound money has been pretty well defined. I was recently asked what place I thought was the best in which to hold the next Democratic National Convention, and I replied that New-York and Chicago were the only two cities to be seriously considered, because they afforded the best facilities for accommodating such a gathering. I have also stated that any true Democrat who takes the stand of President Cleveland on the financial question, would make the best candidate for President. I believe the policy of the Democratic Party will favor sound money. I certainly think, and have thought for some time, that it is the duty of Connecticut to face the issue squarely. Accordingly, a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee will be called for some day in the first week in May, and a very strong resolution will be drawn on the money question, putting the Democrats on record in favor of sound money, and indorsing President Cleveland's letter. If, after the committee has got together, it should be deemed advisable, the resolution will take the form of a call for a special meeting of State Democrats to more publicly declare themselves and to discuss the question honestly and fairly."

Melbert B. Cary of Ridgefield, one of the most aggressive members of the Democratic State Central Committee, expresses the following opinion: "It behooves the Democrats of Connecticut who believe in a single standard, and who are opposed to flat money of all kinds, to awake to action, not only that they may preserve their own present strength throughout the State, but in order to announce to the Democracy of the Nation in no uncertain tones where Connecticut stands on this question, and where her delegates will stand in the Democratic National Convention in 1896."

Col. N. G. Osborn, delegate to the last Democratic National Convention from Connecticut, is quoted as follows: "The suggestion that the Democrats of Connecticut declare themselves for sound money as opposed to what President Cleveland calls silver monometallism, I distinctly favor. If the Democracy is to live and regain popular support it must be progressive and aggressive in support of its traditional policy, and equally so in fighting the various forms of cheap money put forward by others, whether Populistic or not."

Ex-Judge David Calahan, who stumped the State for Cleveland and Stevenson in the last campaign, and who was a leader in the House of Representatives in the dead-lock General Assembly, and in the session that followed, enthusiastically indorses the position taken by President Cleveland, and says that "an honest dollar" is the best platform on which the Democratic Party can face the country in 1896. He added that President Cleveland, in his Chicago letter, exhibited the old qualities of leadership which were recognized by the country in two campaigns. "He struck the keynote of the situation," remarked the Judge, "and the Democratic Party should gird up its loins and brace itself by organization for the battle of next year on the lines laid down by the President."

The Republicans of Connecticut are getting a little bit worried over the agitation caused by the Democrats, and some of the organs of the party in this State are beginning to prod the Republican leaders for letting the Democrats get ahead of them. One of the very conservative party organs in the State made the following editorial comment on the action of the Connecticut Democratic managers in their prompt approval of President Cleveland's Chicago letter:

"They are doing well, and, in our opinion, the leading Republicans of Connecticut would do well not to let the leading Democrats get ahead of them in this all-important matter. The great fight, which will reach its climax on the 4th day of November, 1896, is already begun. There is but one sound and safe attitude for the Republicans to take. And this, too, whether they win or not, in the first battle. Secretary Morton put the matter just right when he said: 'The time for straddlers has passed. Those who are for a sound currency on a gold basis ought to have the courage to say so and abide by the results of their declaration. It makes no difference to me whether a declaration of truth, either upon the tariff or the money question, temporarily drives voters from or allures them to us.' What are Republican leaders in Connecticut and elsewhere thinking about?"

NO MONEY FOR REPAIRING SHIPS

Needed Work on the Naval Vessels Must Be Put Off for a Time.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—No money will be available for the repair of vessels of the navy until July 1, and there will be scant funds at the disposal of the Navy Department after that date, when the appropriations made by the late Congress may be used. Congress in a spirit of economy reduced the appropriation for work on completed ships by $100,000. The result is that the closest economy must be exercised so that emergency cases may be taken care of. The exhaustion of the repair funds already has inconvenienced the service seriously.

The New-York and the Columbia, which must be equipped for the European cruise, are now in need of many costly repairs and alterations. A detailed report of the needs of these ships has been received at the Navy Department, but little can be done toward carrying out the views of the commanding officers, except possibly docking and painting each ship.

A vessel going on a long foreign cruise is in need of many alterations, and the ships assigned to representation at the German naval review must sail without the usual changes. There are other ships in need of alterations, but no work will be done on them during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Retaliated on Brooklyn Republicans.

William A. Faber, who was expelled from the Third District Republican Association of the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, has retaliated by causing the arrest of William Burzell, the Secretary of the association, on the charge of violating the postal laws in sending a postal card to him containing certain charges which would lead a person to infer that he was dishonest. Burzell was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 by United States Commissioner Morle. The case will be tried to-day.

Was Not a Brooklyn Politician.

A friend of Mrs. J. S. T. Stranahan of Brooklyn, who is ill, writes to The New-York Times to say that Seth Harrison, Mrs. Stranahan's father, was never a Brooklyn politician, but was born and lived in Massachusetts. He was a descendant of the Puritans. The misstatement was made in an article saying that Mrs. Stranahan had given $25,000 to the University of Michigan to found scholarships for lineal descendants of her father.

ONE BRIGADIER TOO MANY

Not Enough Departments for All the Generals.

ARMY MEN DO NOT UNDERSTAND IT

The Department of the South May Be Established with Headquarters at Atlanta — The New Generals.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The nomination of two Brigadier Generals came as a surprise to army officers, who had counted on the selection of but one—to fill the vacancy made by the retirement the other day of Gen. McCook. The vacancy filled by the additional appointment was created some months ago by the promotion to Lieutenant General of Gen. Schofield.

There is now one general officer for whom there is no distinct command under the present arrangement of departments. Just what will be done with the extra officer is left to conjecture. The circumstance has served to revive the talk of another military department, to embrace certain Southern States, the department to be known as that of the South, with headquarters probably at Atlanta, Ga. The creation of this department would take a good slice of territory out of the Department of the East, now commanded by Gen. Miles.

There is a suggestion that Gen. Miles will come to Washington at once, and that Gen. Schofield will go on his final inspection trip, which is to be a sort of farwell tour of the army posts. This arrangement would make Gen. Miles the head of the army here and allow the assignment of the other Brigadiers to the remaining departments. When Gen. Schofield retires in September there will be just sufficient commands to go around, and in some quarters it is thought unlikely that the Secretary of War will establish another department to accommodate conditions in the meantime.

The newly created Major General, Wesley Merritt, is a native of New-York, and was appointed a Brevet Second Lieutenant of Second Dragoons on his graduation from the Military Academy, in 1860, and served as a regular until 1863, when he was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and made Major General in 1865. At the close of the war he was made a Lieutenant Colonel in the regular army and in 1876 Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and was appointed Brigadier General in 1887.

John J. Coppinger was born in Ireland, and served in the regulary army as Captain of the Fourteenth Infantry until he was appointed Colonel of the Fifteenth New-York Volunteers in 1865. He was made Major of the Tenth Infantry, regular army, in 1879; Lieutenant Colonel of the Eighteenth Infantry in 1883, and Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry in 1891. Col. Coppinger was the son-in-law of James G. Blaine, his wife, Mr. Blaine's eldest daughter, dying during Mr. Blaine's occupancy of the State Department and leaving two children. Secretary Blaine's first grandchildren. Col. Coppinger was prominently mentioned for a similar vacancy in the General's grade of the army just before the Minneapolis Convention, which renominated President Harrison, and just previous to Mr. Blaine's dramatic retirement from the Cabinet. Col. Coppinger's selection is a surprise to army officers.

Zenas R. Bliss, a native of Rhode Island, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1854, and resigned as Captain of the Eighth Infantry to become Colonel of the Tenth Rhode Island Infantry, Volunteers, in 1862, afterward being transferred to the Seventh Rhode Island Infantry, Volunteers. In 1867 he was made Major of the Thirty-ninth Infantry, regular army; in 1869 he was transferred to the Twenty-fifth Infantry, and was made a Lieutenant Colonel of the Nineteenth Infantry in 1879 and Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Infantry in 1886.

Gen. Merritt Much Pleased.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 25.—Congratulations came by telegraph, by note, and personally to Gen. Wesley Merritt, the new appointee of the President as Major General. One of the telegrams read: "After all, Republics are not ungrateful."

"The appointment crowns my military ambition," said the new Major General. "For the present I shall remain here. When Gen. Schofield retires I shall probably go to Chicago, and Gen. Ruger will probably be transferred to New-York. I am afraid the appointment of Bliss and Coppinger as Brigadiers shuts Col. Mason out, as he retires in May, and there will be no more appointments unless some officer dies. I believe the President did not care to establish a precedent by promoting an officer just because he was about to retire. Col. Mason was twentieth in order of promotion and Col. Bliss was eighth, but Col. Coppinger, who was a relative of James G. Blaine, was thirty-eighth on the list. Position does not count for much, as there were many ahead of me when I was appointed Brigadier."

TO PROTECT THE OYSTER INTERESTS

A Shellfish Commissioner for the Oyster Bay District.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 25.—A telegram was received here to-day stating that Mr. Doyle had been summoned to Albany, where the Commissioners were in session, for the purpose of appointing Shellfish Commissioners. Edward Thompson of Northport was appointed for this section.

Several sloops were hovering around the oyster grounds to-day where the steamer Hoyt was dredging. They kept well to the windward to avoid service of the injunction orders. The sloop J. W. Earle approached within speaking distance, and threats of boycott were made against Treasurer Baylis, who is engaged in the meat business here.

Augustus D. Merritt of the sloop Katie D., arrested a few days ago, will be tried at Glen Cove to-morrow on the charge of taking oysters from the beds of another.

Mr. Ford of the firm of Ford & Beach, New-York, will make the intended survey of oyster bed boundaries to-morrow morning.

Clearing House List Increased.

In view of the increased activity of Stock Exchange securities, which has considerably augmented the active list of the Clearing House, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange announced yesterday the following additions to the Clearing House list:

Tobacco common, Leather common and preferred, Kansas and Texas common, and Southern Railway common.

J. P. Morgan, Jr., Buys a Seat.

J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and John F. Wainwright were admitted to membership yesterday in the Stock Exchange. They have bought the certificates formerly held by the late J. Hood Wright and by David A. Boody. Clarence McKim, who failed recently, was reinstated at the Stock Exchange yesterday, having settled his contracts there, which amounted to $7,000.

Gold from Montreal for the Bonds.

Gold to the amount of $200,000 was deposited at the Sub-Treasury yesterday by the Bank of Montreal, on account of foreign purchases of the new Government bonds. The gold came from Canada. A similar deposit from the same source had been made in the early part of the week.

BOSTON FEARED FOR ITS HONOR

Tried to Prevent a Reception in the New Public Library in Honor of Messrs. Abbey and Sargent.

Charles F. McKim, W. Rutherford Mead, and Stanford White went to Boston yesterday morning with a party of fifty guests, in order to be present at a reception in the new Public Library in honor of Edwin A. Abbey and John S. Sargent.

Two special parlor cars were attached to the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 10:03 o'clock for the exclusive accommodation of the party. Some of the guests had come to New-York from Washington and Philadelphia.

The reception was given by McKim, Mead & White, as the architects who planned and supervised the building of the Boston Public Library, to Mr. Abbey and Mr. Sargent, who have recently been putting in place the splendid mural paintings completed by them for the interior decoration of the library some time ago.

About 250 invitations were issued, most of them being sent to persons of local prominence in Massachusetts. The architects regarded the reception as a personal tribute to the artists whose genius had so fittingly crowned their work.

A verbal notification of their intention was made to the Trustees who controlled the building, and it is believed that Mr. McKim received assurances some time ago that no objection would be made by the Trustees to the proposed reception. Accordingly the invitations were sent out several days ago.

But some of the good people of Boston who have never forgotten the fact that it was necessary to go outside the Hub of the universe to find a firm of architects willing and competent to plan the erection of the new Public Library became very indignant when they heard that McKim, Mead & White proposed to make use of the building for a reception in honor of two of the greatest American artists.

"If a reception is to be held in the Public Library," they said, "the City of Boston is the only host which has the right to give such a function. Such a proceeding is calculated to advertise far and wide the present poverty of the city where Richardson lived and died in the constructive genius necessary to make a public building a thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Accordingly, these malcontents implored the Trustees to withdraw their consent, already informally given, and to change the name of the hosts in the invitations already sent out from that of the firm of New-York architects to that of the City of Boston.

This storm in a teapot raged without any perceptible effect for three or four days previous to the reception, which was held last night.

When the Trustees assembled at their regular meeting on Tuesday, the discussion which occurred over the matter was soon ended by giving plenary powers to Messrs. Richards and Prince to make the necessary arrangements with McKim, Mead & White for holding the reception.

Some of the Boston newspapers had by this time taken up the grave question, and by Wednesday had lashed themselves into a state of harmless fury and froth. Their chief stock in trade was conjectures of what the architects had not intended to do.

One reporter was sent out, big with the consciousness that the serious course of reading in which the average Boston woman or man indulges was to be cut short by several hours in order that the reception might be held. On finding out that the hour fixed was 10 o'clock at night, he was forced to admit that the reception was to take place at an hour when the library was closed to the public.

Another petard which had no other effect than to hoist the bearer of it was that pumpkin pie and ice cream were to be served to the guests in the library building. When this had been exploded by the announcement that there would be no crumbs of any kind spilled on the floors of the library, because nothing would be eaten there, a further attempt was made to find out in all honesty why McKim, Mead & White should dare to do this thing without a special act of the General Court of Massachusetts.

It was at last discovered that the object of the reception was not to exhibit the nakedness of Boston in the matter of architects nor to spill ice cream on the floors of the library, but merely to allow Mr. Abbey and Mr. Sargent a convenient opportunity of giving a private view of their mural paintings, now mounted in the places for which they were designed, to the friends whom they have in common with the architects, and to some members of the community who have distinguished themselves either in public life or by their artistic discernment.

GOOD WILL CLUB'S ENTERTAINMENT

To Give the Operetta "Bonnybill" in the Eeast Side House.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow evening in the Assembly Hall of the East Side House, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street, by the Good Will Club that merits public attention not only for the worthy association that is to be the beneficiary, but because of the performance itself.

The operetta "Bonnybell" will be given by a competent company, including the Brownie Band. The object of the Good Will Club is to give to the members opportunities for general improvement through educational and industrial classes, and amusement and recreation.

The President is Mrs. Allen S. Gookin. The officers of the East Side House include Everett P. Wheeler, Bishop Potter, J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, John Sabine Smith, Edward R. Satterlee, W. F. Brush, H. K. Pomroy, Pierre Jay, and A. MacLean Parker.

Convention of Temperance Women.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 25.—The semi-annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hudson County was held at the Lafayette Methodist Church to-day. Mrs. Hannah Cairns, who presided, read extracts from the report of the National Convention, held at Cleveland last November, and gave an interesting account of her visit. She also made an address on the evils of liquor selling and the mission work that had been done in the great cities.

At the afternoon session, Miss Emma Bourne answered a number of questions found in the question box. Informal reports were also made by officers and committees of the union.

Made Assistant County Physician.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 25.—The Freeholders to-day created the office of Assistant County Physician, at a salary of $2,000, appointing Dr. Thomas Burns to the office. This was done because Dr. Converse, who is liable to be called to any part of the county at any moment, must also make daily visits to the Snake Hill Penitentiary and Almshouse. Owing to the growth of the various towns in the county, he is not able to attend to all the duties which devolve upon him.

Muster of Jersey's Second Cavalry.

RED BANK, N. J., April 25.—Lieut. Col. Thomas S. Chambers of the Second Brigade staff mustered in the Second Cavalry Troop, forty-three men, at this place last night. The ceremonies took place in the Town Hall. The election of officers will take place in about a month. In the meantime Major J. V. Allstrom of Long Branch, J. Dey Conover of Middletown, and Dr. Edwin Field of Red Bank will assume temporary command of the troop. Drilling will be commenced immediately.

The Methodist Social Union.

The next meeting of the Methodist Social Union will be held next Monday evening at Jaeger's, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue. This will be the last general meeting of the season, and the members will be at liberty to invite the ladies of their families and friends. As a special feature of interest, there will be a loan exhibition of French, English, and American bill posters, a collection of some of the most artistic works of this kind issued by the leading magazines, newspapers, mercantile houses, and places of amusement. The committee announce that the guests of the union from whom final acceptance has been received are N. C. Fowler, Jr., advertising specialist; Charles A. Dana, of The Sun, and H. F. Gunnison of The Brooklyn Eagle, who will make addresses on the subject of the evening, "Should Our Churches and Their Services Be Generally Advertised? If So, in What Manner and to What Extent?" Dinner will be served promptly at 7 o'clock. Tickets may be had of E. M. F. Miller, 40 Wall Street.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

Opposition to the Bill Authorizing the City to Spend $55,000,000.

ABRAM S. HEWITT'S ARGUMENT

To Allow the $55,000,000 Additional, He Said, Would be Fatal—President Low's Speech in Favor of the Measure.

Those who oppose and those who favor the Rapid-Transit bill, which authorizes the municipality to expend $55,000,000 on the construction of a rapid-transit system, and which now awaits the approval or disapproval of Mayor Strong, had a chance yesterday to express their opinion.

The hearing was held in the office of the Mayor, in the City Hall, and ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt made the principal speech in opposition to the measure. His great objection was that if more than $50,000,000 was expended on rapid transit the financial credit of the city would suffer. President Seth Low of Columbia College, who is a member of the Rapid-Transit Commission, refuted Mr. Hewitt's arguments in a brief speech, and the hearing was adjourned until noon to-day.

The Mayor's office was unpleasantly crowded. Ex-Mayor Hewitt occupied a chair on Mayor Strong's left, and in a semicircle about the civic desk sat Alexander E. Orr, Seth Low, and John H. Starin of the Rapid-Transit Commission, Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Controller Ashbel P. Fitch, Lawson N. Fuller, A. B. Boardman, Hugh N. Camp, Cyrus Clark, T. B. De La Vergne, David McClure, and ex-Judge Ernest Hall.

T. B. De La Vergne, who is the President of the North Side Board of Trade, was the first speaker. He said:

"Neither I nor the people of the north side are opposed to rapid transit, but we are opposed to the sort of rapid transit which the Rapid-Transit Commission proposes to give us, and which provides that the system shall extend only to One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street on the east side.

"That, we declare, is unfair, absurd, and unjust. It is unjust to us to tax us for a rapid-transit system and to give practically all its benefits to the west side. Rapid transit is for the purpose of carrying people long distances. We have the best place for homes for the people who are now compelled to live in tenements down town, and they would come to us if you give us rapid transit on the north side. Let us have the Greater New-York not by extensions on the east and west, but by an extension northward. In the plans proposed we are ignored. The west side, which is sparsely settled, has been given all it asked. Our population is two or three times greater than that of the west side."

Samuel McMillan, also of the north side, was the next speaker. His contention was that the poor man wanted to get to the north side so he could have a home, but transit facilities were lacking. He said that if the road extended up to the heart of the north side it would be built up like magic, and that it would be a Greater New-York in itself.

Francis S. Oliver's objection to the bill was based on the fact that the bill gave the Rapid-Transit Commissioners an additional $5,000,000 from which the property owners would derive no benefit.

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall also talked of the injustice done the north side. He said:

"The Rapid-Transit Commissioners have been guilty of a great and monstrous injustice by slighting the north side, and I may add that that is the unanimous sentiment of the 140,000 people above the Harlem River. They are unalterably opposed to all legislation which renders them liable to taxation without commensurate benefit. On every occasion the residents of the north side will rise up and denounce and protest against more money being given the Rapid-Transit Commission."

John A. Amundson read a series of resolutions passed at a meeting of property owners of the north side, and which, in effect, demanded that the rapid-transit line be extended between the Harlem and the Sound to the city limits. He thought that $10,000,000 or $15,000,000 should be expended for rapid-transit purposes on the north side.

A. H. Rottenroth and Charles L. Griffin made similar contentions.

David McClure, representing Manhattan College and property owners on the Grand Boulevard, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-third Streets, made a protest against the bill. He said the idea that the $5,000,000 asked for would begin to pay for the damage to property was absurd. He warned Mayor Strong that he would fight for his rights.

"Why does not the Rapid-Transit Commission give us a tunnel the whole length of the route?" he asked. "It purposes putting up an unsightly viaduct in front of our property on the Boulevard, and we see little or no chance of being reimbursed for the damage sustained. If this bill becomes a law, its constitutionality will be challenged in the courts, and that will kill all rapid transit for a long time to come.

"The whole scheme is wrong. By the construction of a tunnel the foundations of old buildings on Broadway will be undermined, notably Trinity Church and the Ast

posed of gentlemen of the very highest standard. I suppose any one of us would be very glad, indeed, to have any of these gentlemen administer our estates when we are gone, and therefore any objection I may make to the Rapid-Transit bill, it must be understood, is not intended as a reflection on them or upon their integrity of purpose. But, as I say, I have come here to call your attention to what I believe to be a fatal defect in this bill. These gentlemen have made a great mistake. I think they have made it in good faith, and I think if they had known the genesis of this bill, if they had known the origin and the history of this bill, the mistake would never have been made.

"If rapid transit is to be secured for this city, I should probably receive considerable credit for having originated the plan, but I would rather, aye very much rather, be forgotten as ever having had anything to do with it if it is to be secured at the expense of your approval of this bill, Mr. Mayor.

"There is a misapprehension in the minds of the public; there is a misapprehension in the minds of the Rapid-Transit Commissioners also, as to the nature of the act under which they are acting. That act contains a limit of expenditure, beyond which the City of New-York cannot go. That limit was $50,000,000. No estimate was ever made when that act was drawn as to what the work was likely to cost. It never entered into the consideration of the gentlemen who drew that bill, and I was one of them, that the cost had anything to do with the limit of $50,000,000. What we felt was that the City of New-York was in dire need of rapid transit, and that it could go as far as $50,000,000 to secure it, but not one penny beyond it.

"When the bill was pending in the Legislature there was a discussion, and the Chamber of Commerce was drawn into that discussion. A great many documents concerning rapid transit were prepared at that time, and I think I wrote every one of them. It was laid down in those documents that under no circumstances could the City of New-York be committed for more than $50,000,000. While under the Constitution it is possible and permissible to raise that amount for rapid-transit purposes, I do contend that it is not safe to go beyond that amount.

"When this matter came up in 1888 I said I did not know if this sum was adequate. And let me call the attention of the gentlemen of the north side to the fact that when a bill becomes a law they will never be called on to pay a cent toward the construction of the road either in taxes or interest. In the view they have taken of the matter they have been mistaken.

"The authors of that bill, and the members of the Rapid Transit Commission, when they took office, came under an obligation of trust to the people of the City of New-York, that they would never authorize any scheme, or give consent to any plan which would involve the City of New-York in an expense of more than $50,000,000.

"So long as these gentlemen stand on the provisions of that bill as to expenditure, they are upon perfectly safe ground, but the moment they depart from it, they are like those who go to sea without rudder and without a compass. If this provision as to expenditure can be broken down in all particulars.

"I entreat you, Mr. Mayor, not to sign the bill, and to hold these gentlemen (the commissioners) in check; to hold them to the obligations under which they took office, or you will be denied that power which will be yours if you observe that conservatism you are now called upon to adhere to. If this measure is passed and the $5,000,000 given for damages, the doors of the city treasury will be flung wide open for further appropriations, and the city may be absolutely wrecked.

"These gentlemen from Northern New-York have already asked that $15,000,000 be expended for rapid transit purposes in this section of the city. That would make the expense of the road $65,000,000. As you enlarge the amount that may be expended, you make it more difficult to get a bidder. A bidder may see his way clear to pay the interest on $50,000,000, when he cannot see his way clear to paying the interest on $65,000,000.

"You have before you the prospect of involving the City of New-York to an unlimited expense for rapid transit, and I should most deeply regret the day that any suggestion I made while occupying the chair your Honor now occupies with so much dignity and credit to this city—that any suggestion of mine should have let loose this Frankenstein, which will doom and destroy the financial credit of this city.

"The Sinking Fund of this city is amply sufficient to meet an expenditure of $50,000,000, but with the proposed extension of the plans, no Sinking Fund in existence could meet the demands that would be made upon it.

"It is not possible to carry out the provisions of this act without breaking down that conservative spirit which has kept the credit of this city so high that when I was Mayor its bonds were sold at 2½ per cent.

"Approve that bill, Mr. Mayor, and the barrier is broken down; the city's credit will be impaired, and your power to borrow money for the construction of great public works will have vanished. Hold these gentlemen strictly to the obligation they took when they assumed office. They will tell you they cannot build the road for $50,000,000, but I say the road can be built for $50,000,000. It is a question of location.

"If they want more money it is their own fault, because I remember that one estimate that was submitted in 1888 was to construct the road for $43,000,000, leaving a margin of $7,000,000 for the payment of damage claims. But this commission wants to run the road up Broadway—why, I do not know—and that will increase expenses at least $3,000,000. The north siders want $5,000,000, so that raises the total to $65,000,000.

"The Commissioners have decided that the road shall go under Broadway. Why, they won't get the consent of a single property owner from City Hall Park to Twenty-third Street; it will ruin property there. If the other amendments are not objected to. It is the $5,000,000 that should be stricken out, and I appeal to the Commissioners to see the fatal defect, and now help to have that clause taken out. Nothing but the profound sense of duty which I feel would induce me to come here and speak in opposition to these gentlemen, in whom I would gladly confide my private interests.

"Mr. Mayor, if you are willing to take the responsibility of approving that measure, you are a much braver man than I am or any of your predecessors were. I appeal to you, the honored Mayor, whose administration we all admire, to refrain from signing the bill. If you refrain it will not kill rapid transit, it will save it, and the Legislature will pass the bill with the five millions stricken out."

Seth Low followed Mr. Hewitt. He said: "My conception of the law is different from the one of ex-Mayor Hewitt. I am decidedly of opinion that the law permits the Rapid-Transit Commission to expend more than $50,000,000 on due authorization from the Legislature.

"Mr. Hewitt's proposition is that the Rapid-Transit Commission was appointed under the pledge that not more than $50,000,000 should be spent on the road. I must say that I do not so understand it.

"Mr. Hewitt has also complained against the Commission for taking the Broadway route instead of the Elm Street one, and has asserted that $7,000,000 could have been saved had the Elm Street route been adopted. There is another side to this statement. To have taken the Elm Street route would have involved costly litigation. It is not the legal snarls that the Commissioners most fear, but the delay, and it was estimated that if Elm Street had been chosen it would have taken two years before the courts would have allowed the construction to proceed. We will never have rapid transit if it is to be delayed by such objections as have been advanced here to-day."

Mr. Low read extracts from the bill to convince Mr. McClure that he was mistaken in his contention that the act limits the damages which the city shall pay to $5,000,000.

Trying to String Wires in Brooklyn.

The New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company, in the Brooklyn City Court, before Justice Osborne, yesterday made application for an injunction to restrain Commissioner White of the Department of City Works, and Police Commissioner Welles, from interfering with the stringing of wires on Greene Avenue and Broadway. The company holds that it is allowed to string wires under the General Telegraph law of 1848.

The application grows out of the resolution of the Aldermen, appointing a committee of five to investigate the company's charter, and compelling it to stop work pending the investigation.

The matter will be heard on Monday.

Returned the Bill to Albany.

Mayor Schieren yesterday for the second time returned the Senatorial District Aldermanic bill to Albany with his disapproval. This is the bill Gov. Morton signed by mistake, and owing to the error it had again to pass the Legislature. It is known as the Worth Aldermanic bill, as Jacob Worth favored it.

Mr. Andrews Inspects the Patrol.

Police Commissioner Andrews took a trip around the harbor and up the North River in the Department's steamer Patrol, Wednesday afternoon. He said yesterday that he made the trip to find out what kind of a boat the Patrol was. He inspected her thoroughly, and found her to be a first-class boat.

JERSEY CITY SEEKS ADVICE

Asks Counsel Blair How Water Supply Bids Shall Be Received—A Change of Methods Needed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 25.—The Street and Water Commissioners met in Committee of the Whole this morning to consider the legality of their proposition to receive bids for a new water supply on the basis of the original advertisement, under which two bids were received and rejected. As the Commissioners were not able to decide the matter, it was referred to Corporation Counsel John H. Blair for his opinion. This will be received at a special meeting to be held on Saturday. If Mr. Blair considers the proposed action valid, the new bids called for at Tuesday's meeting will then be received. If not, new specifications will be advertised.

Commissioner Hooker announced that there was no truth in a report circulated to the effect that he intends to resign. Mr. Hooker was re-elected at the charter election held on the 9th inst.

In an interesting article on the many attempts of Jersey City to get water that its citizens can drink and of the many attempts made by interested persons to defeat for their own gain the success of those attempts, The Engineering News of this week emphasizes the necessity of an entire change of plans on the part of the municipal authorities.

The article tells of the companies that have tried to sell water to dozens of New-Jersey cities ever since 1791, and pays particular attention to the syndicate that holds the key to the water supply in the highlands. Speaking of the attempts of Jersey City to secure pure water, The News first tells in this way of the beginning of the struggle:

"The great struggle between the would-be water monopolists and the people began in 1881. At this time Jersey City, Newark, and some smaller places were drinking Passaic River water, which was even then bad enough, though by no means so polluted as at the present time."

Then the article tells of the first attempt of private corporations to take possession of sources of supply, which was defeated by the Governor's veto in 1882. The question of eminent domain was the principle at issue, and on this the Governor's negation was based. The Legislature had passed a bill authorizing private corporations to acquire public property. The veto concluded as follows:

The right of eminent domain conferred upon those who may organize under this act is the right to take for public use the property of the private citizen. This bill is the reversal of that doctrine, and authorizes the condemnation of public rights for the benefit of private individuals."

Having described the syndicates and companies formed after this veto, the article considers the recent attempts of Jersey City to get rid of the polluted Passaic supply, and says:

Since the latter part of 1892 Jersey City has three times solicited bids, and three times, including its reported action this week, rejected the proposals submitted. Twice there have been one and once two formal proposals for a supply from the Rockaway watershed, in which source the syndicate is deeply interested; each time the syndicate has expressed its willingness to sell water pumped from the lower Passaic; the first time merely protesting because the specifications did not permit this, the second time putting in a bid, notwithstanding the fact that only a gravity supply was called for; the third time bidding under specifications for a pumping supply, but not complying with their terms.

Under all three calls no formal proposals were received for a supply outside these two sources, in which the syndicate is so deeply interested.

The next subject considered in the article in question is the specifications recently drawn, stringent in some particulars and ridiculous in others, The News declares. The only two bids received were the oft-repeated alternations of the Passaic by pumping or the Rockaway by gravity. Continuing, the article says:

In the Rockaway watershed the syndicate claims control, both through its ownership of the Morris Canal and its purchases of land and water rights, for city supply purposes. But for three successive times the syndicate has not offered this source in response to requests for bids; instead, it continues to put forward the less desirable lower Passaic, which is available only by pumping; it puts this forward with more or less informality each time, and at a high figure. The syndicate never offers the Rockaway in these three competitions, but it never has a formal competitor outside this source, and only once more than one rival, and then oly two."

The last proposition of the Jersey City Water Commissioners, made on April 23, was for a gravity supply, with the offer of the city to condemn for the contractor. This shuts out the syndicate from again offering to pump from the Passaic, and makes the syndicate and the Jersey City Water Company hhe competitors. The former will have to make a high bid, if any, on the Rockaway supply, and the latter would have to construct a reservoir on the Rockaway River, instead of drawing from that supply.

The News believes that if the contract for construction were entirely separate from the rest of the scheme a score or more of wealthy and responsible contractors would be eager to bid for the work, and that if the city kept its right of condemnation entirely in its own hands it would be greatly to its advantage.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Village Postmaster."—Manager Rosenq t is now engaged in securing a competent company for the production of "The Village Postmaster," a new play of the rural order, written by Alice E. Ives and Jerome H. Eddy, which is to be presented at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Nov. 4. The play, which was originally to have been done this season, is to be given an elaborate production, and is said to contain a number of original effects, illustrating life in New-England. It is to be produced in the expectation of a long run, and time has been reserved for it well into the next season.

—Bijou Theatre.—Camille d'Arville's engagement at the Bijou in "Madeleine," will close Saturday, May 4, and on the following Monday night Canary & Lederer will present for the first time in New-York the new version of "The Twentieth Century Girl." The musical comedy has been entirely rewritten and revised, and is now in two acts. Several new artists will appear in the cast. The run of "The Twentieth Century Girl" will be followed by the production of "The Mimic World."

—Joined the Daly Forces.—Marion Wellington, a daughter of Cyrus Wellington of Chicago, attorney for the Great Northern Railroad, has been engaged by Augustin Daly for the Ada Rehan Company. She made her début in Washington last Monday night. Miss Wellington entered Rush Medical College as a student with the idea of becoming a physician, but her predilections for the stage were so strong that she has abandoned medicine for the drama.

—Next Week at Proctor's.—James F. Hoey, the eccentric comedian, and Bonnie Thornton, the singer, will be new features in the programme at Proctor's Theatre next week. Among the other artists who will appear are Imro Fox, comic conjuror; Bogert and O'Brien, musical comedians; Cushman and Holcombe, Josie Gregory, and the foreign specialists, Spadoni and Agnes, Gidon-Lynnes, and Blanche Paquerette.

—A New Opera.—"Coronet and Coin," the new opera by Messrs. Fort, Smith, and McLeod of Washington, was presented for the first time in that city last night, for the benefit of the Children's Country Home. Handon Morsell sang the leading tenor part, and Miss Florence Gregg of Washington sustained a prominent rôle.

—A Big Theatre Party Proposed.—The Hotel Men's Association has secured nearly all the seats at the Empire Theatre for the evening of Wednesday, May 15. The wives of 150 of the members will be in the party, which will probably be the largest theatre party ever given in this city.

—"The Irish Artist."—Chauncey Olcott, who is now playing an engagement in Chicago, will be seen in this city once more before the close of his present season. He will present "The Irish Artist" at the American Theatre during the week of May 27.

—Effie Shannon Stays at Home.—Effie Shannon is not going to Europe to play with Mrs. Langtry after all. Mrs. Langtry has wisely decided not to present "Gossip" in London, and Miss Shannon's services are therefore not required.

—Sol Smith Russell's Season.—Sol. Smith Russell will close his present season May 11, and on May 21, he will sail for Europe to enjoy his Summer vacation.

GAVE CASH FOR EXPERIENCE

A Farmer of Cuba, N. Y., and an Indiana Saloonkeeper Give Large Sums to Smooth-talking Sharpers.

CUBA, N. Y., April 25.—John Hubbell, a well-to-do farmer, aged about fifty-five years, residing two miles east of this village, was fleeced by card sharpers.

Two men drove up to his house and opened negotiations to purchase his farm. A game of cards was introduced, and Mr. Hubbell being eager to win $10,000 staked $3,000 that he could guess the right card. Mr. Hubbell was the winner. He was told that he must show that he had had the $3,000 before he could claim the stakes.

Not to lose this opportunity he hurried to the First National Bank in Cuba, drew out $3,000 he had on deposit, and returned to his house, where the two fellows were awaiting him. They displayed $10,000, some of which consisted of gold. They placed the $10,000 and Mr. Hubbell's $3,000 in a tin box, having a Yale lock. The box, as he supposed, was then handed to Mr. Hubbell, the strangers retaining the key, saying they would secure paper money and exchange it for the gold. They promised that they would be back to-day and conclude the purchase of the farm, as well as exchange the money.

After they had gone Mr. Hubbell's curiosity to again see the contents of the box could not be resisted. He opened it and found nothing but a few sticks of wood, a handkerchief, and some paper.

CHICAGO, April 25.—August Lehrsack, a saloonkeeper at West Hammond, just across the State line in Indiana, has complained to the city police that he gave $1,000.70—less the price of two beers—to a stranger, who asked him for cash a check for that amount. The check was one of the kind made out by students of a business college in Chicago, and had been carelessly thrown away. The swindler, who had the appearance of a prosperous workingman, said he had just been paid for several months' work.

A PERPETUAL MOTION MACHINE COMPANY

Incorporated in Newark to Manufacture an Italian's Invention.

NEWARK, N. J., April 25.—Articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk this afternoon by the Universal Industrial Company, whose object will be to make perpetual motion machines.

The incorporators are Joseph Dughi, Cesare Basilea Victor Bianchi, Luigi Ottolina, Vincenzo Mocia, Joseph Aste, C. Forte, C. B. Ughetta, and Ezio L. Olivo. Fifteen hundred dollars of the capital stock of $15,000 has been paid in. There is a clause in the articles which permits the company to increase the capital stock to $1,000,000.

The machine which the company will manufacture was invented by Michael Patrano, an Italian mechanic of this city. The inventor claims his machine will run a year on the gravitation principle, when, with some repairs, it can be made to repeat the performance. No one but the inventor and the men of the new company has yet seen the machine.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF CONFEDERATION

Canada Still Considering the Newfoundland Proposals.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 25.—The Whiteway party has received the report of the delegates sent to Ottawa to consult the officials there in regard to confederation.

The terms proposed by Canada were not made public. A statement was made to the effect that Canada had submitted proposals which were rejected. The delegates submitted counter proposals, which Canada is still considering.

A large majority of the Whiteway party is opposed to confederation, and it is not improbable that the delegates will abandon the question of confederation altogether. The Legislature has adjourned for a fortnight, and will then hear Canada's answer.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Normannia for Southampton.

A.—Mrs. R. Adelman, S. Adler, Mrs. Cora Allen, Mrs. Hedwig Appel, Mrs. Josephine Armstrong, Mrs. Louis Bauer, Mr. T. Brooks, Miss Brooks, Miss Helene Bonfort, E. Berolsheimer, Mrs. Berolsheimer and maid, Edwin Berolzheimer, Adolph Berolzheimer, John Bister, Mrs. Bister, Joseph Bister, Freddie Bister, Miss J. Blumenthal, A. Blumenthal, Mrs. Blumenthal, Carl Biringer, Miss Maude Bryce, Johnny Bister, Miss Mary Bister, Miss Elizabeth Bister, A. Boll, Col. H. Martin Brown, John H. Brickwedel, H. Beeger, Miss Julia Beeger, Miss Marie Bargmann, Miss Louise Burmester, Miss Hermine Boetticher, Mrs. F. Braun, Johannes Borchard, Mrs. Anna Barthe, Victor Bruch, Miss May Borchard, Miss Anna Borchard, Miss Theresa Borchard, Miss Rosa Borchard, Herman Berg, K. Bachrach, Miss Emma Bielenberg, Ludwig Baer, Mrs. H. Berg, Miss L. Blanton, the Misses Bachrach, Udo Bollendorff, Mrs. U. Bollendorff, T. Bollendorff.—C.—Mrs. Cook, F. E. Coyle, Mrs. W. G. Coyle, A. Crusins, Miss Norma Crusins, Robert Christie, Emile Christ, Mrs. Emile Christ, Mrs. W. O. Cole, Miss Blanche Cole, Hazel A. Cole, A. Crocker, Mrs. Bella Cahn, Mrs. Albertina Cohn, H. Z. Crentz.—D.—W. E. Doubleday, Mrs. Doubleday, Julius C. Drucklieb, Mrs. Drucklieb, Herman L. Drucklieb, Alfred D. Drucklieb, Miss Drucklieb, Miss Gertrude Drucklieb, John Deppeler, Mrs. Deppeler, H. Dannenberg, Judge David A. Depue, Mrs. Depue, A. M. Dyste, A. H. Dickmeyer, Otto Dieckmann, Mrs. Friederdes, Dietrich.—E.—Miss Adelaide Emsheimer, Miss Josephine Evertz, Otto Ernst, Mrs. Ernst, Miss Alwine Ernst, Hugo Ernst, Mrs. C. Engel, H. Ephriam, Frank Engelgrit, Mrs. H. Ephriam, A. Ebin, C. Escher, Mrs. Escher, Miss Hildegarde Escher, G. W. Edelmann, Mrs. Edelmann, Mrs. Chenta Ebin.—F.—C. A. Fach, W. Frank, Mrs. Frank, Hans Fuchs, Mrs. Fuchs, Miss Rosina Feln, Miss Balbetta Feln, S. Fleischer, Mrs. Fleischer, Mrs. Bertha Freitag, Miss Lucie Freisinger, Mr. Fraucett, Sherwood B. Ferris, Miss Eleanor A. Ferris, Miss Anna E. Ferris, Maurice Fels, Mrs. Bertha Friedstein, H. Friedstein, A. Friedstein, Mrs. Falck and children.—G.—Mrs. Dora Gotthold, L. Gerstle, Mrs. Gerstle, Miss Alice Gerstle, Miss Bella Gerstle, Solomon Gump, Willie Guenther, Miss Leonora P. Gibson, Mr. Gerstendorfer, Mrs. Gerstendorfer, Mrs. M. Goldman, Emanuel Goldman, Karl Goldfrank, P. Gumbinner, Miss Kate O. Goodrich, A. Goldmark, G. Grafmuller, Alfred S. Gump, A. Giesemann, Capt. Rs. and Mrs. Gumbinner, Miss Gumbinner, F. Gwinner, S. Goldstein, Mrs. F. Guelzow, Mrs. Julia Goldstein, Miss Tillie Goldstein, M. Greenbaum, Andrew Gassmann, Mrs. Gassmann.—H.—F. J. Hervig, Mrs. Herzig, Arthur Herzig, Jacob Heinrich, M. Hirschler, Mrs. Hirschler, Miss Celia Hirschler, Leopold Hoff, E. Heller, Mrs. Heller, Miss Etta Heller, Albert Heller, H. W. Henahan, Dr. E. Hodenpyl, Mrs. Hodenpyl, Otto Hesse, Miss L. M. Hubbard, Arthur Hermann, Francis P. Harper, L. Hill, Miss Hofer, Mrs. C. Hoelscher, Mrs. Emma Husmann, H. Herzfeld, Dr. L. Hahn, Hohn Dahl, Mrs. Ray Holzwasser, Miss Tillie Holzwasser, Mrs. I. S. Hathaway, Mrs. Margarethe Haag, Mrs. Eva Hammerstein, Miss Kate Hilpert, Mrs. Mathilde Heitmann.—I.—Henry Iden, Henry D. Irving.—J.—Miss Clara Joseph, A. John, Mrs. John.—K.—C. Krippendorf, Mrs. Krippendorf, C. Kahn, P. Kaltwasser, Mrs. Kaltwasser, Henry Kaufmann, Mrs. Kaufmann, Max Keller, Mrs. von Keller, Samuel Krooks, Miss Kuhn, Mrs. O. Klinger, R. Knoepges, Mrs. J. Keppler, R. Koerner, W. Kaufmann, Mrs. Kaufmann, R. T. Kessler, Wulf Kahn, Ignatz Kuhn, W. Krinn, Mrs. J. Kullmann, John Koenig, Mrs. Ernestine Krause, Mrs. Ignaz Kuhn, Miss Hedwig Kuhn, J. Cornfeld, Mrs. Cornfeld, Miss Stella Kornfeld, Miss Camilla Kornfeld, Miss Johanna Koeser, Miss Katie Kaetenbach.—L.—L. Levi, Mrs. Levi, Miss Irma I. Levi, Miss Elsa B. Levi, Mrs. S. Leopold, Miss Marguerite Leopold, S. Loeb, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Loeb, Berthold Levi, Mrs. Levi, Miss Florence P. Levi, Arthur D. Levi, George J. Levi, Mrs. B. Lehmann, Mrs. Auguste Lasker, U. Loewenstein, Mrs. Loewenstein, W. Loeb, S. Loewenberg, Mrs. Loewenberg, Miss B. Loewenberg, G. Loewenberg, Harry Lasker, August Langenheim, R. Lorentz, Mrs. T. Lorentz, R. Lorentz, Jr., Miss Lulu Lorentz, Henry Leonardy, R. Leipheimer, Edmund Lindner, C. Lange, G. Loth, John H. Lehman, Miss Helene Lau, Mrs. Henriete Lipman, Mrs. Edward Lyon.—M.—Franz Mers, Mrs. Mers, Werner Mers, E. D. More, Miss Sibyl Moore, William H. Magoffin, E. S. Michelssen, Mrs. Jacob Meyer, Miss Elia Meyer, K. Mendorfer, Mrs. Mendorfer, Hyman Marks, Martin Marks, Marshall Morris, E. F. Marks, W. Mortensen, Mrs. Mortensen, Mrs. S. Morris, David Markus, Miss Munck, F. Menthen, N. C. Munck, C. Munck, Mrs. Josephine Moser, Mrs. J. Mansch, Miss Catherine Marti.—N.—Adam G. Norrie, Mrs. Neugass.—O.—Miss Agnes Oppenheimer, E. Oehlhey, Mrs. Oehlhey.—P.—Gilbert A. Phillip, L. Preyer, Albert Preyer, Miss Helen Pleim, Miss Anna Pleiss, C. Poehlmann, Abraham Popkin, Mrs. Popkin, Miss Popkin, O. W. Pudor, Mrs. Pudor, Julius Peltin, Dr. C. W. Phillips, Mrs. Marie Petersen, Miss Emma Petersen, Harry Petersen, Moses Plonsky, A. Pauls, Mrs. Pauls, Mrs. Adele Pauls, Miss Elizabeth Pauls.—R.—S. Rothschild, S. H. Riegelmann, John E. Rowland, Mrs. Mary Rowland, Mrs. B. C. Riggs, Miss Rebecca Riggs, Francis Behn Riggs, Miss Romanowska, Mrs. O. P. Rex, Miss Rex, Miss Ida Rose, John Rauber, Mrs. Rauber, Mrs. Verena Ruedy, Miss Paula Rudolph, Mrs. S. Rosenbaum, Miss Wilhelmine Roese, Mrs. Marie Ramponelli, Miss Ramponelli, Mrs. Hermina Roenisch.—S.—J. Siegbert, Mrs. H. Siegbert, Miss Lillie Stadecker, Leopold Stadecker, Isaac N. Seligman, G. S. Slechert, E. Spaeth, Miss K. Southmayd, W. B. E. Schufeldt, Mrs. Schufeldt, M. Seckel, Mrs. Elizabeth Stone, Miss Mathilde M. Stone, C. A. Stone, F. Schaumkel, Miss Adliene G. Stroman, C. H. Stone, Mrs. Stone, S. Seligman, Franz H. Sieger, John Selling, R. F. Storp, Mrs. Storp, George H. Steging, Mrs. Steging, Miss Alma Steging, Miss Lydia Steging, Walter Steging, Dr. P. Steinberg, Miss Line Schupbach, Jacob Schlenker, Miss Ella Seiter, Mrs. H. Seiter, A. F. Schumacher, Dr. B. Sour, Mrs. Elise Stumpf, Philip Schmidt, Mrs. W. Schellhas, Mrs. C. Scherer, Gustav Schuck, C. Sattler, Miss Anna Silkoraka, Emanuel Steiner, Armin Steinberg, Mrs. Steinberg, Sidney Steinberg, Miss Hannah Steinberg.—T.—Miss M. J. Truslow, Mrs. Turnbull, I. Tumpowsky, Mrs. Adele Tramm, Miss Martha Tamm, Eddie Tamm.—U.—B. Uhle, W. Uhlmann, Mrs. Uhlmann, Mrs. Beatrice Uhlmann, D. Untermeyer.—V.—Julian Voigt, Mrs. Voigt, Mrs. Margarethe Vogele, Mrs. Anna Vollmers, Miss Carrie Vollmers, Paul Voss, Mrs. Voss.—W.—O. Werner, Mrs. Werner, Paul Warburg, Miss Olga Warburg, Leo Wise, Mrs. Wise, Miss Anna Weinberg, Miss Wehrli, Mrs. Richard Wattenberg, Miss Edmée Wattenberg, Miss Auguste Werner, Miss Katharina Werner, Miss Annie Werner, Waldeman Wernich, Paul Wernich, Miss Irma Wernich, Dr. Julius Wolff, Miss M. Woodward, Hans Wehrli, Miss Florrie West, J. Wolffsohn, Alfred Wolff, Eduard Warnecke, Mrs. Warnecke, Eduard Warnecke, Jr., Miss Emma Warnecke, Adolph Warnecke, Victor Warnecke, Miss Dora Wenk, Miss Anna Wolfram, Mrs. Minnie Wolfgang, Miss Rosa Weiss, Miss Johanna Weber, Mrs. Rosa Weiss.—Z.—C. F. Zobel, Mrs. Zobel, Miss Elsa Zobel, Adam Zobel, J. Zenner, Miss Sophie Zenner, A. Zitzesberger, Miss Helene Zappe.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and to do plain washing; the other for chamberwork and do plain sewing, or to assist waitress or help with children; country preferred. 192 East 76th St.; no cards; ring Magrinn's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid, waitress, and cook; disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping; well recommended. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at present employer's, 44 East 70th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent and trustworthy person as chambermaid and do plain sewing. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at present employer's, 48 East 64th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; city or country; best references. Suzanne, W., 222 West 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; Scotch Protestant; would assist in pantry or with washing. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock, at present employer's, 46 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would recommend a neat, trustworthy girl as chambermaid; in a small family; can do plain sewing. 89 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Well's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a very competent chambermaid and seamstress; best personal city references. 112 East 32d St.; ring Cantillion's bell; call for two days.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By willing and obliging young girl for chamberwork and waiting in small private family; best city reference. 226 East 47th St.; ring four bells.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a small private family; good city reference. 207 West 67th St.; Rehnberg, top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By chambermaid to assist with washing; in private family; five years' city reference. 101 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; best city references; no cards. Foley, 204 West 80th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good reference. 76 Irving Place.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid; good reference; willing and obliging. N. J. Burlington, 344 West 59th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated North German young lady as lady's companion; willing to travel; best references. 1,881 3d Av., third flat.

COMPANION and AMANUENSIS.—By trained nurse; would be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as cook and assist with plain wash; eight years' reference; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK.—By competent girl, as good cook and baker; private family; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Frenchwomen; speakings only French; excellent cook and pastry cook; in private family; city references. French, Box 353 Times, Up Town.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two French girls as good cook and laundress in small private family; two years' references. 115 West 28th St. Mrs. Marty.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; private family; a year and a half best city reference; last employer can be seen; wages, $30 to $35. M. J., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of desserts; three years' references; can see last employer. 435 West 27th St., Walker's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; good baker and economical; in private family; city references. 760 10th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; kitchenmaid is required; best city reference. 248 East 32d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two sisters, one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best reference from last place. 865 9th Av., first bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of cooking; ices and creams; long experience; best reference; city or country. M. J., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young girl as cook and assist with washing, in private family; willing to go to country; best city references. Sheennir, 186 West 99th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Flaspatrick's bell.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French Parisian couple; the wife as first-class cook; husband as butler; private family; best city references; no objection to country. 116 West 26th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and assist with plain washing; eight years' city reference; last employer can be seen. 246 East 55th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references; please mention wages. 947 East 81st St.

COOK.—By competent Englishwoman as cook; in private family; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; best city reference. 250 West 19th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; best city references. Alexandrine Joinet, 269 7th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; best city references. 872 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By excellent plain cook in private family; country preferred; best personal reference. 988 6th Av.

COOK.—By a steady and experienced girl as cook; plain washing; first-class references. 987 Lexington Av., basement.

COOK.—By a middle-aged French woman as good cook in private family; city or country; best references. Julie, 222 West 35th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; understands her business; good city reference. 220 East 83d St.

COOK, &c.—By perfect German cook and housekeeper; wages, $30 to $40; excellent references. Corner 106th St. and Western Boulevard, store.

COOK.—By a young girl; competent cook; city reference. 424 8d Av.; ring third bell.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day or to take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Huth, 502 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—As seamstress, and to do light chamberwork in private family; can cut and fit; city or country. 356 East 72d St., Room 7.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—French speaks English and Spanish; accustomed to traveling; would go to Europe; best references. M. Y., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or NURSE.—Swiss; speaks French and German; can teach to the children first lessons; good seamstress; best references. E., 841 West 30th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German nursery governess for growing children. 232 East 71st St., ground floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl in small American family; good personal reference. K. A., Box 831 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Swiss girl; willing to do general housework; city reference. L. P., 157 East 27th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two competent girls to do the work of a small family; best city reference. Hanly Bell, 369 West 52d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Will be disengaged in a few days; an experienced person; competent in all her duties; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; good packer; accustomed to travel; best city references; English Protestant. Address, by letter, Lady's Maid, 14 East 66th St., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Maid to lady or grown children; understands dressmaking; willing to assist with chamberwork; accustomed to travel; city reference. 250 West 19th St.

LADY'S MAID.—First-class; French; good seamstress and dressmaker; hairdresser; competent in traveling; good reference. Marie, Box 265 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Dressmaker; first-class; hairdresser, packer, and traveler; speaks French, German, and English; references from first-class ladies. W., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent English Protestant; accustomed to traveling; best European and American references. Call or write, Thursday, G. L., 189 East 80th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; excellent hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. Mrs. Braun, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; best city reference; family going traveling preferred. Friday, 318 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; first-class city references. A. T., Box 866 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Frenchwoman; reliable in all her duties; very good packer; willing to travel. Françoise, 118 West 31st St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as maid and seamstress and to do light chamberwork; good reference. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

MAID.—Lady desires a situation for her French maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call, for two days, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 105 East 40th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, in private family; will be disengaged in a few days; very best reference from present employer. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; reliable; will assist in chamberwork in an American family; city or country; best city reference. M. B., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress, to go out by the day to work; good references. Mrs. Sullivan, 319 East 87th St.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By a young girl as laundress and assist with chamberwork. Call at present employer's, 13 East 47th St., from 9 to 12 and 1 to 4.

LAUNDRESS.—By second laundress in a private family or would travel with a lady going to Europe. Mary Graham, 2,099 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress and chambermaid; in small private family; five years' best city references. S. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculative Demand and Steady Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Unchanged—Cotton Lower—Coffee Unsettled.

The grain trading was mostly on local account, with prices irregular, and influenced to a great extent by the Western reports, while Europe was buying quite freely and local scalpers were taking advantage of the changes. The close, however, showed a slight gain and a firmer feeling. Provisions were unsettled early, but closed steady. Cotton was lower, with free local realizing, and Europe quiet and easier. Cotton was quiet and irregular, with only a local trade.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	65¾@	66
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32¾@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed, delivered	56 @	..
Flour, straight spring	$3.40 @	$3.55
Flour, straight Winter	2.95 @	3.15
Cotton, middling uplands	6 15-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	7.10 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	..
Sugar, granulated	3 15-16@	4¼
Cheese, State full cream, fancy	10½@	11¾
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16 @	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	9.60 @	..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were less active and irregular, with trading mainly on local account, and in good part switching and scalping. The opening was firm at ⅜@¾c advance, with cables firmer, Western news better, foreign houses buying, and reported dry weather West; declining ⅜@¾c on local realizing and following the West, advancing ¼@⅝c on covering, and closing firm at ½@⅝ advance. Spot was held firmly at ¼c advance, with only a light demand. Sales, 128,000 bushels, all for export, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 red, to arrive, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2@2½c over May, free on board, afloat, delivery May 8 to 11.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at foreign house buying, and reported dry weather West; declining ⅜@¾c on local realizing and following the West, advancing ¼@⅝c on covering, and closing firm at ½@⅝ advance. Spot was held firmly at ¼c advance, with only a light demand. Sales, 128,000 bushels, all for export, including 80,000 bushels No. 2 red, to arrive, on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, on private terms, free on board, afloat, and 40,000 bushels No. 2 red at 2@2½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2⅜c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. hard, 9½c over May, free on board, afloat.... Quotations: No. 2 red, cash, nominal; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74⅝c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 73⅞c.... Clearances hence, 84,120 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 118,855 bushels.... Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 36,100 bushels; in the interior, 252,380 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and irregular with the West, but closed firm at ⅛@¼c advance, with cables firmer and local shorts covering. Spot was scarce and firmer. Sales: 77,400 bushels, including, for export, 40,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 25,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 52@52¼c, to arrive; 11,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 52@54c, and 1,400 bushels steamer mixed at 52¼c, elevator.... Receipts, 1,950 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 24,745 bushels; in the interior, 156,900 bushels.... Clearances hence, 1,130 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 54,419 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and closed at ⅛c advance, with a fair local trade, and chiefly scalping, while local shorts covered. Spot was firm at ¼@⅛c advance, and in moderate trade demand.... Sales, 59,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, 37¼@37½c for 15,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 32¾c for 15,000 bushels; No. 3, 31⅜c; rejected mixed, 31c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜c; track mixed, 32¼@34½c; track white, 36@40½c for 28,000 bushels.... Receipts, 23,100 bushels; exports, 2,794 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	2,050,000	64⅝@65¼	64⅞
June	130,000	65¼@66	65⅝
July	2,570,000	65 5-16@65⅞	65¼
August	155,000	65⅝@66	65¾
September	230,000	66 @66¼	66¼
December	370,000	68 3-16@68⅝	68⅜
Total	5,505,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	60,000	52¼@52⅝	52¼
July	235,000	52⅝@52⅞	52⅝
September	30,000	53 @53¼	53⅛
Total	325,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	32⅝
May	150,000	32⅝@32⅞	32⅝
July	75,000	33¼@33⅜	33⅛
No. 2 white—			
April		@	37¼
May		@	36⅝
Total	225,000		

FLOUR—Demand was a little more active at full prices. Sales, 29,500 bbls, including 500 bbls Winter patents at $3.50; 2,250 bbls Winter straights at $3.10; 450 bbls Spring clear at $3.15; 2,200 sacks soft Spring at $2.25@$2.35; 1,200 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.85; 800 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85 @$2.90, and 150 bbls Minnesota straights at $3.25; the City Mills sold 3,900 bbls patents; 15,050 bbls clear; 2,100 bbls extra, and 975 bbls fine at quotations.... Arrivals, 4,270 bbls and 7,625 sacks; exports, 5,145 bbls and 2,625 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 45,746 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	....@	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	$2.10@	....@ 2.40
No. 2	2.25@$2.40	2.35@ 2.60
No. 1	2.40@ 2.50	2.65@ 2.75
Clears	2.40@ 2.50	2.50@ 3.05
Straights	2.50@ 2.65	2.85@ 3.10
White wheat str'ts	....@	3.10@ 3.15
Patents	3.00@ 3.15	3.15@ 3.30
Special brands	3.15@ 3.20	3.25@ 3.60
City patents	....@	....@ 4.20
City clears	....@	3.35@ 3.45
City extras	....@	....@ 2.75
City supers	....@	....@ 2.55
City fine	....@	....@ 2.45

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$1.90@$2.00	....@ ....
Supers	Nominal.	$2.25@ ....
No. 2	2.10@ 2.30	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.15
Straights	3.10@ 3.25	3.40@ 3.55
Special brands	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.30

RYE FLOUR—More active and firmer; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.40; fancy, $3.40@ $3.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Saga-more, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.65; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@ $2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Quoted steady on a light inquiry. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. We quote: 52@ 58c for State and Jersey, on track; 54@55c, delivered, in car lots, and 55@58c for boat-loads, to arrive.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 55@75c; two-rowed State at 70@ 72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—More active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 85@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oil-meal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonmeal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was only moderate trading, with prices firmly held. Quoted at 10¼c for No. 1 and 10½c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was no change of moment to the market yesterday. Generally holders were quite firm, and were offering supplies with reserve, in instances placing their receipts in warehouses. The Mediterranean had bids here of 26½c for prime yellow, but was not able to find offerings under 27c. The outside price was paid for moderate quantities for other export markets. For England the demand had been satisfied at from 26@26½c for good off-grade yellow, while 26½c was the market yesterday. For Germany there was no material inquiry for white oil, while that country holds full general supplies through its buying when the duty question was under discussion. The South does not furnish a new feature; it holds firm, but does not have much demand, either from the Eastern or Western markets. Sales here are 200 bbls good off-grade yellow at 26¾c and 200 bbls prime yellow at 27c. Crude, in barrels, was scarce, with about prime at 23c; choice was nominal. For crude, in bulk, at the mills, 19c was bid. COCOANUT OIL is quiet and steady. Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in fair demand; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked white at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@ 80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is in fair demand, and is firm in price; quoted at 54@55c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, April 25.—Oil opened and lowest, bid, 200; highest sale, 207; lowest and closed, 205½ here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market was rather easy at times through the day, but recovered and closed at essentially the line of prices of the day before. There was little buying interest, with most of it toward the close, while the advance in grain on its later dealings as well tended to bring about the reaction for the hog products. The export demands continued of a conservative character here and at the West, and were especially indifferent for lard, but the distributions were keeping up well of meats. The week's hog packing was 225,000 head; same time last year, 220,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was rather easy, under a dull trading. There was hardly material inquiry from any source. A lot of 125 tcs cash was sold on private terms; the nominal quotation was $7.10. Tank lard in Chicago was offered at $6.55, city steam was at $6.50, and 75 tcs taken by local refiners at that price, while export lots were at $6.87½. Options—No sales; April closed at $7.10, nominal; May at $7.12 asked; July at $7.30. Refined was quiet; Continent was quoted at $7.50; South American at $7.90, compound lard was slow; quoted at $5.37½@$5.50. The West was down 7 points, but reacted 5@7 points, closing about as on Wednesday; April closed at $6.85, nominal; May was at $6.80 @$6.87½, closing at $6.85; July at $6.95@$7, closing at $7; September at $7.12½@$7.15, closing at $7.15.

PORK—There was firmness here over prices, with trading moderate from exporters. The West continued slack, with firmness at the opening at 3 points advance, followed by a decline of 15@17½ points, closing about as on Wednesday; April closed at $12.17, nominal; May was at $12.10@$12.25, closing at $12.20 bid; July at $12.32½@ $12.52, closing at $12.47; September at $12.60@$12.72½, closing at $12.72. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $13@$14; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.50.

BACON—Was variable within 7½ points, at from 5 points lower than on Wednesday, and closing slightly above the rates then made, without especial activity to trading. April closed at $6.25; May was at $6.20@ $6.27½, closing at $6.25@$6.27; July at $6.35 @$6.40, closing at $6.40@$6.42; September at $6.47½@$6.55, closing at $6.55 asked.

CUT MEATS—Western meats were taken up moderately here, but were reported under a full distribution at the home points, with prices well maintained. City meats were not changed in price, generally held readily, while demands were slack. Sales of 10,000 lb smoking bellies at 7¾c, and 500 pickled hams, 12 lb average, at 9½c. City pickled shoulders, 6c; 10-lb bellies, 7c; 12-lb do, 6¾c asked; clear bellies, boxed, 7@7¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb, and 8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9¼c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 5¾c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—There was a steady fair distributing business, and more or less demand for export, with prices firmly held. Packet $9@ $11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@ $13; extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@ $9.50.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack from smokers, but prices were held firmly. At the West $18.50@$19, the latter price for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Are held firmly on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 39,996 head; same time last year, 37,978 head. Chicago: Receipts, 22,000 head; heavy average slow; barely steady; other average higher; $4.50@$5. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,776 head; active; strong; $4.25@$5.05. St. Louis—Receipts, 4,220 head; strong; $4.40@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened strong to a shade higher prices; $4.45@$4.75. Pittsburg—Dull; $5@$5.25. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,000 head; steady; $4.45@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.90@$5.05. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,000 head; active; $4.80@$5. Quotations here are 6⅝c for lean hogs, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾@6¾c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 6⅞@7c for pigs.

TALLOW—Late on Wednesday there were 50 hhds city sold at 4⅞c, while yesterday 50 hhds were obtained at 4¾c, and the close showed offers to sell at 4¾c and demand slack. This break of ⅛c was due chiefly to the statement that the cost of the packages after May 1 would be reduced from $2.75 to $2, which brought out offerings, chiefly from near-by sources, of tallow supplies in order to get back the higher cost of the hogsheads. Country was sold at 4⅞@5c, packages free, for 50,000 lb. Australian was on offer at 5¼c, while bidding was scarce at 5⅛c, and the result of the London sale to-day (Friday) was awaited with a good deal of interest.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market eased about ⅛c, with a sale of 50,000 lb, out-of-town, at 8¼c, delivered here, and taken by a local consumer. The West would not pay over 5¼c here, or to cost 8½c laid down there, as Chicago was easier, with buying possible there at 8¾c. The city pressers were not offering to sell at the decline, but they were without bids after the taking of the out-of-town lot referred to. For inedible stearine the market was quiet and nominal at 9c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and steady at 10 points' decline to 10 points' advance, with trading confined to local houses. Havre was barely steady at ⅛@¼f decline, and Hamburg dull at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ decline. Spot Rio was steady at 16c for No. 7 and 14½@14¾c for No. 8, but without business.... Option Sales—Opening Call—A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—May, 1,000 bags at 13.70c; 500 bags at 13.75c, 750 bags at 13.80c; July, 2,250 bags at 14.05c, August, 250 bags at 14.15c; September, 1,000 bags at 14.10c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.20c; December, 1,250 bags at 14.05c, 250 bags at 14.10c; total, 8,250 bags. Exchange—250 bags September, exchanged for 250 bags December, even; total for day, 8,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Month.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	..@.	..@..
February	..@.	..@..
March	13.85@13.95	..
April	13.85@14.10	15.35@15.55
May	13.75@13.80	15.40@15.45
June	13.65@13.70	15.30@15.35
July	14.10@14.15	15.15@15.20
August	14.10@14.20	14.80@14.90
September	14.05@14.15	14.55@14.60
October	14.20@14.25	14.25@14.30
November	14.10@14.20	14.10@14.20
December	14.10@14.15	14.00@14.05

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	166,380
Arrivals—Steamship Persian Prince, Santos	14,525
Steamship Persian Prince, Santos	10,590
	25,115
Total	191,495
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	3,925
Total stock in New-York to-day	187,570
Total stock in Baltimore	20,849
Arrivals	....
Total	20,849
Deliveries yesterday	314—20,535
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,011
Arrivals	....
Total	38,011
Deliveries yesterday	611—37,400
Total stock in other ports	....
	57,935
Total stock in United States	245,505
Afloat from Rio per steam to April 24	75,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to April 24	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to April 24	102,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17	22,000
	220,000
Total	465,505
Same time 1894	488,218

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1 Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2 Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. .. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	17½@18¾
Padang, Int'r	26½@27	Caracas	18 @19
Macassar—		Do, washed	19¾@20¼
Timor	22 @23¼	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19½@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18½	Ocana	18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18½@19
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19½@21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¾	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Coban	19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21½	Jamaica	17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26¾		

COTTON.

Contracts were very unsettled and only moderately active, with Liverpool 2@3c points lower and the local market controlled by the scalpers. The close showed a loss of 3@8 points, with a barely steady market. Spot was dull and unchanged, without sales reported.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 3-16
Middling uplands	6 15-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¾c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
April	6.73@6.75	..	..	100
May	6.75@6.76	6.79	6.74	5,900
June	6.68@6.69	6.73	6.66	16,700
July	6.72@6.73	6.78	6.71	9,200
August	6.77@	6.82	6.76	85,600
September	6.78@6.79	6.84	6.78	13,000
October	6.83@6.84	6.89	6.83	18,800
November	6.87@6.88	6.93	6.87	4,100
December	6.92@6.93	6.97	6.89	1,900
January	6.97@6.98	7.03	6.95	2,100
February	7.02@7.04	..	..	....
March	7.07@7.09	..	..	....
Total				157,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, APRIL 26.

	S. S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	682	3660	719	1162	1948
New-Orleans	1457	7114	5019	2671	4370
Mobile	53	711	15	43	119
Savannah	954	1379	900	579	1898
Charleston	296	685	444	523	552
Wilmington	7	42	12	54	52
Norfolk	563	646	631	541	185
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	950	1285	50	686
Boston	..	1479	2163	2769	996
Philadelphia	1847	485	88	185	196
West Point	525	647	343	..	216
Nep't News	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco, Texas	..	..	..	..	..
Total	6884	17898	11589	8527	11106
This day last week	8401	20805	14408	8840	7944 11540
This day last year	4090	9267	6967	4596	4560 4743

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Trading in domestic grades is quite moderate, and consists largely in a picking over of the better qualities. Prices do not change, and on the whole a fair degree of confidence is shown.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@18	Good	25@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The feeling generally is firm, with the demand sustained, and of fair proportions.

Domestic—Ordinary	3¾@4	Japan	4 @4¼
Fair	4¼@4¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2⅜
Good	4¾@4⅞	Java	3½@3¾
Prime	5 @5¼	Rice flour	2⅜@2½
Choice	5⅜@5⅝	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	75@ 80
Head	6⅜@6⅝		
Patna	3¾@4		

SUGAR—Demand was very slow, with prices firm. Sales of a cargo muscovado, 89° test, reported at 2 11-16c, ex shipment. Refined more active and firm.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 11-16
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 7-16
Centrifugal, 96° test	3

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	4	9-16@4⅝
Coarse powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Granulated	3	15-16@4⅛
Cutloaf	4	9-16@4¾
Crushed	4	9-16@4¾
Powdered	4	1-16@4⅛
Coarse granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Fine granulated	3	15-16@4½
Extra fine granulated	4	1-16@4¼
Con. granulated	4	3-16@4⅜
Cubes	4	3-16@4⅜
XXXX powdered	4	3-16@4⅜
Mold A	4	3-16@4¾
Diamond A	3	15-16@4⅛
Confectioners' A	3	13-16@4
Columbia A	3	11-16@3⅞
Windsor	3	11-16@3⅞
Ridgewood	3	11-16@3⅞
Phoenix A	3	11-16@3⅞
Empire A	3	9-16@3⅝
No. 6	3½	@3 11-16
No. 7	3	7-16@3⅝
No. 8	3⅜	@3 9-16
No. 9	3	3-16@3⅜
No. 10	3¼	@3 7-16
No. 11	3⅛	@3 5-16
No. 12	3	1-16@3⅛
No. 13 (net)	3	@....
No. 14 (net)	2⅞	@....

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Under some pressure to sell and a dull, sluggish trade, prices show further weakness on some kinds. Best marks of domestic marrow are offering at $2.60, without attracting buyers. Two or three cars of choice Canadian medium have sold within a day or two at $2, and it is difficult to do any jobbing business at a higher price. Pea have settled to $2.05. No further business in red kidney; easy to buy best lots at $2. Foreign beans very slow and unsettled. Only a light jobbing trade in peas. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.60; do, pea, $2.05; do, medium, $2@$2.02½; do, white kidney, $2.30@$2.35; do, red kidney, $1.90 @$2; do, turtle soup, $1.70@$1.75; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, lima, California, $3@ $3.05; do, foreign, marrow, $2.25@$2.40; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.80@$1.90; green peas, barrels, $1.05; do, bags, 97½c@$1; do, scotch, $1.02½.

BUTTER—There were moderate receipts, but the market has developed some weakness on the continued slow demand, with some little accumulation in some quarters, which leads holders to offer at slight concessions. Fancy creamery is selling at 19½c, but some receivers, who have sold up pretty close, are still asking 20c.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	19¼@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extras	17½@..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	16 @17
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @15
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@16½
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @15
Dairy tubs, thirds	10 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	19¼@..
Creamery, firsts	17 @18
Creamery, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, thirds	12 @14
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	9 @11
Dairy, firsts	12½@13½
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @ 9
Factory, tubs, fresh, firsts	10 @11
Factory, fresh, seconds	8½@ 9
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @..

OLD BUTTER.

State—	
Dairy, firkins or tubs	8 @14
Western—	
Creamery, June	9 @15
Factory	7 @ 9

CHEESE—Exporters are moderately interested in new large full cream, more particularly colored, and 8c is steadily held. Small sizes continue under neglect, and the feeling is weak, as supplies are free. Old cheese dull and freely offered when under fancy, but the larger quality is getting into small compass and shows up steady.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, colored, choice	8 @..
State full cream, large, white, choice	8 @ 8
State full cream, fair to prime	6 @ 7½
State full cream, small, choice	8½@..
State full cream, small, fair to good	6 @ 8
State light skims, Central N. Y., choice	6 @ 6½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4 @ 5
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1½

OLD CHEESE.

State full cream, large, Sept., col., f'cy	11 @11¼
State full cream, large, Sept., white, f'cy	10½@11
State full cream, large, choice	9¾@10
State full cream, large, com. to fair	8 @ 9
State full cream, large, good to prime	8½@ 9½
State full cream, small, colored, f'cy	11 @11½
State full cream, small, com. to prime	7 @10½
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, small	6½@ 7
State part skims, small, fair to prime	3½@ 5½
State part skims, Ch. Co., ch'e, large	5½@ 6
State part skims, fair to prime	3 @ 4½
State factory, part skims, common	2 @ 2½

EGGS—The unsettled market of late has made buyers a little timid, and the offerings are in excess of all wants. Prices have been shaded ¼c more.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@..
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @13¼
Southern, fresh-gathered, prime	12 @12¾
Duck	18 @23
Goose	30 @..

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples quiet, but about steady for desirable lots. Charleston strawberries in fair demand and steady, and best Florida lots hold unchanged, or a shade firmer, but inferior lots are dull. We quote: Apples, Baldwin, per bbl, $3.50@$4; do, Ben Davis, $4@$4.50; do, Spy, $3@$3; do, Russet, $2.50@$4; Strawberries, Charleston, per quart, 40@65c; do, Florida, prime, 30@45c; do, inferior, 15@25c.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples show further weakness; home trade is light, and exporters give the preference to Canadian fruit, unless the State goods are offered on about the same basis. Sun-dried slow and weaker. A car of chops sold at 2½c. Cores and skins steady. Raspberries dull and in buyer's favor. Very little doing in cherries, plums, or blackberries. California fruits moving fairly in a jobbing way. But there is urgency to sell, and values are easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, per lb, 7½@8c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@7¼c; do, common to fair, 6@6½c; do, sun-dried, 3½@3¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 20½@21c, cherries, 12@12¼c; blackberries, 5c; plums, State, 4½@5c; apricots, 6@9½c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@16c; do, unpeeled, 6@9c; prunes, as to size and quality, 5@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—The trade was so fully supplied yesterday that wholesale buyers refused to take the small lots in to-day, except at a reduction in price, particularly on fowls. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 75c@$1.25; fowls, 10@11c; roosters, 6½@7c; turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 50@90c; geese, 60@ $1.25. DRESSED—Rather a liberal supply of fresh fowls to-day; trade dull, and prices a shade easier. Turkeys firm; spring ducks easier. Philadelphia broiling chickens steady. Squabs doing a little better. We quote for fresh killed: Turkeys, 10@14c; fowls, 10@10½c; old cocks, 7@7½c; ducks, old, 8@12c; do, Long Island, young, 35@38c; chickens, Philadelphia, Spring, 30@40c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. We quote for frozen: Turkeys, 13@15c; chickens, 11@ 14c; fowls, 10@10½c; ducks, 15@17c; geese, 10@12c. GAME—Snipe and plover in moderate supply and firm. We quote: Golden plover, per dozen, $2; English snipe, $1.50@ $1.75; grass plover, 50c@$1; sand snipe, 30c; wild ducks, as to kind, 20c@$1 per pair.

VEGETABLES—Domestic potatoes held without much change, but the movement is light. Bermuda in good demand. Florida firm for the light offerings. Sweets offered freely, but neglected. Choice onions fairly steady. Asparagus has a fair sale.

Asparagus, per dozen	$3.50@$8.00
Beets, Bermuda, per crate	2.25@ 3.00
Cabbage, domestic, per 100	5.00@ 6.00
Celery, New-Orleans, per dozen roots	1.00@ 1.03
Onions, white, per bbl	2.00@ 5.00
Onfons, Eastern red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Eastern yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	1.00@ 2.50
Onions, State and Western, yellow, per bbl	1.00@ 2.00
Onions, Havana, per crate	1.25@ 1.40
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.50@ 1.60
Radishes, per 100 bunches	40@ 65
Spinach, Norfolk, per bbl	50@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, per carrier	5.00@ 8.00
Kale, per bbl	25@ 60

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$7.00@$8.00
Bermuda, No. 2, per bbl	4.00@ 5.00
Jersey, per bbl	1.75@ 2.00
State, white kinds, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Maine, Rose, per double-head bbl	2.25@ 2.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	2.15@ 2.25
Canada, per 180 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Scotch, per 100-lb bag	2.25@ ..
Sweets, Vineland, fair to fancy, per bbl	2.00@ 3.50
Peas, Florida, per crate	1.00@ 3.00
Peas, Charleston, basket	15@ 40
Peas, Savannah, basket	4.00@

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Reaction Ended and Prices Again Moving Upward Sharply.

COAL SITUATION STILL UNSETTLED

The Grangers All Higher and the Low-Priced Specialties Well Up—London a Steady Buyer—Strength of the Industrials.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The reactionary tone which was somewhat marked yesterday disappeared early in to-day's stock market. Operators reasoned that the difficulties of the coal trade, while they might reasonably influence the prices of the coal stocks, should have no bearing on the rest of the market, particularly in view of the steady improvement in general. Nevertheless, the coal stocks were by no means weak after the early trading, and they recovered some of their loss.

The coal situation would attract less attention if outsiders understood how really insignificant the point at issue is said to be. The total output in 1894 was 41,391,190 tons, and it is a safe assertion that the consumption in any year is not less than 40,000,000 tons. For this amount there will always be a demand at living prices. Reading asks 21 per cent., or 8,400,000 tons, but its rivals insist that it shall have only 20½ per cent., or 8,200,000 tons. Here is a difference of 200,000 tons—less than the consumption of many individual factors, and it is simply too great a strain on the credulity of the public to ask belief in the assertion that this difference is the sole cause of the disturbance in the trade. With the allotment adjusted, the price of the product would naturally be increased 25 or 50 cents a ton, and the latter figures would mean to the Reading $4,200,000 additional income, or sufficient to place the company on its feet. Outside interests may prevent a settlement for some time, but the managers of the properties will have to answer to the stockholders ultimately, and the accounting will be an unpleasant one, particularly if in the meantime dividends are allowed to suffer.

Outside of the coal stocks, and they were not weak after the first hour, the general market was fairly buoyant and closed at a higher level than on Wednesday. The Grangers, on moderate business, were all up good fractions, while the low-priced specialties also reflected the improved sentiment. Kansas and Texas preferred was bought by London and by local traders on its favorable earnings, the increase for the third week in April being $46,904, or nearly 28 per cent. London was also a liberal buyer of the Southern Railway stocks, and also of Wabash preferred. Chesapeake and Ohio and Big Four were in good demand, and New-England also improved. The general list was equally firm.

Some noteworthy advances were scored in the industrials. Tobacco, on large trading, advanced 2¼ points, to 101¼, crossing par for the first time in many months. The company has paid out in dividends nearly $20,000,000 since its organization, a few years ago, and it is said to be more prosperous than ever now. Sugar advanced to 108⅛, closing at 108, a net gain of 1¼ points. Leather preferred ended 1¾ higher, at 81, having sold at 81¾ during the day. Distilling and Cattle Feeding gained a point on buying of a general character. It was reported that an agreement was in sight with the independent distillers, but the rumor was premature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money is in slightly better demand. Rates were 3 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 4 per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was moderately active, with some choice bills in the market. Rates were 3⅜@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances, 4½@4¾ for four months' single names of choice character, 5@5½ for the same six months to run, 6 and upward for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $94,127,216, and the balances were $5,292,151. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $421,203.

Money in London, on call, ¼@½ per cent., closing at ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows. St. Louis—60c premium bid, offered at 75c. Cincinnati—25c premium. Chicago—15c premium. Boston—10@20c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67⅛@68. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$30,502,151
Imports for the same period	14,246,516
Net exports	$16,255,635
Net exports to date, 1894	11,462,020
Net exports to date, 1893	42,128,820
Net exports to date, 1892	8,943,401

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil pf....1
American Sugar Refining....1¼
American Sugar Refining pf....1¼
American Tobacco....2¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf....1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul....⅝
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo....1
Denver & Rio Grande pf....1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding, 3d pd....1
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf....3¼
Laclede Gas....1
Laclede Gas pf....8
Louisville & Nashville....⅞
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago pf....⅞
Minn. & St. Louis, all pd....1¼
Minn. & St. Louis pf., all pd....1¼
National Starch 2d pf....4
Northern Pacific pf....¾
Southern Railway pf....¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf....5
United States Leather....¾
United States Leather pf....1¾
Wabash pf....⅞

DECLINED.

Iowa Central pf....1
New-Jersey Central....¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf....1
United States Cordage gtd....1⅛

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway securities were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Southern Railway, ½, to 13⅞, and Canadian Pacific, ⅝, to 46½; declined—Reading, ⅜, to 7⅝; New-York Central, ½, to 101½; St. Paul, ⅛, to 63⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 13⅝, and Atchison, ⅛ to 6¼. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 20¼; Erie, at 12⅝; do, second consols, at 67; Illinois Central, at 94, and Louisville and Nashville, at 57⅛. British consols were steady at 105⅝ for both money and for the account. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £737,18 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 68.10 per cent., is now 67.55 per cent., against an advance from 63.24 per cent. to 65.75 per cent. in the corresponding week last year.

Money, in London, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 13-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 102 francs 25 centimes for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 3,025,000f in gold and an increase of 225,000f in silver.

BERLIN.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¼ pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅝	27⅝	28	90
American Cotton Oil pf	77	77	77	77	77	77	348
*American Sugar Refining	106¾	108¼	106¾	108	108	108¼	54,750
*American Sugar Refining pf	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	98½	98⅛	98¾	1,493
*American Tobacco	99	101¼	99	101¼	101	101¼	7,917
American Tobacco pf	110	110¼	110	110¼	110	111	70
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6	6	6⅛	2,375
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1	1	1	1	1⅛	100
Baltimore & Ohio	56	56	55⅝	56	56	57	300
*Bay State Gas	18	18⅛	18	18	17	18¼	200
Canada Southern	52¾	52⅝	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝	650
Canadian Pacific	45⅛	45⅞	45⅛	45⅝	45¼	46	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	19	19¼	3,855
Chicago Gas	72½	73½	72¼	72⅝	72⅝	73⅛	8,105
Chicago & Alton	149	149	149	149	149	152	9
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	97	98	100
Chicago & Northwestern	97⅝	98¾	97	97⅞	97⅜	98	
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	74½	75¼	74¼	75	74⅜	75	5,235
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41¼	42¼	41¼	41⅞	41⅝	42¼	2,930
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	80½	80½	80½	80½			100
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	61⅜	62⅝	61⅜	62½	62¼	62⅝	15,102
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	117½	118⅝	117½	118⅝	117¾	118¼	90
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	66½	67⅜	66⅜	67¼	67⅛	67¼	3,720
Colorado Coal & Iron, Dev.	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	7	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	28	27	26	27	26⅞	27	605
Consolidated Gas Company	135½	135½	135¼	135½	135	136	581
Delaware & Hudson	127¼	128	126	127½	127⅝	127¾	4,930
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158½	159⅜	158	159	158¾	159	3,116
Denver & Rio Grande	14⅜	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	43	43¼	43	43¼	43	43½	320
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	7¾	300
Dist. & C. F., 3d in. pd	15⅞	17⅛	15⅞	17	16⅞	17	12,290
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13¼	13⅜	300
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	98	98	98	98	97	98	10
Erie Tel. & Telephone	53½	53½	53½	53½	53	54	100
Flint & Père Marquette	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	200
General Electric	33⅞	34⅛	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	2,825
Great Northern pf	105	105	105	105	103	106	10
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	1	1	1	1	⅞	1⅛	150
Iowa Central	8½	8½	8½	8½	8¼	8½	200
Iowa Central pf	26¼	26¼	26	26	25¾	27	200
Laclede Gas	28	29	28	29	28¾	29	500
Laclede Gas pf	86	86	86	86	86	88	156
Lake Erie & Western	20¼	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	20⅜	20⅝	3,520
Lake Erie & Western pf	78	78	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	78¼	622
Lake Shore	141¾	141¾	141¼	141¼	141¾	142	431
*Long Island Traction	12⅜	13⅛	12¼	12½			3,106
Louisville & Nashville	55⅜	56½	55½	56⅜	56⅜	56½	5,615
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	8	8	8	8	8	8¼	100
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26⅞	28½	26⅝	27½	27½	28	2,860
Manhattan Consolidated	117⅛	118	117½	117⅝	117½	118⅛	904
Mexican Central	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	9¼	9⅝	1,015
Mexican National certs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾	3	100
Michigan Central	100	100¼	100	100¼	100	100¼	300
Minn. & St. L., all as., pd	28	28¾	28	28¾	28¾	29½	700
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	48½	50	48½	50	49¾	51	900
Missouri Pacific	26¼	26½	26	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	3,340
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17⅛	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼	17½	3,267
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	31⅜	32¼	31½	32¼	32¼	32⅝	3,617
Mobile & Ohio	19½	19½	19½	19½	18	19	25
*National Lead Company	33⅝	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	33½	33¾	3,420
*National Lead Company pf	88½	89	88½	88	88¼	89	125
National Starch	8¾	9	8¾	9	9	10	550
National Starch 2d pf	30	30	30	30	27	35	100
New-Jersey Central	94	95	93⅝	94¼	94⅛	94¼	13,515
New-York Central	99	99⅜	99	99¼	99¼	99⅜	233
New-York, N. H. & H., all in. pd	39	40	39	39⅝	39⅝	39¾	6,845
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14½	15	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	29½	30	500
New-York, L. E. & Western	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12½	12½	12⅝	3,323
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	24¾	24¾	24½	24½			500
New-York, Sus. & Western	13	13	13	13	12¾	13	184
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36½	36¾	36½	36¾	36¼	37	635
Norfolk & Western	4	4	4	4	3¾	4	340
Norfolk & Western pf	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	16¾	17½	10
North American	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½	5¼	5½	500
Northern Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	5	409
Northern Pacific pf	20¼	21¼	20¼	21	20⅜	21	2,478
Ontario & Western	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	1,250
Oregon Improvement	10	10	10	10	10½	13	50
Pacific Mail	23⅜	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	23½	23¾	200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞	133
Philadelphia & Reading	14⅞	15⅜	14½	15⅛	15	15⅜	38,600
Pittsburg & Western pf	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅝	23½	24	490
Pullman Palace Car Co	168	168	167¾	168	167	168	603
Quicksilver pf	20	20	20	20	19½	20	100
Rio Grande Western	17	17	17	17	16¾	17¼	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6⅛	6¼	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	500
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¼	12½	12	12¼	12¼	12⅝	2,700
St. Joe & Grand Island	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	100
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	27	28	100
St. Paul & Omaha	34¾	35	34¾	35	35	35½	400
St. Paul, Minn & Manitoba	107	107½	107	107½	106	110	330
Southern Pacific	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝	17½	18	700
Southern Railway	13¾	14	13¾	14	13⅝	14	13,867
Southern Railway pf	31¼	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	6,018
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21¾	22	21½	22	21⅜	21⅞	2,305
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	80	80	80	80	80	80	100
Texas Pacific	10	10⅜	10	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	7,035
Texas Pacific Land Tr	9	9	9	9	8¾	9¼	500
Union Pacific	13⅛	13½	13⅜	13½	13½	14	857
United States Cordage	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6½	6⅜	7	1,150
United States Cordage pf	10¼	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	10⅜	11	613
United States Cordage gtd	18	19	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞	610
United States Rubber	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	250
United States Rubber pf	94	94	94	94	93¾	94	100
*United States Leather	14¼	15⅛	14⅜	15	15	15⅛	8,491
*United States Leather pf	79¼	81½	79¼	81	81	81¼	3,981
United Rail. of New-Jersey	232	232	232	232			4
Wabash	7	7⅞	7	7⅝	7¼	7½	2,610
Wabash pf	16⅜	17¼	16¼	17¼	17⅛	17¼	5,980
Wells-Fargo Express	105	105	105	105	104	108	6
Western Union Telegraph	89	89½	89	89	89	89¾	4,666
*West. Union Beef	10½	10½	10	10	10	10½	91
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13½	1,460
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44	44	44	44	43¼	44	10
Wisconsin Central	4	4¼	4	4	4¼	4½	600
Total sales							305,961

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.17	.17	.17	.17	..	..	100
Kings & Pembroke	.20	.20	.20	.20	..	..	200
Total sales							300

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 4,000....113½
Atch, Top & S F 4s 1,000....72⅞
33,000....72¾
1,000....72⅞
48,000....73
1,000....73⅛
11,000....73
42,000....73½
8,000....73¼
5,000....73⅜
10,000....73
1,000....73½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 20,000....22⅞
10,000....22⅜
10,000....22⅝
10,000s3....22⅝
9,000....22¾
10,000s20F....22¾
1,000....22¾
5,000....22⅞
10,000....22¾
7,000....23
10,000s15F....22¾
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 5,000....110⅝
10,000....110½
3,000....110⅝
10,000b3....110¼
Brooklyn Elev 1st 4,000....97¼
5,000....97⅝
5,000....97½
20,000....98
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000....107¼
3,000....107⅜
Collat Trust 5s 3,000....98¼
2,000....98½
Canada So 1st Gtd 1,000....110
Canada So 2d 10,000....103
Cent of N J G M 5s 5,000....112⅜
25,000....112⅝
Registered 4,000....111½
Ches & O Gen 4½s 11,000....76¼
5,000....76¼
25,000....76
5,000....76¼
10,000....76
5,000....76¼
5,000....76⅜
5,000....76½
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s 7,000....92⅞
1,000....93
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 5,000b3....120½
2,000....120
Chi, B & Q Conv 5s 12,000....90⅜
4,000....100
500....99½
5,000....100
Chi, B & Q Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000....88⅜
3,000....88½
8,000....88⅜
1,000....88⅝
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 3,000....100⅜
1,000....100
1,000....100¼
C & E Ill Cons 1,000....122⅜
2,000....123½
Chi G L & C Co 1st 2,000....95
3,000....94½
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 1,000....46
5,000....46¼
2,000....45⅝
Chi & N W Ext 4s 4,000....98⅜
Chi & Northwestern 25-Yr Deb 5s 10,000....107
30-Yr Deb 5s 3,000....105⅞
5,000....106¼
Chi, R I & Pac 6s Registered 5,000....126
Chi, R I & Pac Ext 5s 2,000....102⅜
1,000....102¼
Registered 5,000....102
Col, H V & Tol 5s 3,000....92
2,000....92½
Total sales

Chi, R I & Pac 6s 2,000....126¼
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000....90
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000....94⅜
9,000....94
1,000....94¼
4,000....95
1,000....95¼
2,000....95½
Col, H V & T G M 6s 1,000....93
3,000....93¼
3,000....94
3,000....94½
1,000....95
2,000....95¼
2,000....95⅞
De Bard C & I 6s 10,000....85
Den & Rio Grande 4s 3,000....84¾
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s 25,000....84½
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 6s 20,000....106¼
15,000....106¼
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000....106¼
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 2,000....97
Flint & P M Port Hur Div 5s 1,000....85
Gal Har & S An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 8,000....92
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s 30,000....91
H & T Cen 1st 5s 5,000....106⅝
Ill Cent 4s, 1963 2,000....99¾
Int & Gt N 2d Mtg 5,000....72
Int & Gt N 3d Mtg 13,000....29
Iowa Cent 1st 5s 1,000....87½
Kan & Mich 4s 5,000....78¼
Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000....70
20,000....70½
5,000....71
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000....95
1,000....94⅞
L E & W 2d 5s 19,000....103½
L S & M So 1st, Coup 5,000b3....116¾
L S & M So 1st, Reg 1,000....114
L S & M So 2d, Reg 3,000....123
Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s 1,000....79⅝
4,000....79½
2,000....79
Lo, N A & Chi Cons 10,000....98½
5,000....99
Lo, N A & Chi G M 5,000....72¼
21,000....72¾
10,000....72¾
6,000....73
Mil & N 1st, 1910 Main Line 11,000....117
Mil & St Paul 1st Term 5s 5,000....110¾
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 1,000....89
10,000....89½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 10,000....85
6,000....84⅜
1,000....84½
1,000....84⅝
11,000....84⅞
7,000....85
4,000....84⅞
Mo, K & T 2d 14,000....58⅜
36,000....59
Mo, K & East 1st 2,000....87¼
5,000....87⅝
Mobile & Ohio, New 1st Ext 6s 1,000....113
Mo, K & T of T 5s 5,000....80

Nash, C & St L Con 10,000....99
Nat Starch M Co 1st 2,000....95
N Y, Chi & St L 4s 5,000....101¾
N Y Elev 1st 25,000....108¾
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certs 2,000....139½
N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 6,000....89½
Nor Pac 1st, Coup 2,000....117
Nor Pac Cons 5s 3,000....32
11,000....32½
6,000....32½
11,000....32¼
9,000....32¼
26,000....32⅝
25,000....32⅝
1,000....32¾
1,000....32
1,000....32⅝
29,000....32½
Trust Co Certs 1,000....32¼
Nor Pac & Mon 1st 1,000....35
Nor Ry of Caf 5s 7,000....91¾
5,000....91¾
Ohio Southern 1st 5,000....94
Ohio So G M 4s 12,000....51¼
5,000....51½
10,000....51¾
10,000....52
2,000....52¼
3,000....52
Ore Imp 1st 1,000....100
Ore Imp Co Con 5s 5,000....50½
20,000....50¾
5,000....50⅝
5,000....50¾
Ore Short Line 6s 1,000....90¾
Trust Co Certs 8,000....90¾
Ore S L & U N Con 8,000....42
Trust Receipts 7,000....42
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000....76½
Peo & Eastern Inc 14,000....18
Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 1,000....31¼
5,000....30¾
25,000....30½
10,000....30¼
5,000....30¾
1,000....30⅜
3d Pf Inc 5,000....12⅜
Phil & Read Gen 4s 1,000....75
Trust Receipts 42,000....67½
5,000....67¾
10,000....67½
Phil & Read Defd Inc 27,000....3¼
20,000....3⅜
P, C, C & St L 4½s Series A 4,000....106¼
3,000....106¼
12,000....107½
Rich & Dan 6s 1,000....119½
Rio Grande W 1st 2,000....71½
5,000....71¾
23,000....72
St L & I Mt Ark Branch 1st 10,000....103½
8,000....103⅝
St L & Ir Mt 5s 5,000....78½
St L & San Fr 2d Class C 2,000....114
St L & S F Con 4s 15,000....52
10,000....52½
St L & S F G M 6s 2,000....107
St L & W 1st 7,000....74
5,000....73⅜
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Ext 4s 1,000....85½

St L S W 2d Inc 1,000....28⅜
5,000....28¼
4,000....28½
St P & Sioux City 1st 1,000....124⅜
San An & Ar Pass 4s 1,000....61⅜
Sciota Val & N E 4s 2,000....77
So Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 5,000....90¾
4,000....90¼
5,000....90⅜
So Ry 1st 5s 64,000....90¼
3,000....90¾
2,000....90
1,000s15F....89⅞
40,000....90
Grand River Valley R. R. stock.107½
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A. 94
Holland Trust stock....83
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.. 91½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.104½
Henderson Bridge 6s....112
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf....85
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf....40
Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s...103¾
Hudson River Telephone....38
Indianapolis Gas stock....142½
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s....105
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock....68
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas 1st 6s....78½
International Ocean Telegraph..106
Iron Steamboat....4
Iron Steamboat bonds....50
Journeay & Burnham....40
Journeay & Burnham pf....91
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds. 88
Kings County Elevated....75
Knickerbocker Trust Company..150½
Lafayette Gas Co. stock....86½
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s....88¾
†Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. R.R.Co. 5s.105¾
Long Island Traction Co....12¼
Lorillard Company pf....118½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s. 30
Mutual Gas, New-York....158½
Manhattan Trust Company....121
†Madison Square Garden stock....9½
Madison Square Garden 1st....105
Madison Square Garden 2d....79
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf....109

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A.T.&SF 2dA.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	$10,000
A., T.&SF.4s.	73	73	73	73	5,000
C. & E. I. 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3,000
L. E. & W. 2d.	103½	103½	103½	103½	2,000
M., K.&T. 2d.	58½	59	58½	59	15,000
N.Y.&E.G.1st.	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	10,000
Or. Imp. 5s.	50½	50½	50½	50½	3,000
S. Ry. 5s.	90¼	90½	90	90¼	11,000
St. L.S.W.2d.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	10,000
Total sales					$110,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Argen.-Jun.	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	100
Brunswick	.12	.15	.12	.15	2,000
Con. Cal. & Va.	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	2,000
Comstock Tun.	.08	.08	.07	.07	1,400
Lacrosse	.08	.08	.08	.08	300
Total sales					5,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option..	60⅛	60⅝	59¾	60	351,000
July option..	61⅝	61¾	61	61⅝	686,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit deb	95	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	155	160
American Bank Note Company	33	37
American Grocery 1st pf	34	..
American Typefounders'	2¼	4¼
American Typefounders' pf	29¼	..
Atlantic Mut. Ins scrip of 1895	103¾	105½
†Atlantic Trust	198	208
Barney & Smith Car common	15	17½
Barney & Smith pf stock	63	68
†Barney & Smith Car com. 6s	95	100
Becton Construction pf	68	73
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	120	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	193½	197
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn Elevated	14½	..
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ext.) 5s	76½	78½
Brooklyn City Railroad	160	161
B'klyn Wharf & Warehouse Co.	102⅜	103½
Brooklyn Traction	11½	13½
Brooklyn Traction pf	52	56
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	101½	103
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105
‡Buffalo Street Railway stock	70¼	71¼
Celluloid Company stock	60	65
Central & South American Tel.	119½	121½
Central & South Am. Tel. scrip.	116½	118½
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central National Bank	120	..
Cent. Park, North & East River.	160	164
Central Trust Company	1015	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. s. p. c. bonds	50	55
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	½	1½
Cleveland & Canton equip. bonds.	15	..
‡Col. & 9th Av. R. R. Co. 5s	105⅜	106¼
Commercial Cable Co. stock	140	..
Consol. Electric Light 1st	92	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	97½	100
Consumers' Gas st'k (Jersey City)	71	76
Continental Trust	163	167
Cramp Shipyard stock	84	89
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	94½	96½
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	161	..
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	103½	105½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York.	183½	186½
Eighth Avenue	310	..
Elevated & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	45	50
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	700	750
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	57	61
‡42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st.	113½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d.	56½	59½
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	83¼	84½
Fort Wayne Gas stock	74½	76½
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph Co.	106	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock.	107½	110½
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A.	94	96
Holland Trust stock	80	84
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	91½	93½
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds.	104½	106
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	85	101½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	40	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s	103¾	..
Hudson River Telephone	38	42
Indianapolis Gas stock		142½
Indianapolis Gas stock 1st 6s	105	..
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	68	70
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas 1st 6s	78½	80½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Journeay & Burnham	40	50
Journeay & Burnham pf	91	96
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds.	88	..
Kings County Elevated	75	77½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	150½	163½
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	86½	88
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	88¾	90¾
†Lex. Av. & Pav. Fy. R.R.Co. 5s	105¾	106¼
Long Island Traction Co.	12¼	12⅝
Lorillard Company pf	118½	120½
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s.	30	35
Mutual Gas, New-York	158½	..
Manhattan

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
45 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
86 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
20 Wall Street.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH OR CARRIED ON 3 TO 5 PER CENT. MARGIN.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33d ST.)
Call or send for Daily Letter and Circular.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement dated March 14th, 1895, for the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the time within which security-holders may deposit their securities and become parties to said agreement is hereby limited to **JUNE 10, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M. Deposits after that date if accepted will be received only upon such terms and conditions as the committee may impose.

Under the provision of said agreement all outstanding securities must therefore be deposited and the first installment of $3 per share on the stock and 2 per cent. on the par amount of the Second Mortgage A and B bonds be paid not later than the date above mentioned. **One per cent. on the deposited General Mortgage Bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.**

Deposits in America must be made with the following depositaries:

In New-York:
All bonds with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway.
Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street.

In Boston:
All bonds with the AGENCY OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEY-YORK, 95 Milk Street.
Stocks with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, ames Building.

The NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY will act as BANKERS in Boston of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

New-York, April 15, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., } Committee.
C. SLIGO de POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ, }
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } Counsel to the
VICTOR MORAWETZ, } Committee.

DISTILLING AND CATTLE FEEDING CO.,
REORGANIZATION.

To Depositors Under the Plan of Reorganization of Stock of the DISTILLING & CATTLE FEEDING CO.:

The Second, Third, and Fourth installments of ONE dollar each, required by the Agreement of Reorganization, are hereby called, and all holders of Certificates of deposit are hereby notified that the said 2d, 3d, and 4th installments, respectively, must be paid at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** cor. Wall and Nassau Streets, New-York City, as follows:

Second installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 15, 1895.

Third installment of $1.00 per share, on or before April 22, 1895.

FOURTH INSTALLMENT OF $1.00 PER SHARE, ON OR BEFORE APRIL 29, 1895.

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the **MANHATTAN TRUST CO.** in order that the installments paid may be noted thereon.

Dated New-York, April 3, 1895.

RICHARD B. HARSTHORNE,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
F. M. LOCKWOOD,
JULES S. BACHE,
WM. E. HUTTON,
Committee.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. The existing condition of the Kansas Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Railway, the necessity for the proper application of the just proportion of the income of the mortgaged properties to the interest upon the Consolidated Bonds, and the protection and enforcement of the principal, render it necessary that the bondholders should at once unite for mutual protection. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.,
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 42d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE

Louisville, New Albany AND Chicago Railway Co.

80 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, April 27, 1895.

To the Stockholders of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company:

The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company wishes to take advantage of the present occasion to provide means to complete the extensive system of improvements which have been steadily prosecuted in the past, as described in the annual reports, and now near completion Whilst making final provision for this purpose, the company desires also to discharge all indebtedness existing by reason of similar past expenditure, and to retire all of the car trusts outstanding which holders will surrender and make adequate provision for the small portion of them that cannot be retired before maturity.

The company has in its treasury a number of securities free and applicable to this purpose, a portion of which the company offers to the stockholders on the terms given below, to provide the amount of the new expenditure desired.

The purposes to which the company intends to apply the $1,050,000 realized from the securities offered herein may be roughly summarized as follows:

To discharge bills payable existing June 30th, 1894	$340,000
To discharge cart trusts surrendered prior to maturity	400,000
For replacing light rail with 75-pound steel on the Indianapolis Division	200,000
For widening narrow-gauge, building bridges, and other improvements	110,000
	$1,050,000

To provide this sum the company hereby offers to the stockholders $700,000 of its **Equipment five per cent. Sinking Fund Mortgage Gold Bonds,** and 17,500 shares ($1,750,000) of its **Preferred Stock,** now in the treasury, payable as follows:

Each $1,500 Cash subscribed to receive** { **$1,000 Equipment 5 per cent. Gold Bond and $2,500 Preferred Stock.

Interest on bonds accrues from June 1st.

Attention is called to the fact that the funds realized will discharge all floating indebtedness of the company and all of its car trusts (with the exception of $189,000, for which abundant provision remains in the treasury securities.) No increase is therefore made in the interest charges of the company, since the annual charge upon the new bonds issued is less than the present interest upon car trusts and floating debt. The improvements to the permanent way provided for will complete the programme of the management, and will leave the railway a structure up to a high modern standard, and secure several important additional sources of revenue to the company's lines.

In order that the company may rely upon the receipt of the proceeds of the securities hereby offered, a syndicate has contracted to take the whole, or any part of the same that the stockholders may fail to take, at the above price.

Any stockholder of record on the 8th day of May is at liberty to subscribe for one or more blocks, this privilege continuing until the close of business on May 18th, 1895. For this purpose the transfer books will be closed between the dates named.

The company will make allotments in full if the amount of subscriptions does not exceed the sum offered; otherwise will make allotments pro rata as nearly as practicable, but in such case reserves to itself full liberty of action in respect to such allotment.

Payments must be made by subscribers at the office of the company on or before the 30th day of May 1895.

Forms of application in accordance with this circular and copies of the Equipment Mortgage and any other information desired may be obtained by stockholders at the office of the company, 80 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SAMUEL THOMAS, President.

WE OFFER FOR SALE A MODERATE AMOUNT OF EACH.

H. B. CLAFLIN CO.

1st Gold 5 % Preferred Shares.
2d 6 % Preferred Shares.
Common Shares.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
5 NASSAU ST.
28 STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.
Have Removed
to
38 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Office of
BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.,
31 Sands St., Brooklyn, April 25, 1895.

Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Elevated Railroad Company of Brooklyn, guaranteed by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, due May 1, 1895, will be paid at the Central Trust Company of New-York, No. 54 Wall Street, New-York City, on and after Wednesday, May 1, 1895.

ELISHA DYER, Jr., Treasurer.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.
Near 5th Av.
DEPOSITORY STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 23, 1895.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3) THREE PER CENT., free of all tax, payable May 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 3, 1895, a semi-annual dividend of 5 Per Cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books April 15, 1895. The books will reopen on May 1, 1895.

JOHN L. LAMSON, Second Vice President.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-38 East 42d St.
New-York, April 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

OFFICE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY,
2 3 Broad St., (Mills Building,)
New-York, April 24, 1895.

Coupons due May 1, 1895, from the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office:

Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway Co. (Western Division) first mortgage 5 per cent.
Southern Pacific of Cal. First Cons. 5s.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery.
New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK,
New-York, April 19, 1895.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK,
215 Bowery,
New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next.

The transfer books will remain closed to May 2.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 Broadway.
New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
April 13, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT, on its capital stock, payable on and after May 1st prox. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d of May.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1895.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE
EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the stockholders of the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK will be held at the offices of the said company, 53-57 Duane St., in the City of New-York, on the FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the question whether the said company shall issue its 100-year gold bonds to an amount not exceeding the sum of $15,000,000, bearing interest, payable in gold, at such rates as the Board of Directors shall, from time to time, as the bonds are issued, determine, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and shall mortgage its property and franchises to secure the payment of such bonds.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on MONDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL, 1895, and remain closed until the 2d day of May, 1895.

By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK ENOS,
Secretary.

Dated New-York, April 4, 1895.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Cleveland, O., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 1st day of said month.) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Detroit, Mich., April 1, 1895.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 2d day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1st, and reopened on Wednesday, May 22d.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.
New-York, April 23, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the board.
HENRY M. McLAREN,
Secretary.

UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
New-Brunswick, N. J., March 28, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Rubber Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business which may properly be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company, in New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, May 21, 1895, at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 M., Saturday, April 27, 1895, and will reopen May 22, 1895. By order of the Executive Committee,

CHARLES L. JOHNSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.
New-York, April 19, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.

N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this Bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, May 2, at No. 115 West 38th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Sec'y.

STATE OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARCANUM

Election by the Grand Council in Session at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 25.—The Grand Council of the Royal Arcanum elected the following officers:

Representatives to the Supreme Council—Foster L. Backus, Brooklyn; Isaac L. Caulfield, New-York; John E. Wardwell, Rome; William A. Bird, Buffalo. Alternates—John W. Evans, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles S. Benedict, New-York; Howard C. Wiggins, Rome; Dr. John J. McCullough, Buffalo.

Grand Regent—Justin F. Price, Brooklyn; Grand Vice Regent—James A. Riordan, New-York; Grand Orator—Victor L. Blandon, Buffalo; Grand Secretary—J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—George E. Collins, Syracuse; Grand Chaplain—Dr. William A. Griffith, Brooklyn; Grand Guide—William P. Armitage, Troy; Grand Warden—S. C. Catlett, New-York. Grand Sentry—J. D. Sayer, Glen Cove, L. I.

Grand Finance Committee—Frank Crandall, Westfield; J. A. Grudchoss, Brooklyn; W. W. Sheffield, Brooklyn.

Grand Trustees—William E. McConnell, New-York; W. W. Tamlyn, Brooklyn; John T. Ryan, Brooklyn.

Committee on Laws—C. F. Ingersoll, Westfield; Thomas W. Kelley, Brooklyn; W. W. Holland, Brooklyn.

Committee on Supplies and Printing—H. B. Hardenburg, New-York.

Despoiled.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The historic old Delaware House at Bristol is undergoing improvements. The old arched doorway forming the main entrance to the house has been torn away. It was through this old doorway that Gen. Lafayette passed when he took dinner at the house while on his way to Philadelphia from New-York in March, 1824. The old porch at the rear of the house, upon which Lafayette sat after dinner and smoked and chatted with the natives has also been torn away. In tearing up the old timbers the workmen found a number of old coins. The Delaware House was a famous Summer resort 100 years ago. It was the stopping place of the New-York and Philadelphia stage line, and many distinguished persons besides the illustrious Marquis stopped there overnight. Joseph Bonaparte, while living at Bordentown, N. J., spent several Summers at the old hostelry.

Romany's Patriarch Dead.

ST. LOUIS, April 25.—Albert Young, Grand Patriarch of the Romany people of this continent, died Monday at Ross Park, on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, opposite this city, and impressive funeral services were held Tuesday night. The body was yesterday sent to Saratoga, N. Y., for interment. Patriarch Young was sixty-four years of age, and had been in feeble health for some months.

FALSE CHARGES REPELLED

Defense of the Men Who Advocated the Telephone Rate Bill.

NO LUKEWARMNESS WAS MANIFESTED

The Records Appealed To to Show that Everything Possible Was Done to Secure the Bill's Passage.

ALBANY, April 25.—The following address in reference to the Telephone Rate bill has been presented to the Legislature:

Rooms of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Mail and Express Building, 203 Broadway.
New-York, April 22, 1895.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

Gentlemen: In view of the statements made on the floor of the Assembly on Thursday last, the 18th inst., regarding the Persons-Gerst Telephone bill and its advocates, by Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Foley, and others, "The Conference of Commercial Bodies on Telephone Bill" respectfully but earnestly present for your information and consideration the following statement of facts:

The Persons-Gerst Telephone bill was presented to the Senate and Assembly as early in January as was possible by Senator Persons and Assemblyman Gerst, pursuant to resolutions formally adopted by the Black Rock Business Men's Association and the Buffalo Association of Telephone Subscribers, these organizations being in the districts of Mr. Persons and Mr. Gerst. The action of these organizations was ratified by other Buffalo local organizations whose resolutions were presented to the Legislature, viz.:

The Buffalo Real Estate Exchange.
The South Buffalo Business Men's Association.
The Buffalo Lumber Exchange.
The Buffalo Produce Exchange.
Highland Park Citizens' Association of Buffalo.
The Buffalo Board of Aldermen.
The Buffalo Board of Common Councilmen.
The Buffalo Brewers' Association.
The Buffalo Merchant Tailors' Association.
The Buffalo Master House Painters and Decorators' Association.

On the 31st of January, 1895, in the City of New-York, a meeting of representatives of commercial organizations in New-York and vicinity was called, and the "Conference of Commercial Bodies on Telephone Bill" was organized, and it then indorsed the Persons-Gerst Telephone bill. The organizations then represented in, and since acting in and with, this conference are as follows:

New-York Board of Trade and Transportation.
New-York Cotton Exchange.
Lumber Trade Association of New-York.
Building Material Exchange, New-York.
Italian Chamber of Commerce, New-York.
Brooklyn Coal Exchange.
Retail Coal Exchange of New-York.
Yonkers Board of Trade.
New-York Mercantile Exchange.
Paint, Oil, and Varnish Club of New-York.
New-York Fruit Exchange.
Clothiers' Association of New-York.
New-York Clothing Manufacturers' Association.
New-York Fruit and Produce Trade Association.
Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties.
Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.
The United Confectioners' Association.
Mechanics and Traders' Exchange of New-York.
The Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association of New-York.
Wholesale Manufacturing Furriers' Association of New-York.
Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, New-York.
Wholesale Grocers' Association of New-York and vicinity.
New-York Jewelers' Association.
Telephone Subscribers' Association, New-York.
Drug Trade Section, New-York.
Kings County Medical Society.
Brooklyn German Apotheke.
The Harlem Republican Club, New-York.
Republican Committee, Twenty-third Ward of Brooklyn.
New-York Retail Grocers' Union.
New-York City Undertakers' Association.
Board of Supervisors of Kings County.
Merchant Tailors' Society of New-York.
Deutscher Apothekер Verein of New-York.
Stove, Furnace, Sheet Metal, and Roofers' Association of New-York.

In addition to these organizations of Buffalo, New-York, Brooklyn, and vicinity, the organizations and business men in many other cities and places in this State have indorsed the Persons-Gerst Telephone bill and petitioned for its passage by the Legislature, viz., Albany, Cohoes, Binghamton, Lockport, Oswego, Bath, Ilion, Ithaca, Port Jervis, Seneca Falls, Nyack, Utica, Schenectady, Rochester, Cortland, Geneva, Syracuse, and many other places.

These organizations of business men and their representatives are accused by Messrs. Ainsworth and Foley of being influenced in their efforts to pass the Persons-Gerst Telephone bill, and of being promoted by motives of personal gain in agitating for it, and of a fear that its passage would deprive them or some of them of revenue derived from such agitation. Had the accusations referred to been made by gentlemen of less importance, or by men whose personal character and reputation would have cast upon their statements a serious doubt of their own sincere belief in them, we would not feel called upon to correct the errors to which they have given currency.

Many things to which the remarks alluded are matters of record before the committees of your body to which the bill was referred, viz., as to the alleged repeated amendment of bill and repeated postponements, and are answered by the record.

Senator Persons introduced the bill Jan. 2. Five separate hearings have been held before the Senate Committee on Cities, and the Assembly Committee on Electricity, in joint sessions on the following dates, viz.: Feb. 5 and 19, March 5 and 19, and April 2.

At the first hearing, Feb. 5, the advocates of the bill were heard, and also the counsel for the companies. At the second hearing, Feb. 19, the companies were again represented by counsel, who in detail presented their objections to the bill. It was at this, the second hearing, Feb. 19, that, in deference to the committees, Simon Sterne, Esq., representing the advocates of the bill, agreed to present amendments at the next hearing, March 5, such as would meet all the criticisms of telephone counsel, and remove every objection that seemed to have any force.

Pursuant to such agreement, Mr. Sterne prepared and, with the approval of this conference and other friends of the measure, submitted March 5 to the committees the amendments referred to, and no other amendments have been since, at any time, either suggested or submitted or approved by the advocates of the measure.

It then seemed to the advocates of the bill that both sides to the discussion had been fully heard, and that further hearings were unnecessary, but the legislative committees, against our earnest protest, made a further hearing for March 19, and then, and again against our further protests, made another hearing for April 2. Two weeks had expired, and more since the hearing of April 2, when Mr. Gerst, at the request of the advocates of the bill, moved the discharge of the Committee on Electricity on the 18th inst.

The above brief review of the facts regarding the progress of this bill, and our efforts in its behalf, is sufficient answer to the insinuations that the friends of the bill have been lukewarm. Indeed, we believe that this discussion has attracted as much attention in the Legislature as any other measure at this session, wholly by reason of the very earnest and persistent efforts that have been made in its behalf, and by the unusually large delegations that have appeared before the committees from different parts of the State, and also by the facts that the organizations hereinbefore mentioned have steadily indorsed the work done by their representatives and by resolutions formally adopted at regularly called meetings, have approved the Persons-Gerst Telephone bill.

It seems almost unnecessary to deny the further statements and insinuations reflecting upon the integrity of these organizations or their representatives. The various hearings held by your committees were attended by more than 100 representative men as delegates from their respective bodies, which earnestly support the measure. In appearing before your committees all of those men did so at great personal sacrifice of time and convenience, and many of theme at their own expense for traveling.

No person connected with the work, either as officer, counsel, delegate, employe, or in any other capacity, of any of the organizations represented, nor of the combined organizations, has at any time been paid, or expects to be paid, for any services in connection with this matter. Their services have been rendered wholly in the public interest. All collections have been made under supervision of our committees, and have been confined to the amounts strictly necessary to cover traveling expenses, printing, postage, and telegraphing. All disbursements have been made under audit of responsible members of our organization, and our books are open to the inspection of any committee of the Legislature. We challenge the telephone companies to do the like as to their own books.

In thus laying the above facts before your honorable body, we are led not only by the desire to refute the unjust charges which have been made against us, but because we believe that those charges, if accepted as true, would, as they doubtless did, influence the action of some members of your honorable body, thus preventing them from giving to the bill the treatment which the public interest demands. Respectfully, &c.

THE CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES ON TELEPHONE BILL.
By Silas M. Giddings, Chairman; Simon Sterne, counsel.

The foregoing statement was unanimously approved this day at a meeting of the Conference of Commerical Bodies on Telephone bill. Attest,

SILAS M. GIDDINGS, Chairman.
New-York, April 22, 1895.

GOOD THINGS FOR THE SICK

GIFTS TO HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE PATIENTS.

Members of the Women's Guild Hold Their Annual Fair of Contributions in the Hospital.

The thirty patients in the New-York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital at Sixty-third Street and the Eastern Boulevard were gladdened yesterday by visits from the members of the Women's Guild. The members of this guild, who are among the most prominent society women in this city, arrange each year to meet at the hospital on donation day. They send to the patients substantial contributions of money, provisions, cake, pastry, fancy articles, and flowers. They also hold a small fair. The restricted space in the building compels them to utilize the halls of the building. Tables were arranged along the sides of the halls yesterday, and on them were displayed the articles that had been sent in. Almost every member of the league was represented by some donation.

Among those who visited the institution in the afternoon were Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, Oscar N. Meyer, Mrs. D. K. Hallock, Mrs. George E. Armstrong, Mrs. Edwin H. Wetherbee, Mrs. George W. Crossman, Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Mrs. S. Edwina Brown, Dr. and Mrs. F. E. Doughty, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Alice G. Hastings, Miss E. C. Hays, Miss M. E. Forman, Mrs. E. H. St. John, Miss H. Sands, Mrs. Charles Cohn, Miss Mumford, R. W. Artois, Mrs. Edward Marsh Browne, Mrs. C. G. A. Schmidt, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. F. S. Hastings, Mrs. N. D. Cahell, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Miss M. H. Breslin, Miss E. M. Breslin, Dr. and Mrs. Clair Smith, Miss Frances O. Jones, Miss Alla Doughty, Miss A. H. Doughty, Mrs. William H. Bishop, Mrs. C. E. Campbell, and Dr. Danforth.

The visitors were shown through the building and the several wards, and every patient was presented with a bunch of flowers. The children received particular attention. The reception was continued until 6 o'clock.

The hospital, which is better known as the Flower Hospital, was erected by ex-Gov. Flower, and was opened on Jan. 7, 1890. The building contains three wards: a men's and a women's, each containing fourteen beds, and a children's, with three beds. There are, besides these, several rooms for private patients. The college has also a phitheatre capable of seating 250 students.

The Women's Guild furnished the building throughout with the exception of the doctor's room, which the Daughters of the Guild furnished. The operating room, which is considered one of the best equipped in the country, was furnished with donations received from friends of the institution.

The Women's Guild has entire charge of the domestic management of the hospital, and its income is derived from membership subscriptions and outside donations. The officers of the guild are: President—Mrs. William Tod Helmuth; Vice Presidents—Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Miss Emily Ogden Butler, Mrs. Rufus B. Cowing, Mrs. T. F. Allen, Mrs. P. De P. Ricketts, Mrs. Frederick Halsey, and Mrs. Isaac S. Platt; Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. J. Newton; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Hallock; Treasurer—Mrs. S. Edwina Brown.

The Trustees are erecting an extension to the hospital which will more than double its present capacity, and permit the treatment of medical as well as surgical cases. At the present time medical cases have to be transferred to Bellevue Hospital. The new building will cost $80,000.

MRS. LEONARD W. JEROME'S WILL FILED

Nothing for Lady Randolph Churchill —Other Daughters the Heirs.

Mrs. Leonard W. Jerome, who died on April 2, at Timbridge Wells, England, left her entire property to two of her three daughters, Mrs. Clara Frewen and Mrs. Leonie Blanche Leslie. Lady Randolph Churchill, her third daughter, does not inherit anything, for reasons which Mrs. Jerome set forth as follows in her will, which was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office:

"As I have already given my daughter, Jennie Spencer Churchill, a larger portion of my estate than will be received by my other children, I have purposely omitted making any provision for her in this my last will."

The will, executed on Feb. 28, 1895, names Gerard Foster Thomson and David Thomson as executors. By its terms Mrs. Jerome leaves all her silver, with the exception of a tea set, to Mrs. Frewen, who is the wife of Moreton Frewen. This tea set is bequeathed to her grandson, Norman Jerome Leslie. Two-thirds of the residue of Mrs. Jerome's fortune is left to the executors in trust for Mrs. Frewen, and the other third in trust for Mrs. Leslie.

By a codicil, the testatrix gives a mortgage which she holds on the estate in Ireland of Moreton Frewen to Mrs. Frewen. In case Mrs. Frewen dies without issue her share in the estate of her mother is to go to the youngest children of Mrs. Leslie. In speaking of her estate, Mrs. Jerome said:

"In giving my executors the power to sell my real estate, I desire to impress on them the desirability of refraining from doing so unless great advantage is to be derived from disposing of the same."

No objection is made to the probate of the paper, and it will be admitted at once.

TO INSPECT SHIPS AFTER SUNDOWN

The New Law Will Require Night Work of the Custom Officers.

Surveyor McGuire yesterday addressed Deputy Surveyor Daniel J. Dowling, in charge of the Second Division of the Surveyor's Department, a letter of instructions regarding the recent Treasury Department order for passing ships beyond Quarantine after sundown. In the instructions, the Surveyor said that Inspectors awaiting assignments would be expected to wait after sundown whenever an incoming passenger steamer had been sighted, until it was ascertained from Quarantine that the Health Officer would not pass the vessel or that she would not leave Quarantine.

Inspectors thus detained or assigned to examine baggage after sunset may be relived from duty a portion or all of the next day, as circumstances may suggest. On days when one or more passenger steamers are expected to arrive after sundown, as on Friday, for instance, every man not absolutely required to be at his post on Saturday morning must be at the Barge Office awaiting a call for this special duty. The Surveyor expressed the hope that the plan would work smoothly, in order that it might be, as intended, a benefit to the traveling public.

He invited suggestions from Mr. Dowling regarding such further instructions as experience may make advisable.

Pardons by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 25.—The President to-day granted pardons in the cases of Joseph Blackburn, sentenced to twelve months in jail at Ardmore, Indian Territory, in October last for larceny; L. A. Perry, convicted of perjury in Kansas and sentenced in March, 1893, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of $100. In this case the pardon is granted to restore the convict to citizenship.

In the case of Jacob Bernstein, convicted in the District of Columbia in October, 1893, of larceny, and sentenced to six years in the Albany Penitentiary, the President commuted the sentence to two years' imprisonment.

A Forged Note for $200,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—A forged note for $200,000, purporting to be signed by the late millionaire J. C. Flood and indorsed by W. W. Corcoran of Washington Art Gallery fame has come to light here The signatures are pronounced almost perfect. The note is believed to have been forged by a man in New-York who signs his name Stroud Starbird. He is believed to be the same man who made J. C. Fair's note for $300,000, indorsed by Leland Stanford.

FOR BETTER TENEMENTS

Public Hearing on the Last of the Commission's Bills.

MAYOR STRONG HAS APPROVED OF IT

Precautions Against Fire—The Removal of Unsanitary Buildings and Rules for the New Structures—Mr. Gilder's Speech.

Mayor Strong gave a public hearing yesterday on the fourth and last of the Tenement House Commission bills, which throws safeguards and restrictions about the building of tenements.

Richard Watson Gilder, Commissioner of Charities and Correction Faure, several members of the Tenement House Commission, and others were present to make arguments in support of the bill.

Mr. Gilder, President Wilson of the Health Department, Health Commissioner Edson, Commissioner Faure, Roger Foster and Fire Commissioner S. Howland Robbins spoke strongly in advocacy of the measure, and asked the Mayor to approve it.

The opposition was represented by the Employers and Builders' League, and in behalf of this organization, which is made up largely of men who build

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Vanderbilt Presidents Report a Brighter Outlook.

AN UNUSUALLY FULL CONFERENCE

The Situation Freely Discussed, but No Important Action Taken—Northwestern Stock an Object Lesson in Wall Street.

"The railroad outlook is better," said President Depew after the conference of the Vanderbilt Presidents in the Grand Central station, yesterday. "All of the roads in the Vanderbilt system were represented here to-day, and the situation was talked over. No business of public interest was transacted except that some attention was given to the preparation of Summer time tables."

"By the way," continued, Mr. Depew, "here is an instance of the peculiar way they do things in Wall Street. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, in its normal condition, earns and pays a 6 per cent. dividend on its common stock. In the first half of the current fiscal year the road earned and paid 2½ per cent. dividend on the common stock. Figures already at hand show that the earnings for the second half of the year will yield nothing for the common stock. The Northwestern's earnings for March, 1894, were the poorest in the history of the road up to that time, and March this year was $200,000 behind March of last year. Now these facts are known in Wall Street, and yet the price of Chicago and Northwestern common stock has advanced about nine points within the last ten days or weeks.

"This circumstance very happily illustrates that Wall Street has confidence in the future. Its belief is strong that times are going to be better, and it therefore cares very little about what the present earnings of 13 first-class railroad property may be."

The conference yesterday was presided over by Cornelius Vanderbilt, and was attended by Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and the West Shore Roads; D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis, (Big Four;) Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; S. R. Calloway, President of the New-York, Chicago, and St. Louis; (Nickel Plate;) William Bliss, President of the Boston and Albany; J. D. Layng, General Manager in charge of the West Shore; C. C. Clarke, First Vice President; Horace Lee Hayden, Second Vice President, and H. Walter Webb, Third Vice President of the New-York Central.

ANTHRACITE COAL SITUATION.

President Harris Replies to President Fowler's Proposition.

There was no change in the anthracite coal situation yesterday, and no further conferences of the Presidents were held. The attitude of President E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley is still unknown to the New-York coal men. Mr. Wilbur's arrival here from Philadelphia is expected daily.

President Harris of the Philadelphia and Reading yesterday answered the letter of President Fowler of the Ontario and Western, in which the latter submitted a plan for the settlement of all differences. President Fowler proposes that up to 40,000,000 tons the product of the current year shall be divided among eleven companies according to last year's percentages. Out of the coal mined in excess of this amount the Reading be allowed enough to make up 21 per cent., and the balance to be divided among other companies by the award of arbitrators.

President Harris wrote that he was willing to do all in his power to settle the existing differences. He asked for further details as to the probable working of the plan, and also desired to be informed as to how many of the other companies would agree to it.

A meeting of the anthracite coal sales agents was held in the office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, 1 Broadway, yesterday afternoon. A proposition was submitted by Mr. Holden of the Lackawanna that the output for next month shall be 3,500,000 tons, or about 70 per cent. of the output for June of last year. The output for May of last year was 3,750,000 tons. Nothing was said about prices.

The meeting adjourned until next Tuesday to enable the sales agents to look into the proposition and consult with their superiors.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—In an interview to-day one of the receivers of the Reading Railroad Company affirmed again the Reading's unalterable determination to have 21 per cent. of the anthracite coal output. This gentleman said that Reading did not propose to be coerced in the matter, and that the receivers had carefully considered the situation, and were of the unanimous opinion that Reading was not only entitled to 21 per cent., but even more of the output. He further added significantly, that if the other companies agreed to give Reading the 21 per cent., well and good, but if they did not, Reading would take the 21 per cent., and probably more too. He said that Reading would do everything to further harmony, but would not submit to injustice. He also said that the receivers proposed to maintain the equipment of the road, and that they were now in the market for 1,000 coal cars and another new and powerful sea-going tug. Reading did not wish to wage war, but if the other companies did, they were ready for hostilities.

MONEY FOR THE "MONON."

Improvements to be Completed and Old Obligations to be Paid.

Samuel Thomas, President of the Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad, issues a circular under date of April 27, in which he says: "The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railway Company wishes to take advantage of the present occasion to provide means to complete the extensive system of improvements which have been steadily prosecuted in the past, as described in the annual reports and now near completion. While making final provision for this purpose, the company desires also to discharge all indebtedness existing by reason of similar past expenditure, and to retire all of the car trusts outstanding which holders will surrender and make adequate provision for the small portion of them that cannot be retired before maturity. The company has in its treasury a number of securities free and applicable to this purpose, a portion of which the company offers to the stockholders to provide the amount of the new expenditure desired."

It is desired to raise $1,050,000, and to provide this sum the company offers to the stockholders $700,000 of its equipment 5 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds, and 17,500 shares of its preferred stock now in the treasury. Each $1,500 cash subscriber will receive a $1,000 equipment bond and $2,500 of preferred stock.

The privilege of subscription is extended to stockholders of record of May 8, and will expire on May 15. It was reported on excellent authority yesterday that this plan has practically been underwritten by a Wall Street syndicate.

Washington-Baltimore Electric Line.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—The engineer's estimates made to The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record show that the Washington-Baltimore electric line will cost about $1,000,000 complete, including power houses at Washington, Laurel, and Baltimore, and track laid with eighty-pound steel rails, on hard-wood ties and rock ballasted. The overhead trolley system will be used. Work has already begun on the first five miles from Baltimore, for which contracts have been let; also on the power house of the Baltimore division. Among those interested are B. N. Baker, President of the Atlantic Transport Line; John Hubner of the American Banking and Trust Company, and David M. Newbold of Baltimore, while it is understood that Messrs. Elkins & Widener, the Philadelphia Traction people, are ready to take a large block of the securities.

Mr. Huntington's Case Adjourned.

Argument on the application for a writ for the removal to California of Collis P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, on the charge of having violated the inter-State commerce law by giving a free pass to Frank M. Stone, which was to have been heard before Judge Brown in the United States District Court yesterday, has been adjourned until May 1 by mutual consent of counsel.

It is understood that Mr. Huntington intends visiting California next month on business.

Increase in Overland Business.

Following is an interesting report of the through overland business from Pacific coast points on the Southern Pacific Railway for March and for the first quarter of 1895:

Source.	March.	Quarter.
San Francisco	22,546	50,349
Oakland	1,673	3,788
Sacramento	7,544	14,005
San José	2,691	9,202
Stockton	2,709	9,303
Marysville	679	2,251
Portland	2,800	4,863
Total tons	40,642	93,851
1894	31,174	75,823
Increase	9,468	18,028

The total tonnage for the quarter is the largest in many years, and it is 24,000 tons ahead of 1893.

Chicago and Grand Trunk.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Stockholders of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad held their annual meeting in this city yesterday. There were voted 58,000 shares out of a possible 68,000. With the exception of Henry Howard, whose place is taken by George B. Reeve, the Board of Directors remains the same. President L. J. Sargeant's report attributes much of the depression in railroad business to the recent big strike. Gross receipts were $2,731,748, as against $4,181,733 for the year 1893, and the net revenue $15,987, against $843,425 for the preceding year.

Villard Not in Northern Pacific.

Edward D. Adams, Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the Northern Pacific Road, said yesterday relative to a published statement that Henry Villard had again secured control of the Northern Pacific: "There is not the slightest foundation for such a report. Mr. Villard is no longer a factor in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Gloversville and Broadalbin Railroad Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday, to build and operate a steam road from the village of Broadalbin to a point near Warren's Crossing, on the line of the Fonda, Johnstown, and Gloversville Railroad, a distance of six miles. The capital is $60,000, and the Directors are Henry C. Finch, J. Wallace Cleveland, James P. Ross, and James T. Bradford of Broadalbin; James Shanahan, Jr., or Tribe's Hill; William Argersinger and William D. Ferres of Johnstown; Frank Burton, Hiram Darling, John Martin, John H. Richardson, Henry C. Day, and John B. Judson of Gloversville.

Frank Bowes, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Southern Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been appointed General Freight Agent to succeed D. B. Morey, resigned, the change to take effect May 1. Joseph Kellond, now chief clerk to General Manager and Vice President Harahan, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Bowes.

—Central Traffic lines will next week repeat their attempt to adopt an interchangeable mileage ticket. There is said to be little opposition to such a ticket in certain quarters, on account of the demoralization which might result should the scalpers get a chance to manipulate them.

—Chief Engineer Hankins and his assistant, W. McD. Lee, began yesterday the preliminary survey for the route of the proposed Virginia, Fredericksburg and Western Railway, from Fredericksburg to Deep Water, on Chesapeake Bay, down the Northern Neck of Virginia.

—Charles S. Fee, the General Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, has issued a dainty and copiously illustrated pamphlet descriptive of the scenic beauties of the country traversed by his road. The book is appropriately entitled, "Sketches of Wonderland."

—The syndicate which had arranged to construct the first 250 miles of the Hudson Bay Railway has dissolved partnership, owing to failure to agree upon terms.

—C. H. Smith has been appointed receiver of the Pittsburg, Marion and Chicago Railroad, from New-Galilee, Penn., to Lisbon, Ohio.

—Stockholders of the New-York and Harlem Railroad will hold their annual meeting in this city on May 11.

TO PROTECT IMPORTED GOODS

Collector Kilbreth Issues Orders to Prevent Damage by Hooks.

Collector Kilbreth has received many complaints recently from merchants that goods have reached them badly damaged. Costly cloths and dress goods have reached public stores torn, it is thought, by hooks which longshoremen and truckmen use.

One merchant found that hooks had gone entirely through several bolts of choice broadcloth which he received last week. A rug which cost another importer $1,000 had been ruined by hooks.

When complaints became numerous, Deputy Collector Williams, who represents the Collector at the Appraiser's warehouse, was instructed to notify importers whose goods might reach public stores in damaged condition. He has sent out 200 such notices in the last fortnight.

Efforts to locate the blame for this damage have not yet been successful. Simon Hess, who has the cartage contract, protested that he delivered goods at public stores in the condition in which he received them. The steamship companies declared that they delivered merchandise to Hess in good order. They produced his receipts to that effect.

In order that responsibility may be placed where it belongs for future damages, and in the hope that carelessness in handling may be checked, Collector Kilbreth issued several orders yesterday requiring Mr. Hess to pay for any damage to goods for which he may give good order receipts to steamship companies. Notices will be sent to consignees whenever their goods are ready for cartage, inviting them to visit public stores at the time of delivery, so that they may examine the condition of the goods when they are transferred from the trucks to the landing platforms. Should the consignees fail to appear, all goods showing the least sign of having been torn by hooks will be sent to a room set aside for that purpose.

Mr. Hess intends to protect himself, not only by a close examination of goods which reach him, but also by forms of receipt worded to place the burden of blame on steamship companies whenever the goods may not appear to be in good order. Collector Kilbreth, anticipating that steamship companies will accept only receipts describing deliveries as in good order, has ordered Inspectors at the piers to remove to public stores without receipting for them articles for which Mr. Hess will not give good order receipts. Mr. Hess says that goods are so closely packed on many ships that hook marks are often concealed. The concealment is usually so successful that damage becomes apparent only after unpacking. He declares that he cannot be responsible in such cases, and has served notice to that effect. The Collector has informed him that the only way to escape responsibility is to see that damaged packages are not taken by his cartmen on good order receipts.

It is confidently believed that the Collector's order will minimize the annoyance which importers have suffered by making both the steamship companies and the cartmen careful in handling goods.

May Retaliate on Mayor Schieren.

Thirteen Republican members of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, anxious for patronage, at the last meeting of that body on Monday appointed fourteen Trolley Car Inspectors at $3 a day each. Aldermen Walkely and Cary were not given any of the patronage in the distribution, and three out of the four Democrats were also ignored.

Mayor Schieren yesterday placed a damper on the ardent Republican Aldermen by saying that the appointment of Trolley Inspectors was subject to civil service rules. Under these circumstances the Mayor will veto the resolution appointing the Inspectors.

The Aldermen say that rather than have their men loose their places they will rescind the resolution calling for the appointment of Inspectors.

$5,000 Damages for an Injured Knee.

Caroline Avenius sued the Second Avenue Railroad of this city in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor yesterday to recover $15,000 for personal injuries. Mrs. Avenius lives on Ewen Street, Brooklyn, and on June 29, 1894, was a passenger in a car owned by the defendant. She was thrown against a seat during a collision and her knee injured. She testified that she suffered great pain in damp and cold weather. Justice Gaynor awarded the plaintiff $5,000 damages.

THE GOULD HEIRS MUST PAY

ABOUT $180,000 DUE THE CITY FOR PERSONAL TAXES IN 1893.

Decision by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court—The Question of Taxes for 1894 Not Affected.

The Gould heirs will have to pay about $180,000 in taxes on personal property into the City Treasury under a decision handed down yesterday by Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court.

This sum, Justice Andrews holds, is due from the estate on an assessment of the personal property of the estate at $10,000,000 for the year 1893. The decision does not affect the taxation for 1894, which the heirs also dispute, the amount of the assessment being about the same.

In protesting against the 1894 taxation the heirs assert that they are non-residents of this city, a question that was not raised as to the 1893 levy, which Justice Andrews now decides in favor of the city.

The case just decided was brought before the court on a writ of certiorari, which was obtained by George J., Edwin, Helen M., and Howard Gould, as the executors of their father's will, for the purpose of reviewing the assessment which had been made by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments on the personal property of the estate at $10,000,000. Their opposition to the imposition of the assessment was based upon the allegation that it was illegal and void, for the reason that at the time the assessment was made, on Jan. 9, 1893, the executors did not have charge of the personal estate of Mr. Gould, and were not in possession of it, for the reason that at that time they had not received letters testamentary from the Surrogate on the estate, as they did not receive such letters until four days after the assessment was made by the Commissioners.

The will had not been admitted to probate at the time the assessment was made, and hence it was contended that the executors did not have the personal property in their possession or under their control. In addition to this, the claim was made that the assessment was exorbitant, and unjust in comparison with assessments made on other estates, and that therefore it should be vacated and canceled.

Corporation Counsel Scott took the ground that, while the will of Mr. Gould had not been admitted to probate at the time the assessment was made, the personal property was in the Mercantile Trust Company's safe deposit vaults, and was in contemplation of law in the actual possession of the executors. The assessment was made upon the basis of the valuation of the securities held in this city.

Justice Andrews, in deciding the case, says:

"The precise question involved in this proceeding has been decided adversely to the contention of the relators' counsel by the General Term of this department in the People ex rel. Coudert and others against the Commissioners of Taxes, (81 Hun. 235,) and as I do not think the decision in that case has been overruled by the cases in the Court of Appeals, stated by the relators' counsel, the assessment against the relators must be affirmed and the writ dismissed, with costs. Order to be settled on notice."

It was said yesterday that negotiations are on foot looking to a compromise between the Gould heirs and the city. If these negotiations fail, the heirs will appeal from Justice Andrews's decision, and carry the question through to the Court of Appeals. The question as to the 1894 taxes is still undecided.

MRS. J. T. COX'S DAMAGE SUIT.

Her Daughter a Witness—Testimony for Ehrich Brothers.

Mrs. J. Townsend Cox continued her efforts yesterday to prove to Justice Patterson and a jury in the Supreme Court that Ehrich Brothers, the dry goods merchants, ought to pay her $70,000 damages for injuries alleged to have been inflicted while she was shopping in their store.

Mrs. Barclay Johnson, a daughter of the plaintiff, who was with her mother when the accident is said to have occurred, gave very much the same story of the affair as had been given by the plaintiff. Then she was taken in hand by Mr. Wellman, counsel for Ehrich Brothers. Mr. Wellman evinced some curiosity regarding Mrs. Johnson's marriage, and tried to make sure that there had at some time been a Mr. Johnson.

"Who married you ?" asked the lawyer.

"What minister?"

"The Rev. Dr. Deems," was the reply.

"When were you married and where ?"

"In Dr. Deems's study, on Jan. 20, 1885."

In answer to further questions Mrs. Johnson said that her husband's name had been Barclay Johnson, and that he had died insane a few months after they were married.

"You went around, did you not, to the dischargees employes of the Ehrichs to try to get them to swear that they saw the accident ?"

Mr. Tenney, counsel for Mrs. Cox, objected. After the question was changed in form the witness denied that she had ever gone especially to discharged employes.

Two doctors who had attended Mrs. Cox were then called, and the plaintiff's case was closed.

George L. Wagner, the first witness called for the defense, swore most positively that he would not believe Mrs. Cox under oath. A number of other witnesses gave similar testimony, and several testified that the plaintiff had run up tradesmen's accounts under various names, and when demands were made for payment she moved to another locality.

The case will go to the jury to-day.

DE GEORGE'S TRIAL FOR ARSON

Firemen Tell of the Method Adopted to Set Fire to an East Side House.

The trial of Michael de George, who is charged with arson, was continued yesterday, before Judge Fitzgerald, in the Court of General Sessions.

Foreman Freel of the Fire Department was the chief witness of the day against the defendant. At the time of the alleged crime Freel was an Assistant Foreman, and was promoted for his work in breaking up the gang of east side incendiaries.

Mr. Freel told how he had prevented a fire at 165 Avenue A, on the morning of Sept. 15, 1894, by stamping out the train laid, it is alleged, by the defendant. He next told of the ingenious plan of the would-be incendiary, and how he found the train of paper running from a chair to a bed, where it connected with a rubber shoe filled with combustible material.

The first end of the train was attached to the bottom of a lighted candle. When the candle burned low, it would have fired the taper, and later ignited the explosive materials in the rubber shoe.

Fire Marshal Mitchel corroborated the statement of Freel.

The last witness for the people was Ernest Lederer, chemist, of the Health Board. He testified as to the material found in the rubber shoe.

This closed the evidence for the people, and the case went over until to-day, when the defense will prepare its side. Mr. Brooks thinks he will need only a day to finish it.

HELEN SHAY AGAIN A PRISONER

Brought Back from St. Louis to Answer a Charge of Shoplifting.

Helen Shay, who has a history as a shoplifter, was returned to New-York yesterday, a Central Office detective having brought her back from St. Louis.

Mrs. Shay, who is also known as Helen Jordan, is said to be the divorced wife of a well-known physician of this city. She contracted the drug habit, and fell in with fast companions. After being cast off by her husband she became a professional shoplifter, her expertness in that line being most remarkable.

Mrs. Shay was arrested on March 23 for stealing a number of small articles in the dry goods store of Ehrich Brothers, and was held for trial in Special Sessions. She was released in $1,000 bail, furnished by Carl Berger, the caterer, of 19 East Thirty-second Street. When the case was called it was discovered that she had fled the city.

The Central Office later located her in St. Louis, and a detective was sent to bring her to this city. The case was transferred to the General Sessions, as in order to secure extradition proceedings an indictment had to be found.

In default of $2,000 bail Mrs. Shay was committed to the Tombs.

BEFRIENDED BY FATHER DUCEY

Miss Grace O'Hare, Indicted for Grand Larceny, May Be Discharged.

Father Thomas J. Ducey, pastor of St. Leo's Roman Catholic Church, has interested himself in the case of Miss Grace O'Hare, of 324 Madison Avenue, who is under an indictment for grand larceny, and it is said that as a result of his efforts Miss O'Hare will be discharged from custody.

Miss O'Hare was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Goff, in General Sessions. She is a handsome-looking woman, and was stylishly dressed.

The complainant is Mrs. Maria Humphries, who charges Miss O'Hare with having taken certain articles of furniture and wearing apparel. Miss O'Hare asserts that she was perfectly justified in taking the property. She has a boarding house at the Madison Avenue number, and Mrs. Humphries, she says, was one of her boarders. Miss O'Hare says her boarder did not pay her, and her belongings were held for the claim.

Father Ducey appeared before the District Attorney on March 29, and became surety for Miss O'Hare in $1,000. He qualified in the property at 16 East Twenty-ninth Street, valued at $50,000, and encumbered for $25,000.

Early yesterday morning he called upon District Attorney Fellows, and later upon Assistant District Attorney Battle. It was afterward stated that Miss O'Hare would probably be released. One of the Assistant District Attorneys stated that after a careful examination into the case he thought Miss O'Hare had been wrongfully accused. Father Ducey declined to talk of the affair.

Objects to Her Cousin's Bookkeeping.

John David has a most convenient system of bookkeeping, according to his cousin, Catherine Metzel.

She says that she gave him $400 for safe keeping, and when she demanded it back, she says he told her she owed him $263, being storage on a trunk at the rate of $1 a week. He offered her the remainder, but she refused to accept it, and brought suit for her $400, and got judgment in the City Court.

David's counsel, George Harrison, yesterday asked Judge Van Wyck to reopen the judgment, as it had been obtained without giving the defendant a chance in opposition. Thomas Cepek, for Mrs. Metzel, objected, saying that David, who lives at 338 East Thirty-eighth Street, had played a confidence game on his cousin.

Judge Van Wyck reserved decision.

Joseph Kaller Cannot Run Away Now.

Joseph Kaller got into jail on account of excessive frankness.

Mrs. Kaller is suing him for an absolute divorce on the statutory grounds. She says that in addition to his other offenses he has refused to support her. She declares that when she threatened to have him arrested for abandonment, he said very calmly:

"You go ahead and get your warrant, but before you arrest me I will skip the State, and you will starve for all I care."

The next thing Kaller knew he found himself behind the bars in Ludlow Street Jail, his wife having served her warrant through the medium of a Deputy Sheriff. Judge Gildersleeve yesterday awarded Mrs. Kaller $10 a week alimony and $100 counsel fee. Until he gives bonds for the payment of this sum, Mr. Kaller will have trouble in "skipping the State."

A Divorce for Mrs. W. C. Abbott.

Mrs. Walter C. Abbott has secured a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, who is a well-known dealer in woolen goods at 329 Broadway. He lives at the New-Amsterdam Hotel.

The decree is based upon the report of a referee, who found that the charges made against the husband were proved. Mrs. Abbott is allowed to resume her maiden name, and is given permission to make an application for an allowance for her support at any time that she may see fit.

Under the rule of the court the papers and the evidence in the case were sealed. Abraham Kling is the counsel for the plaintiff, and John J. Adams appeared for the husband. They declined to discuss the merits of the case.

Must Not Interfere with His Wife.

Mrs. Thomas Wohlson says that, not content with ill-treating and abusing her, her husband is now trying to break up the little delicatessen store that she started at 2,733 Eighth Avenue in order to support herself.

She secured an injunction yesterday from Judge Bookstaver in the Court of Common Pleas, restraining her husband from entering or interfering with her store.

She has instituted against him an action for separation for cruel and inhuman treatment.

The couple were married in 1886, and she says that her husband has repeatedly threatened to shoot her.

E. C. Angel Refused to Plead.

Everett C. Angel of 73 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who was arrested Wednesday for an alleged connection with straw bondsmen, was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Goff in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions.

Angel was extremely nervous, and it was evident that his night at Police Headquarters had been a sleepless one. Upon the advice of his counsel, Angel refused to answer any questions as to his name, residence, &c., and would not plead. Bail was fixed at $5,000 by the Recorder, and Angel was remanded to the Tombs. He said he would give bail to-day.

Another Sentence for John Matthews.

John Matthews, formerly manager of the foreign express firm of Pilt & Scott, at 39 Broadway, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Brown, in the United States Circuit Court, to three and a half years in the Kings County Jail for perjury.

Matthews was convicted last Fall of having conspired with others in this city, Montreal, Havana, and other places, to defraud the United States Government out of customs duties. He was sentenced last February by Judge Benedict to two years' imprisonment.

His last conviction and sentence was for perjury committed during the conspiracy trial.

Mrs. Kroft's Trial for Manslaughter.

Caroline Kroft of East Fourteenth Street was placed on trial in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday on a charge of manslaughter in the first degree.

Mrs. Kroft is a midwife, and is alleged to have caused the death of Miss Bertha Kearns. The girl died on Jan. 30 in St. Mark's Hospital, and in an ante-mortem statement she said the defendant performed an operation upon her. Mrs. Kroft is defended by Amos H. Purdy.

Judgment Against Elevated Roads.

Justice Andrews, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, has granted a judgment against the Manhattan and New-York Elevated Railroads for $7,500 in favor of John E. Devlin, Martha J. Devlin, and Mary E. Martinez, as damages to the property at 81 Pearl Street and 48 Stone Street, by reason of the maintenance of the roads in front of the property.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 308—Ozias Townsend, appellant, vs. the St. Louis and Sandoval Coal and Mining Company et al.—Argued by Upton M. Young for the appellant, and by Green B. Raum for the appellee.

No. 310—Edward S. Richards, appellant, vs. the Chase Elevator Company et al.; No. 311—Edward S. Richards, appellant, vs. the Michigan Central Railroad Company et al.; and No. 312—Edward S. Richards, appellant, vs. the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company et al.—Argued by Charles K. Offield for the appellant, and by George S. Payson for the railroad companies, and by John W. Munday for the Elevator Company et al.

No. 313—Harvey Spalding et al., appellants, vs. George Mason—Argument commenced by W. Willoughby for the appellants, and continued by W. L. Cole for the appellee.

The day call for Friday, April 26, will be as follows: Nos. 313, 314, 316, 321, 322, (and 323,) 324, 325, 327, 329, 330.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—98—Hunter vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Charles C. Cleveland, appellant, vs. Town of Pittsford.—Argued by George F. Slocum for appellant, George F. Yeeman for respondent.

Richard A. Smith et al., as Trustees, &c., respondents, vs. Emeline F. Parsons et al., respondents, Rosalie C. Campbell, appellant.—Argued by S. P. Nash for appellants, John E. Parsons for respondents.

The New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, appellant, vs. Mayor, &c., of City of New-York.—Argued by John H. Scribner for appellant, James C. Carter for respondent.

The calendar for Friday is: Nos. 115, 194, 276, 202, 214, 928, 147, 228, with a long unfinished cass on.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Van Valkenburgh vs. Godfrey.
Class II.—2—Smith vs. The Mayor.
Class III.—3—Anhalt vs. Bush.
Class IV.—4—Barnes vs. Sadlier. 5—Carhart vs. Carhart. 6—Matter of Riverside Avenue.
Class VI.—7—Ulrich vs. Ulrich.
Class VII.—8—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 9—American Fibre Chamois Company vs. Stilleto.
Class VIII.—10—Matter of Warburten. 11—Pacific Mail Steamship Company vs. Panama Railroad Company. 12—Nathan vs. Hendricks. 13—Swager vs. Zeeland Furniture Company. 14—Laino vs. Frank. 15—Zeimer vs. Zeimer. 16—Durenmath vs. Kessler. 17—Butt vs. Spiro. 18—Matter of Board of Education, (Second Street, between Avenues C and D.) 19—Matter of Sedgwick and Ogden Avenues. 20—People vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 21—Matter of Indian Rock Oil Company. 22—Oesterlein vs. Betz. 23—Anderson vs. Robert Mitchell Furniture Company. 24—Fox Solid Pressed Steel Company vs. Schoen Manufacturing Company. 25—Westcott vs. Reynal. 26—Wyett vs. Stranchen. 27—Levenson vs. American Union Life Insurance Company. 28—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 29—Isaaccs vs. Maesenner. 20—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 31—White vs. Frankel. 32—Monson vs. Withers. 33—Davidson vs. Davidson. 34—Fink vs. Paulus. 35—Caldwell vs. Caldwell. 36—Matter of Standard Gas and Electric Light Company. 37—Murphy vs. Davis. 38—Goodwin vs. Gibbons Super-Heating Company. 39—McMaher vs. Garry. 41—Aultman & Taylor Company vs. Lyme. 42—Matter of Keteltas. 43—Foye vs. Foye. 44—White vs. Frankel, (in re Smith.) 45—Osborn vs. Sexton. 46—Steifel vs. Thompson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

Law and Fact.—2213—Crosby vs. Workingman's Co-operative Association. 2175—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Same vs. Thall. 1170—McCullough vs. Prince. 1180—Graham vs. Graham. 488—Cohen vs. Morse. 2776—Densmore vs. Searle. 1088—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2242—Wolff vs. Rothschild. 2294—Finn vs. Lally. 2315—Exhorn vs. Exhorn. 2394—Ingalls vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 2853—Smith vs. Smith. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2886—Soelin vs. Hall. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 2410—Stone vs. Cohn. 2430—Marr vs. Cromwell. 1988—Beach vs. Beach. 645—Dixon vs. Frost. 707—Same vs. same. 639—Frost vs. Friendship Manufacturing Company. 629—Tredwell vs. Barden.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and Fact. Case on.

210—Connelly vs. Manhattan Railway Co. 211—De Balafino vs. same. 206—Sumner vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimbeck vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of the Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Second Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 196—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 208—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 157—Same vs. same. 158—Same vs. same. 159—Same vs. same. 160—Same vs. same. 161—Same vs. same. 162—Same vs. same. 163—Same vs. same. 164—Same vs. same. 165—Same vs. same. 166—Same vs. same. 167—Same vs. same. 168—Same vs. same. 169—Same vs. same. 170—Same vs. same. 171—Same vs. same. 172—Same vs. same. 173—Same vs. same. 174—Same vs. same. 175—Same vs. same. 176—Same vs. same. 177—Same vs. same. 178—Same vs. same. 179—Same vs. same. 180—Same vs. same. 181—Same vs. same. 182—Same vs. same. 183—Same vs. same. 184—Same vs. same. 185—Same vs. same. 186—Same vs. same. 187—Same vs. same. 188—Same vs. same. 189—Same vs. same. 190—Same vs. same. 191—Same vs. same. 192—Same vs. same. 193—Same vs. same. 194—Same vs. same. 195—Same vs. same. 196—Same vs. same. 197—Same vs. same. 198—Same vs. same. 199—Same vs. same. 200—Same vs. same. 201—Same vs. same. 202—Same vs. same. 203—Same vs. same. 204—Same vs. same. 205—Same vs. same. 206—Same vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Same vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 210—Same vs. same. 211—Same vs. 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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SALE OF A BROADWAY BUILDING FOR HALF A MILLION.

Blocks of Up-Town Lots Disposed Of—The Chase Bank to Go into the New Clearing House.

Messrs. Lalor & Beringer have sold for Builder Jeremiah C. Lyons, at $500,000, the ten-story fire-proof business building now being erected at 733 and 735 Broadway, west side, between Waverley Place and Clinton Place.

The Chase National Bank, now in the building at the northwest corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, has leased for a term of years the ground floor of the new Clearing House Building, 77 to 83 Cedar Street. The Clearing House Association has been the owner of the building at Nassau and Pine Streets, where its quarters are at present, and its removal and that of the Chase National Bank, will be followed, it is said, by the purchase of the corner by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which now has the remainder of the block. The corner of Pine and Nassau Streets, containing about 2,200 square feet, is estimated to be worth anywhere from $600,000 to $700,000.

Mr. Charles T. Barney has sold the northeast corner of Columbus Avenue, 102.2 by 112, at $135,000. The purchaser will erect an eight-story apartment house on the site.

Theodore W. Field estate has sold to Jacob Hess, at about $53,000, the block front on the west side of the Boulevard, between One Hundred and Forty-eighth and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Streets, extending 100 feet each on the streets, and also, to the same purchaser, six lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Mr. J. Solis Ritterband has bought, for occupancy, of E. Baker, the four-story brownstone dwelling 67 East Eightieth Street, 18.5 by 102.2, at $31,250.

Mr. J. Romaine Brown has sold to clients of John H. Deane the four lots on the east side of Gerard Avenue, 200 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, at $5,000.

Mr. Edwin Parsons has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 93 Park Avenue, 18 by 80.

Mr. J. Goldstein has sold for the Schieck estate, at $25,000, the five-story brick tenement 26 Eldridge Street, 28 by 64.

Messrs. Mahoney Brothers have bought of Lewis Strasburger the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-ninth and One Hundred and Fiftieth Streets, giving in payment some dwellings free and clear on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, on the basis of about $100,000.

Mr. Simon Sterne has sold, at $6,750 each, five lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. James L. Wells sold under foreclosure the three-and-a-half-story brownstone building, with basement stores, at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street, 18 by 76.8, at $34,000. To Thomas S. Ormiston, at $17,176.94, he sold the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Southern Boulevard, 28.88 by 70.80 by 25 by 85.26.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold in partition, at $16,300, to Benjamin J. Hays, plaintiff, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 136 West Forty-fifth Street, south side, 400 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 16.8 by 100.5.

Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition, at $5,900, to ex-Alderman William P. Kirk, the northeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 43.5 by 70.3.

Mr. John N. Golding sold under foreclosure, at $48,850, to A. J. Adams, the five-story brick flat, 229 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 320.6 feet east of Third Avenue, 22.8 by 94.3.

The only sale at auction set down for today at 111 Broadway is the following:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Austin E. Pressinger, referee, Perry Avenue, east side, 292 feet south of Gun Hill Road, 33 by 100. Due on judgment, $1,400.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 90 feet east of Park Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Frederick W. Boehlke of 230 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; cost, $18,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 87.3 feet east of Seventh Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Edward F. Halliday of 147 West Ninety-sixth Street; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and First Street, northwest corner of Park Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street; cost, $104,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, five-story brick tenement, by David McNair of Paterson, N. J.; cost, $14,000.

Lenox Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, four five-story brick flats, by Frederick Aldhous of 518 Lenox Avenue; cost, $139,000.

No. 213 East Fifty-first Street, five-story brick flat, by Peter Meyer of 213 East Fifty-first Street; cost, $16,000.

Seventieth Street, north side, 175 feet east of West End Avenue, three three-story brick dwellings, by Jerome O'Brien; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southeast corner of Fox Street, two three-story frame tenements, by Marty Del Donno of 1,232 Simpson Street; cost, $14,000.

Thirtieth and Freeman Streets, southeast corner, three-story frame dwelling, &c., by Charles Bjorkegren of 2,458 St. John's Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Tinton Avenue, east side, 27 feet south of Dawson Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Theodell Ketcham of 447 Willis Avenue; cost, $3,500.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 57 feet east of Mohegan Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, by James F. Brady of 347 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; cost, $2,800.

No. 209 East Eighth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by Jacob Pizer of 329 East Fiftieth Street; cost, $22,000.

No. 84 West Twelfth Street, one-story frame shed, by Bernard Grunhut of Brooklyn; cost, $200.

No. 1,717 Lexington Avenue, by Annette Lehman, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 155 to 171 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, by Anna M. Steers, alterations to nine four-story brick tenements; cost, $10,800.

Nos. 82 and 84 Bowery, by Eliza Arnold and others, alterations to two five-story brick stores and lofts; cost, $3,750.

Nos. 104 and 106 Washington Street, by C. L. R. Bonaparte, alterations to two-story brick workshop; cost, $1,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-seventh Street, by City of New-York, alterations to four-story brick school; cost, $250.

Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of Eighty-third Street, by Fannie C. Kelly, alterations to three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $3,500.

No. 906 East Eighty-second Street, by James Stegmayer, alterations to one-story brick office; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Intervale Avenue, by W. R. & D. J. Bowman, alterations to two-story frame dwelling; cost, $200.

Elton Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Josephine Messerschmitt, alterations to two-story frame dwelling and workshop; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to Jacob Buchbinder, at $3,500, the three-story frame building, with store, 343 North Second Street, 25.2½ by 67.3½ by 25 by 64.1½. To James Atchison, at $3,450, he sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 661 Warren Street, 45 by 100. To S. H. Williamson, at $2,500, he sold the two-story brick stable 18 Grace Court Alley, 20 by 45. To C. E. Donnellon, at $3,950, he sold the two-story frame dwelling 48 Johnson Street. To the same, at $10,000, he sold 40 Johnson Street, corner of Adams Street, and 285 Adams Street, adjoining, with frame dwelling. To the same, at $3,000, he sold the two-story 24-foot-front frame dwelling 287 Adams Street.

Mr. Thomas A. Kerrigan sold to Patrick H. McElroy, at $4,650, the property at 502 Flushing Avenue, southeast corner of Sanford Street, 25 by 100, with two-story frame store in front and three-story frame dwelling in rear. To the plaintiff, Adelaide Hagedorn, at $3,000, he sold the three-story frame dwelling 266 Franklin Avenue, 16.8 by 94.4. To G. W. Brindley, at $4,000, he sold the three-story brick dwelling 1,094 Bushwick Avenue, 16.8 by 73. To Carrie Engs, plaintiff, at $500, he sold the two-story frame dwelling on the south side of Riverdale Avenue, 25 feet east of Thatford Avenue, 25 by 100.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 25.

CHERRY ST, 419½, and 158 Water St; Sarah E Featherson, and others to William J. Nicklas.....$1

AVENUE C, 171 and 173; Francis D. Boyt, referee, to Herman Cohen.. 4,000

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100; Philip A. Decker and wife to Henry J. Wirth..... 11,000

SHERIFF ST, 44 and 44½, and 247 Delancey St; Charles H. Daniels, referee, to Louis Levy..... 30,500

SECOND AVENUE, e s, 69.3 ft n of 12th St, 17x120; Matilda Michaelis to Simon Adler and another..... 1

ELIZABETH ST, 198; Solomon Muller and wife, to Antonio Cardone.. 29,400

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78.9 ft s of 26th St, 20x100.5 ft; Jane Cosgrove, to Margaret A. Goodridge..... 19,750

UNION PLACE, (4th Av,) s e s, 26 ft n e of 15th St, 26x125; William McCarty Little and wife to W. Emlen Roosevelt..... 82,820

23D St, n s, 235.1 ft e of Broadway, 21.1x98.9 ft; George W. Quintard and others to William C. Adams.. 50,000

22D ST, s s, 162.6 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; Thomas B. Owen and wife to Catharine Campbell..... 15,000

34TH ST, s s, 190 ft e of 12th Av, 26x98.9; Harry Spencer Cram, to John Sergeant Cram..... 1

MADISON AV, 267; Harry M. Sims and another, executors of Eliza T. Sims, to Florence N. Wyeth..... 65,000

MADISON AV, 267; Harry M. Sims and others to same..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Charles B. Page, referee, to Daniel D. Lawson.. 21,350

80TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; same to same.. 23,900

82D ST, n s, 376.6 ft w of 9th Av, 19x102.2; Agnes H. Littlefield and husband to Alvah L. Reynolds, exchange of property and..... 1

75TH ST, 151 West; Alvah L. Reynolds and wife to Agnes H. Littlefield, exchange of property and... 1

81ST ST, n w corner of Grand Boulevard, 254.10 ft to West End Av by 102.2x100x102.2 to s s 82d St by 157 to Boulevard by 204.4; Joseph E. Weed to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

69TH ST, 28 West; Thomas C. Edgar and others to George F. Johnson.. 1

71St ST, 266 West; Matilda Danzeger to Rebecca S. Mills..... 10

48TH ST, s s, 331 ft e of 8th Av, 19x100.5; Christopher Mooney and wife to Ella Pope..... 17,000

51ST ST, 61 West; Edgar Swain and wife to Adelaide U. Tuttle.. 38,200

80TH ST, 134 East; Edward Heymann and wife to Morris H. Stern. 16,000

SAME PROPERTY; Ada C Sessions to Edward Heymann..... 15,500

1ST AV, w s, 50.6 ft n of 48th St, 25x97; Mary Carrozza to Fanny S. Max..... 1

46TH ST, 68 West; Fannie Rosenstein to George E. Brewer..... 30,000

54TH ST, s s, 340 ft w of 5th Av, 45x100.5; Charles H. Graham and wife to Henry S. Ives.....112,500

72D ST, 235 East; Henry Hildburgh to Louisa Stern..... 15,000

67TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Rose A. Wallach to Johannette Bergschwenger..... 20,000

132D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 100x99.11; Caroline Metcalf to John B. Cole..... 1

103D ST, 57 to 63 East; William J. Nicklas to Sarah Featherson and others..... 1

133D ST, n s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x99.11; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to Joseph Herbst..... 9,000

148TH ST, 540 West; John E. Darragh and wife to Bernard Havanagh..... 100

123D ST, n s, 122.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 15.10x100.11; Annie B. Wakefield to Mary H. Nolen..... 11,650

140TH ST, s w corner Pentz St, 175 x99.11x75x50x100 to Pentz St x n 49.11; Mary C. Pentz to Edward K. James..... 10

LENOX AV, 227; William H. Hall and wife to A. H. Higgins..... 50,000

122D ST, 128 West; A. Hamilton Higgins to William H. Hall..... 25,000

142D ST, s s, 241.8 ft e of Willis Av, 16.8x100; Emily B. Sanford, individually and as executrix of E. C. Bull, to William Gallagher..... 4,300

137TH ST, 708 East; Eliza Darling to Christian W. Wembacher..... 1

ARTHUR AV, e s, 220.6 ft n of Lebanor St, 16.9x129.6x16.10x128; Katharine P. Hooks to Emma Toch 3,700

CRANE PLACE, w s, 185 ft n of 174th St, 100x50x100 to Topping St x150x200x100; Melvin T. Hard to Thomas Allen, Jr..... 22,600

RIVERVIEW TERRACE, w s, 250 ft n of Monument Mark in Sedgwick Av, 25x80.9x25x81.7; John P. Sponable and wife to The McAllister Manufacturing Company, ½ part.. 6,500

WAVERLY ST, n s, 275 ft w of Madison Av, 25x142.11x25x142.9; William T. Vastine and wife to Hetty B. Van Nostrand..... 1

CRANE PLACE, w s, 135 ft n of 174th St, 50x100; Julia E. Hard to Thomas Allen, Jr..... 4,000

SAMUEL ST, n e s, Lot 39, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Mary E. and Richard Ranft to Amelia A. Schmidt..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FAUST, J. D., to Ad. Schmidt; 375 7th Av, 5 years..... $600

HAPPEL, Kate B., executrix, &c., of Henry Bruner, to Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; 152 to 156 Greene St and 29 to 35 West Houston St, 5 years..... 13,500

HUGHES, John M., to John W. A. Ruehl; 37 West 28th St, 5 1-12 years.....$4,000, 5,000

KRONACHER, Hannah, to Alfred S. Day; 321 East 27th St, 5 years.. 360

PAGENBURG, Sophia, and another, executors of F. W. Paggenburg, to G. L. Muller, store..... 1,732

SCHOLLE, Jacob and William, to Terence T. Kearns; store, 1,466 3d Av, 5 years.....$2,250, 2,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, William C., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 33d St, 235.1 ft s e of 33d St, 2 years.....$35,000

BREWER, George E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 68 West 46th St, 6 years..... 12,000

BERGSCHWENGER, Johannette, to K. M. Wallach; s s of 76th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, installments.... 3,100

BASTIAN, Constance, to E. Le Herite; w s of Hall Place, 250 ft n of north boundary line of Block 507, Possession, 5 years..... 1,000

BREWER, George E., to Fanny Rosenstein; 68 West 46th St, 6 years. 13,000

BLUTH, Sophie, to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; w s of Columbus Av, 76.1 ft n of 106th St, 4 years..... 12,000

COLE, John B., to Caroline Metcalf; s s of 132d St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 15,000

CURRY, Truman M., and wife to Metropolitan Savings Bank; w s of West End Av, 62.6 ft s of 78th St, 3 years..... 15,000

CARDONE, Antonio, and wife to Jacob Ruppert; 193 Elizabeth St, notes..... 2,600

SAME to Solomon Muller; same property, 5 years..... 12,400

CAMPBELL, Catharine, to Sherman trustees; s s of 32d St, 162.6 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 10,000

GOODMAN, Mary A., to Clemens Muller; n s of 28th St, Lot 86, map of Cornelius Ray, (two mortgages,) leasehold..... 3,000

GOLDMAN, Frank, and wife to Minna Pincus; w s of 3d Av, 100.11 ft s of 98th St, 3 years..... 3,000

GATES, Ephraim C., and others to E. A. Barnard; s e corner of Oliver St and Berrian Av, 1 year..... 10,000

HERBST, Joseph, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York; 117 West 133d St, 1 year..... 6,000

HUERSTEL, Julia, to F. S. McKenzie, administratrix; e s of Bathgate Av, 252 ft n of 179th St, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 5,000

JANES, Edward R., and others to The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; s e corner of Brook and Westchester Avs, 5 years..... 90,000

KAYSSER, Louis W., and wife to B. L. Eaton; w s of Brook Av, 184.11 ft n of 168th St, 1 year..... 1,500

KINE, Charles, and wife to William Zinsser; w s of Alexander Av, 75 ft n of 134th St, 1 year..... 2,500

LAWSON, Daniel D., and wife to Young & Gerard; s e corner of Amsterdam Av and 80th St, demand..... 10,250

SAME to Judson S. Todd; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 45,000

LEVY, Louis, to Solomon H. Kohn; 44 and 44½ Sheriff St, and 247 Delancey St, 5 years..... 22,000

MAX, Fanny S., to Mary Carrozza; w s of 1st Av, 50.5 ft n of 48th St, 4 years..... 2,500

MAHER, Catherine, to Jane E. Oothout; 36 Mulberry St, 5 years.. 10,000

MULLER, Gustav P., and wife to P. S. Purser; s w corner of Fox St and 169th St, 3 years..... 4,200

NOLEN, Mary H., to United States Fire Insurance Company; n s of 26th St, Lot 381, map of Rose Hill, 5 years..... 4,500

SAME to Augustus Taber and another, trustees; n s of 123d St, 122.6 ft w of Manhattan Av, 5 years..... 8,000

NOLAN, James E., and wife to Herman Wendt; Lot 414, map of Section A, Vyse estate, 1 year..... 1,000

PAPE, Julie V., to Christopher Mooney; 222 West 48th St, 1 year.. 3,000

REYNOLDS, Alvah L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 129 West 82d St, 1 year..... 14,000

STERN, Morris H., to Louis Jerkowski and others, executors; 134 East 80th St, 3 years..... 12,000

SAWYER, Flora, to C. F. Kingsland; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.11 ft n of 140th St, 5 years..... 18,000

SAME to John F. Scannell; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 140th St, demand..... 9,000

SIMON, Hannah R., and another to Solomon Jacobs; 12 Suffolk St, 1 year..... 1,500

SAME to Agnes M. Strebigh; same property, 5 years..... 16,500

SMITH, Stephen, and wife to George R. Fearing and others, trustees; 325 4th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SAME to same; 574 Madison Av, 5 years..... 26,000

SAWYER, Flora, to William J. Light and another; w s of Amsterdam Av, 49.1 ft n of 140th St, demand, (two mortgages)..... 64,500

SCHMIDT, Amelia A., and another to E. L. Wiggins; n s of Samuel St, 198 ft e of Grove Av, 1 year..... 1,500

TUCKER, Julia A., to the East River Savings Institution; n s of 107th St, 410.8 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year..... 2,000

TISCH, Charles, to Harman Eckhoff; 327 East 84th St, 5 years..... 7,500

TOWNSEND, Edwin S., and others to Phillips Phoenix and another, trustees; 109 West 38th St, 4 years. 3,000

UHL, Christian J., and wife to the Washington Trust Company of New-York; n w s of 1st Av, 23.3 ft n of 14th St, 5 years..... 12,000

WYETH, Florence N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 467 Madison Av, 3 years..... 30,000

WELLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, to Charles Gahren; n s of 89th St, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, demand.... 20,000

WATT, Thomas L., and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n s of 144th St, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BIERSECK, Christian, to E. A. Hasse..... 1

CHURCHILL, Lily W., executrix, to Lily W. Churchill, and others, trustees..... 1

DORSETT, Ella L., to Louisa Sluyter..... 1

FEDERGREEN, Nathan, to Sarah Federgreen..... 1

GALLAGHER, William, to Cyrus Lawton..... 1,250

GREEN, Samuel, to Emily Beaver.. 3,000

GIFFORD, Silas D., executor and trustee to M. J. Becker..... 1

JOHNSON, George F., to Thomas C. Edgar and another..... 5,000

JACKSON, Katharine, executrix, to K. R. Jackson..... 20,350

JACKEL, Conrad, to John Yale.... 1

LAWRENCE, Mary H., to Sophia T. F. Randolph..... 2,000

LIGHT, William J., to Murray Hill Bank, (two mortgages)..... 7,000

PHELAN, James J., trustee to James P. Campbell..... 597

PACKARD, Ralph G., to Mt. W. Howard..... 1

QUINTARD, George W., executor to John J. Murray, trustee, (two mortgages)..... 2

SLUYTER, Louisa, to E. L. Dorsett..... 1

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST COMPANY, to Real Estate Trust Company..... 12,000

TODD, Judson S., to William N. Crane..... 1

WEST FENTON, E., to A. S. Walsh..... 2,000

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, 135; Hugh J. Keenan against Eleanor J. Chapman and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

TEASDALE AV, n s, 250 ft w of Trinity Av, 65 ft front; James L. Scott against Theodore W. Denison and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

118TH ST, 165 and 167 East; James C. de La Mare against William G. Wood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office:

152D ST, 588 to 596 East; August Knoblich against Ward Wheeler, owner and contractor..... $135

137TH ST, 708 East; Simon Josephson against John and Eliza Darling, owners; John Darling, contractor.. 73

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Gustav Blass against Wiederman & Rosenbaum, owners and contractors.... 425

STANTON ST, 310; Lewis Lewinson against Louis Davis, owner and contractor..... 195

SAME PROPERTY; same against Louis Davis, owner; Ludwig Frankel, contractor..... 400

Through Gratitude's Eyes.

From The New-York Observer.

The following incident in the life of Abraham Lincoln is probably less familiar than many others; "One day the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens called, with an elderly lady, in great trouble, whose son had been in the army, but for some offense had been court-martialed, and sentenced either to death or to imprisonment at hard labor for a long term, I do not recollect which. There were some extenuating circumstances, and after a full hearing the President turned to the Representative and said: 'Mr. Stevens, do you think this is a case which would warrant my interference?' 'With my knowledge of the facts and the parties,' was the reply, 'I should have no hesitation in granting a pardon.' Then,' returned Mr. Lincoln, 'I will pardon him,' and he proceeded forthwith to execute the paper. The gratitude of the mother was too deep for expression, save by her tears, and not a word was said between her and Mr. Stevens until they were half way down the stairs on their passage out, when she suddenly broke forth in an excited manner with the words: 'I knew it was a Copperhead lie!' 'What do you refer to, Madam?' asked Mr. Stevens, 'why, they told me he was an ugly-looking man,' she replied, with vehemence. 'He is the handsomest man I ever saw in my life.'"

Car Passengers Flee in Terror.

From The Philadelphia Record, April 19.

An explosion, which the passengers in a Third Street car yesterday believed to have been caused by an infernal machine or dynamite, was traced to an amusing source. An incandescent light in the coat pocket of the engineer of the British steamship L'Orifiamme was so suddenly crushed by a woman who sat down hard next to the engineer that its concussion caused a loud "pop." The car was vacated in a panic. The Britisher was roughly searched by the conductor in quest of explosives, and the foreigner says he'll file a claim with Uncle Sam for damages.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 25, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Friday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, probably followed by showers by Friday night, cooler, except nearly stationary temperature in extreme southeast portion, variable winds, mostly northerly. RHODE ISLAND, fair, cooler in the interior, variable winds. CONNECTICUT, partly cloudy, cooler, northerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, increasing cloudiness and showers by Friday night, cooler, variable winds.

NEW-JERSEY, increasing cloudiness, cooler in central and northern portions, variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness, with showers Friday evening or night, cooler, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, cooler in the interior, variable winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, cooler in northern portion, variable winds. GEORGIA, showers, cooler in extreme northern portion, winds mostly southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers on the northeast coast, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, and LOUISIANA, showers, southerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, showers in eastern, fair in western, portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, partly cloudy, variable winds. ARKANSAS, showers, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, showers, cooler, easterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, showers, cooler, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, showers, cooler in central portion, northeasterly winds. OHIO, showers, cooler, easterly winds. INDIANA, showers, cooler in southeast portion, easterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, cooler in extreme southern portion, northeasterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, partly cloudy, warmer Friday evening, north to east winds. WISCONSIN, generally fair, easterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in central and northern portions, easterly winds. IOWA, generally fair, southeasterly winds. TENNESSEE, showers, cooler in extreme eastern, warmer in western, portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, showers, cooler in eastern, warmer in extreme western, portion, variable winds. ILLINOIS, showers in southern, fair in northern, portion, cooler in western, variable winds, mostly easterly. MISSOURI, fair, except probably showers in extreme eastern portion, warmer, southeasterly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southeasterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, partly cloudy, easterly winds. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, partly cloudy, variable winds. MONTANA, cloudy, cooler, variable winds.

No well defined storm appears within the region of observation. The barometer is low over the Rocky Mountain districts, and is high north of Minnesota and along the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen on the Middle Atlantic and New-England coasts and in the Southwest, and has fallen in the lake regions, the Mississippi Valley, and East Gulf States. Rain has fallen in the Gulf States and in the Middle Mississippi Valley; elsewhere the weather has been generally fair. Showers and cooler weather are indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States, and the Ohio Valley. The weather will continue unsettled, with showers in the Gulf States and Middle Mississippi Valley.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

New-Jersey Real Estate. | New-Jersey Real Estate.

50 CENTS A WEEK!

Will Buy a Lot, 25x100 Feet, Worth $150, for $50.

RIGHT IN THE CITY OF NEW-BRUNSWICK.

A City of 18,000 People—200 Factories—6,000 People Employed.

45 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. 200 TRAINS A DAY.

(Only 13 Cents Car Fare Commutation.)

$50 A LOT. $5 DOWN. 50 CENTS A WEEK.

These Lots Will Be Worth $200 in a Few Years.

Rent-Payers, Buy Now for a Home. Young Men and Investors, Buy for Speculation

A Few Desirable Lots on Macadamized Streets, $150 to $200.

ONLY 400 LOTS TO SELL. NONE RESERVED. BRING DEPOSIT WITH YOU.

GRAND FREE EXCURSION,

SATURDAY, at 2:10 P. M. SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

OVER PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT ST.

Free Tickets and Lithographic Maps.

WILLIAM H. MOFFITT, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

Agents wanted.

For Sale,

TO CLOSE A RECEIVERSHIP.

A most desirable country seat and farm at Red Bank, N. J., about 2½ miles from railroad station of Central Railroad of New-Jersey; large frame house, about 40x40, with extension 25x 27, containing about 12 rooms; hardwood finish and equipped with all conveniences of a city house.

ALSO,

Farmhouse, stables, carriage houses, greenhouses, &c., and about 70 acres of land, with fine young apple orchard and other fruit trees; running brook through farm; ill be sold at extremely low figure.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY

Geo. R. Read,

1 Madison Av. (4771) 9 Pine St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED—To purchase or lease for a term of years, a corner property on Broadway, (west side preferred,) between 34th and 42d Sts; would prefer to deal with owners direct; state location, size, terms of sale and value of property. Address A., Box 111 Times.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises...5:05	Sun sets...6:51	Moon sets...9:07	

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.....	8:38	8:50	2:29	2:31
Governors Island..	8:54	9:14	3:07	3:07
Hell Gate.....	10:47	11:07	4:35	4:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 26.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Iroquois, Charleston.....		.....	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, APRIL 27.			
Alps, Cape Haitien.....		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Alvena, Kingston.....		10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam...		11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Brazil.....		6:30 A. M.	.....
Colorado, Hull.....		.....	.....
Etruria, Liverpool.....		5:00 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
Ethiopia, Glasgow.....		1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fulda, Southampton.....		8:00 A. M.	.....
Island, Christiansand....		11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
La Champagne, Havre...		2:00 A. M.	5:00 A. M.
Madiana, Windward Islands		9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Prussia, Hamburg.....		.....	12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow.....		.....	12:30 P. M.
Yumuri, Havana.....		10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 30.			
Cherokee, Charleston.....		.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon.....		.....	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana.....		.....	12:45 P. M.
Trave, Bremen.....		.....	9:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) April 26.—Athos, Kingston, April 18; Campania, Liverpool, April 20; Caracas, La Guayra, April 20; Irrawaddy, Port of Spain, April 18; Phoenecia, Hamburg, April 12; Suevia, Naples, April 10.

SATURDAY, April 27.—Adriatic, Liverpool, April 17; Jersey City, Swansea, April 13; La Bourgogne, Havre, April 20; New-York, Southampton, April 20; Polario, Havre, April 12; Trinidad, Bermuda, April 25.

SUNDAY, April 28.—Alesia, Naples, April 10; Mohawk, London, April 18; Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 11.

MONDAY, April 29.—Andes, Kingston, April 23; City of Washington, Havana, April 25; Croma, Dundee, April 14; Ems, Bremen, April 20; England, London, April 14; Maasdam, Rotterdam, April 17; Tauric, Liverpool, April 19.

Arrived.

New-York—Thursday, April 25.

SS Potomac, (Br.,) Leitch, London April 12, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 7:50 A. M.

SS Brixham, Durie, Gibara 5 ds, with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Persian Prince, (Br.,) Willis, Santos March 23, via Rio Janeiro, with mdse and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 11:30 P. M. 24th.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, with mdse to John Ward & Sickels.

SS Virginia, (Ger.,) Schiel, Stettin April 10, via Christiansand, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 8:25 A. M.

SS Salier, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Bremen April 15, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:20 A. M.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Thalenhorst, Bremen April 16, via Southampton, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:25 P. M.

SS Columbian, Couch, Richmond and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Gregory, (Br.,) McFarlane, Maranham March 23, via Barbados, with mdse and passengers to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Ship Berlin, (of Bath,) Whitmore, Shanghai Dec. 29, via Hongkong Jan. 17, with mdse to Smith & Schipper—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Carrie L. Tyler, Lancaster, Guantanamo, via Delaware Breakwater, 24 ds, with sugar to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to E. E. Smith & Co.

Bark Bianaca Aspasia, (Ital.,) Mollinari, San Domingo City, via Curacoa, 27 ds, with mdse to J. B. Vicini.

Brig Arcot, (of Machiasport, Me.,) Gates, Surinam 24 ds, with sugar to Carter, Hevley & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northeast, light air, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Suram, for Dover; Niagara, for Cienfuegos; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Bea Bellido, for Matanzas and Sagua; Belgravia, for Liverpool; City of Birmingham, for Savannah; Orinoco, for Bermuda; Normannia, for Hamburg.

Brig Cameo, for St. Croix.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 25.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, from Rotterdam, sld. from Boulogne for New-York to-day.

SS Lassell, (Br.,) Coombes, from New-York March 30, via Pernambuco, for Santos, arr. at Rio Janeiro April 23.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, from New-York April 10 for Dover, for orders, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York April 10 for Leith and Dundee, passed Lewis Island to-day.

SS Bellona, (Br.,) Capt. Iversen, sld. from Santos for New-York April 20.

SS Mobile, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

SS Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, (Ger.,) Capt. Ahrens, from New-York April 6, arr at Genoa April 21.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York Jan 26, via Christiansand, &c., for Stettin, arr. at Swinemunde April 22.

SS Donna Maria, (Port.,) Capt. Marreiros, from New-York April 8 for Oporto, arr. at Lisbon yesterday.

SS Leibnitz, (Belg.,) Capt. Graham, from New-York April 9, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York April 9, arr. at Bristol to-day.

BOULOGNE, April 25.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York for Rotterdam, arr. at 4 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 25.—SS Teutonic, (Br.,) Capt. Cameron, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

DUNDEE, April 25.—SS Critic, (Br.,) Capt. Davies, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

GIBRALTAR, April 25.—SS Monmouthshire, (Br.,) Capt. Evans, from Chinese and Japanese ports for New-York, passed here to-day.

HAMBURG, April 25.—SS

BI-PARTISAN POLICE BILL

Text of the Lexow Measure the Mayor Will Be Asked to Disapprove.

MANY EXISTING PROVISIONS REMAIN

The Measure Was Introduced Jan. 18 and Passed Both Houses at Albany April 23—The Changes That It Proposes.

Great interest has been manifested by many people in the details of the Lexow Bi-Partisan Police bill, which is now in Mayor Strong's hands, and on which the public hearing is to be had next week. The measure is Senate Bill No. 966. It was introduced Jan. 18, and passed both houses April 23.

The bill is an amendment to the Consolidation act. Many of the provisions of the existing law remain. The existing law makes no provision for a "Chief of Police" or "Deputy Chief of Police." Wherever those words are used they stand as new matter. The other new matter is inclosed in parentheses. The bill reads:

An Act to amend chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New-York," and the acts amendatory thereof, relating to the appointment of police commissioners and to the police department.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty-seven of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New-York," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 37. The head of the police department shall be called the board of police. Said board shall consist of four persons, to be known as police commissioners of the city of New-York, who shall, unless sooner removed, respectively hold their offices for six years, and until their successors shall be respectively appointed and have qualified. In case of the creation of a vacancy in said board by reason of removal, resignation, or death of any police commissioner, or at the expiration of the term of office of any police commissioner of the city of New-York, the mayor of said city shall, within ten days thereafter, appoint his successor for the remainder of the unexpired term or for a new term, as the case may be. At all times not more than two of said commissioners belong to the same political party, nor be of the same political opinion on State and National issues.

Sec. 2. Section two hundred and fifty-one of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the City of New-York," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 251. The Board of Police shall have power to issue subpoenas, tested in the name of the President, (and to exact and compel obedience to any order, subpoena, mandate, or other writ issued by said board, by attachment); to administer an oath to a witness in the exercise of its powers and duties, and to devise and make new process and forms of proceedings to carry into effect the powers and jurisdiction possessed by it, and section seven and section eight hundred and fifty-two to section eight hundred and sixty-nine inclusive of the code of civil procedure are hereby made applicable to such proceedings. The board of police and any commissioner shall have power to enforce and maintain order and decorum at all hearings and trials and may punish for contempt any infraction or violation of this provision, and section eight to section fourteen, inclusive, and section one hundred and fifty-seven, and section twenty-two hundred and sixty-six to section twenty-two hundred and ninety-two, inclusive, of the code of civil procedure are hereby made applicable to such proceedings. Each commissioner of police, the chief of police, the deputy chief of police, the chief clerk, and first deputy clerk of the police department, are hereby authorized and empowered to administer oaths and affirmations to any person in any matter or proceedings authorized as aforesaid, and in all matters pertaining to the department or the duties of any officer, or to administer oaths of office, or to take any deposition necessary to be made under the orders, rules, and regulations of the board of police, for the purpose of this chapter. Any one or more of the police commissioners may, and he or they are hereby authorized and empowered to investigate, take evidence, hear any charge or charges made or preferred against any member or members of the police force; but no judgment or other determination shall be rendered or pronounced, dismissing, removing, or suspending any member or members of said police force, or imposing any fine, or forfeiture, unless a majority of the board of police commissioners shall concur. Any person making a complaint that a felony or misdemeanor has been committed may be required to make oath or affirmation thereto, and for this purpose any police commissioner, the chief of police, the deputy chief of police, chief clerk, or first deputy clerk of the police department, the inspectors, captains, and sergeants of police shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. Any corrupt or wilful false swearing by any witness or person to any material fact in any proceedings, under the said orders, rules, and regulations, or under this chapter of the act hereby amended, shall be deemed perjury, and punished in the manner now prescribed by law for such offense.

Sec. 3. Section two hundred and sixty-five of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New-York," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 265. The police force shall consist of a chief of police, a deputy chief of police, six inspectors of police, captains of police not exceeding in number one to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; sergeants of police, not exceeding four in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; detective sergeants to the number authorized by law; doormen of police, not exceeding two in number to each fifty of the total number of patrolmen; surgeons of police, not exceeding twenty-two in number, one of whom shall be chief surgeon, and patrolmen to the number of twenty-four hundred and eighty-two. The board of police shall appoint all the members of the police force. The board of police shall have power, and it is authorized, to increase the police force by adding to the number of patrolmen from time to time, provided the board of estimate and apportionment shall have previously made an appropriation for that express purpose, such increase not to exceed one hundred in any one year. The board of estimate and apportionment may include in the final estimate from year to year, and the comptroller may certify, as required by law, to the board of aldermen, and the board of aldermen may include in the annual tax levy an amount sufficient to provide for the compensation of the additional patrolmen authorized to be appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section. The board of police shall maintain and continue a bureau, which shall be called the central office bureau of detectives. The chief of police shall select and appoint to perform detective duty as many patrolmen as said board of police may, from time to time, determine to be necessary to make this branch of the police force efficient. The patrolmen so selected and appointed shall be called detective sergeants, and shall be assigned to duty at the central office bureau of detectives, and shall, while performing such detective duty, be vested with the same authority and be entitled to receive and be paid the same salary as sergeants of police in the city of New-York; but the board of police commissioners may, by resolution, reduce to the grade of patrolman and transfer such detective sergeants or any number of them to perform patrol or other police duty, and when so transferred they shall only be entitled to receive and be paid the same rate of compensation each as patrolmen of the police in said city. The salaries of detective sergeants assigned to detective duty under the provisions of this chapter shall be paid out of the fund appropriated by law for the payment of the police department or force in the city of New-York in their annual departmental estimate made by them to the board of estimate and apportionment, and to the board of aldermen, and shall be estimated, raised, and appropriated, according to the provisions of sections one hundred and eighty-nine and two hundred and fourteen of this act. Nothing in this section contained shall be construed to authorize the police commissioners to appoint any additional patrolmen in place of said detective sergeants, or except as provided in this chapter. (The board of police shall prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the police force and into the service of the police department as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and to ascertain the fitness of candidates in respect to character, knowledge, and ability for the police force, and for this purpose shall appoint a civil service board for the police department, consisting of one inspector of police and four captains of police, to conduct such inquiry and make examinations, and shall have power to remove members of and fill vacancies in such board, so that the same shall be at all times constituted of one inspector of police and four captains of police. The regulations so to be prescribed shall among other things, provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:)

(1. For open, competitive examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the police force. Such examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of that service into which they seek to be appointed.)

(2. All offices, places, and employment so arranged or to be arranged in classes shall be filled by selection from among those graded highest as the result of said competitive examinations; provided, however, that the said commissioners shall not be required to appoint from, but may, in their discretion, ignore those who have heretofore been reported or decided to be eligible for appointment.)

(3. There shall be a period of probation before any absolute appointment or employment in the police force.)

(4. Promotions from the lower grades to the higher grades shall be on the basis of seniority of merit and competition.)

(5. No person in the police force shall be permitted to contribute directly or indirectly to any political fund, or to solicit or be or become a member of any political club or association.)

(6. There shall be non-competitive examination where, after due efforts by previous public advertisement or otherwise, competition may be found not to be practicable.)

(7. Notice shall be given in writing by the board of police to said civil service board of the police department of the person selected for appointment or employment from among those who have been examined, of the place of residence of such person, of the rejection of any such person after probation, of transfer, resignations, and removals, and of the date thereof, and a record of the same shall be kept by the board. And any necessary exception from said fundamental provisions of the rules shall be set forth in connection with such rules, and the reason therefor shall be stated in the annual report of said civil service board for the police department. The board of police shall cause to be arranged in classes the several clerks and persons employed or being in the police force or in the service of the police department. No member of the police force, or clerk, or employe of the police department shall be appointed, and no person shall be admitted to or be promoted in either of the classes now existing, or that may be arranged hereunder pursuant to such rules, until he has passed an examination, or shown to be exempted from said examination in conformity with such regulations. Such regulations hereafter prescribed and established, and any subsequent modification thereof, shall take effect upon the approval of the New-York civil service commission. Such regulations shall not contravene an existing statute relating to entrance to the police force or to service in the police department; provided, however, that none of the provisions of section eight of chapter three hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the State of New-York," shall hereafter apply to the police department, nor shall appointments to the police force or to employment in the police department be made in pursuance thereof. It shall be the duty of all those in the service of the police department to conform to and comply with any regulations made pursuant to this act, and to aid and facilitate in all reasonable and proper ways the enforcement of all regulations and the holding of all examinations which may be required under the authority conferred by this act. But the authority by this section conferred shall not be so exercised as to take from any policeman any right or benefit conferred by law or existing under any lawful regulation of the police department; examinations herein authorized shall be public, and all regulations shall be published, and, with all the proceedings and papers connected with said examinations, shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said New-York civil service commission and its agents; and said commission shall set forth in its reports the character and practical effects of such examinations, together with its views as to the improvement and extension of the same, and also copies of all regulations made under the authority conferred by this act.)

Sec. 4. Section two hundred and sixty-six of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New-York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

(Sec. 266. The superintendent of police shall be the chief executive officer of the force, and shall hereafter be designated as chief of police. There shall be a deputy chief of police and six inspectors of police. The chief of police shall be chargeable with and responsible for the execution of all laws and the rules and regulations of the department of police; he shall assign to duty the members of the uniformed force, and shall have power to change such assignment from time to time, whenever, in his judgment, the exigencies of the service may require such change. He shall have power to suspend without pay, pending the trial of charges, any member of the uniformed force; provided, however, that no such suspension shall be continued for a period of more than ten days without affirmative action to that effect by the board of police. If, on his trial by the board of police, any member of the uniformed force so suspended shall be acquitted of the charges so preferred, he shall be entitled to full pay from date of suspension, notwithstanding such charges and suspension. Said chief of police may grant leaves of absence to members of the force for a period not exceeding five days. He shall report to the board of police all changes or assignment of officers and all leaves of absence granted. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of chief of police, the office shall be filled by resolution of the board of commissioners of police by appointment of the deputy chief of police or from among inspectors or captains. In the absence or disability of the chief of police the deputy chief of police shall discharge all the duties of the office of chief of police, and in the absence or disability at the same time of the chief of police and deputy chief of police, the duties of chief of police shall be performed by one of the inspectors of police to be designated by resolution of the board of commissioners of police.)

Sec. 5. Section two hundred and seventy-three of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act, and to declare the special and local laws affecting public interests in the city of New-York," is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 273. Promotions of officers and members of the police force shall be made by the board of police on grounds of seniority, meritorious police service, and superior capacity, and shall be as follows: Sergeants of police shall be selected from among patrolmen assigned to duty as roundsmen, captains from among the sergeants, inspectors from among captains, (deputy chief of police from among inspectors and captains, and chief of police from among deputy chief inspectors and captains, but, except by the unanimous vote of all members of the board, no promotion shall be made, except in the case of a vacancy in the office of chief of police, unless the same is recommended by the chief of police in writing, stating his reason for such recommendation.)

Sec. 6. Section three hundred and seven of chapter four hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-two, entitled "An act to consolidate into one act and to declare the special and local laws affecting the public interests in the city of New-York," as amended by chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-four, by chapter three hundred and sixty four of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, by chapter five hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, by chapter five hundred and thirty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety, relating to a pension fund for the police department of said city, and as further amended by chapter five hundred and thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-four, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 307. Any member of the police force who has, or shall have, performed duty therein for a period of twenty years or upwards, upon his own application in writing, may, or upon a certificate of the board of surgeons showing that such member is permanently disabled, physically or mentally, so as to be unfit for duty, shall, by resolution, adopted by a majority vote of the full board, be relieved and dismissed from said force and service and be placed on the roll of the police pension fund, and awarded and granted to be paid from said pension fund an annual pension during his lifetime of a sum not less than one-half of the full salary or compensation of such member so retired; (and any member of the police force who has, or shall have, performed duty therein for a period of twenty-five years or upwards, or any member of the police force who is an honorably discharged soldier or sailor from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who shall have reached the age of sixty years, or any such soldier or sailor who has performed duty therein for a period of twenty years, upon his own application in writing, provided there are no charges against him pending, must be relieved and dismissed from said force and service by the board and placed on the roll of the police pension fund and awarded and granted to be paid from said pension fund an annual pension during his lifetime of the sum not less than one-half of the full salary or compensation of such member so retired; and the said board may, in like manner, relieve and dismiss from the service and place on the roll of the police pension fund, and grant and award a pension to any member of said force other than an honorably discharged soldier or sailor of the Mexican or late war who shall have reached the age of sixty years. The said board of police shall award and grant pensions to the chief of police of three thousand dollars; to the deputy chief of police, twenty-five hundred dollars; to each inspector, seventeen hundred and fifty dollars; to each captain of the police, thirteen hundred and seventy-five dollars, and to each sergeant and detective sergeant of police hereafter relieved and dismissed from said force and service and placed on the roll of pension fund, as hereinbefore provided, the sum of one thousand dollars per annum hereafter.) Pensions granted under this section shall be for the natural life of the pensioner, and shall not be revoked, repealed, or diminished. In case any member shall have voluntarily left the police force and entered into the United States service, and served in the war of the rebellion, in the army or navy, and received an honorable discharge, and afterward shall have been reinstated or reappointed in the police force, the time of his service in the army or navy shall be considered as continuous service in the police force. Pensions may, in the discretion of the said board of police, be continued and paid to the widow and children, or if no widow, to the child or children while under the age of eighteen years of any member of the police force to whom pensions shall have been granted under the provisions of this section, or under subdivisions three and four of section three hundred and six of this act; provided, however, that such pensions to such widows or children, as the case may be, shall, in no instance, exceed six hundred dollars per annum, and the same may, in the discretion of the said board, be, from time to time, and at any time, diminished, modified, or revoked. In determining the terms of service of any member of the police force, service in the municipal and metropolitan force, and subsequently in the police force of the city of New-York, shall be counted and held to be service in the police force of the city of New-York for all the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

AN OLD-TIME COFFEE SALOON

Dolan's Ancient Eating Place at 3 Park Row Closed—The Original Basement Room Frequented by Well-known Men.

When Patrick Dolan, still in the flesh though badly crippled, opened his little coffee and cake saloon, in the basement of 3 Park Row, he probably never took thought that it would grow by mere age and proximity to the great newspaper offices of New-York City to be regarded as an ancient and established institution.

Just after the war, in 1865, Mr. Dolan began his modest venture and laid the foundation of a future competence. It was in the seventies that Dolan removed from the basement room to the ground floor above. He kept his place open day and night, except during the time necessary for the weekly cleaning down, which he fixed for the quiet hours on Sunday, when most of his patrons were absent from their usual haunts.

He was civil to those who were civil to him, but stood no nonsense from those who sought a quarrel. He kept his food and drink ready for instant use, and his waiters had to be prompt in their service without the acceleration of tips from the guests.

His bill of fare was plainness itself, consisting chiefly of hot coffee, butter cakes, corned beef, salt pork, and boiled beans. There was no limit to the butter, which was placed in the centre of each table, free for all who wished to jab at it with their knives.

The butter cakes were not more indigestible than such products are usually said to be, nor was the corned beef or pork different in quality from what was sold in many other places at a much higher price. Those who feared dyspepsia had the choice either of going elsewhere or of doing without Mr. Dolan's comestibles until their work was over and they could reach their own homes.

The place was a thoroughly cosmopolitan one in that no one seemed to gain or lose caste by frequenting it. If a man had the money to pay for what he ordered, no questions as to how he earned it were asked.

There occasionally happened that great editors sat cheek by jowl with tramps of the less obnoxious sort, and tradition gathering strength with years, it grew to be accepted as an article of faith that Horace Greeley, Henry J. Raymond, William Henry Hurlbert, and Thurlow Weed sat in Dolan's when no other place was handy.

Other great men besides the editors have also added lustre to the halo which surrounded the Dolans of later days. Thomas Edison is mentioned now as a former patron of the house, and Florence and P. T. Barnum are given as examples of men who included Dolan's among the places in the United States worth visiting.

The Hon. Thomas Costigan is remembered as a patron, because he took up more than his legitimate share of the space without any additional charge in his bill. When Barnum's Museum was situated at the corner of Ann Street and Broadway many of his chief employes, including Jack Arstingstall, his lion tamer, found it an agreeable place for a few mouthfuls of food at odd hours.

It was near Dolan's that the barber's shop was situated which was made famous by Barnum's haste to get shaved. The next man in turn was named Thomas O'Hoolihan, and Barnum offered him his bill if he would give the great showman the next vacant place in the barber's chair.

O'Hoolihan accepted the offer with alacrity, and when his own turn came he had a shave, a hair cut, a shampoo, his mustache dyed, and every process known to the trade. Barnum paid the bill, which was $1.65, and then, with his usual skill, made the story a thousand-dollar advertisement for his show.

Dolan's place has not been closed by bad trade, but by the expiration of the lease. Its obsequies were witnessed yesterday morning by several former frequenters, among whom were Senator T. D. Sullivan, Assemblyman Finn, and Alderman Kennefick.

JAPAN HAS AN EXHIBITION

Kyoto Invites the Whole World to Come and See Its Arts and People.

"In this year we, the citizens of Kyoto," writes the Governor of that ancient Japanese city, "have the honor and pleasure of celebrating the eleven hundredth anniversary of the founding of this city by the heroic Mikado Kwanmü as the imperial capital for him and his successors." In order more fittingly to celebrate this and to make it a national affair, a great national exhibition is now being held, and the Mikado, through the Governor, invites the whole world to visit Kyoto and see the varied products of Japanese industry and study the world-renowned Japanese arts, both of ancient and modern times.

Those who have been in Japan recently speak very warmly of the hospitality they experienced, and this gives point to the Governor's promise that "we will gladly do all we can" to make the visit "comfortable, profitable, and interesting." "The citizens of Kyoto," he says, "are gentle and tender-hearted; hospitality is their very characteristic." The exhibition will be open until the end of July, and the visitor will not only have the opportunities afforded by this gathering of the products which Japan offers for the world's trade, but the pleasure of seeing a most ancient city. "Kyoto," the Governor writes, "was the capital of the Mikados for over a thousand years the centre of civilization and the birthplace of arts. There are ancient temples, pagodas, and other interesting buildings, surpassing the other cities of the empire in this respect. Pleasant trips can be made around the city. The great lake of Biwa, the ancient capital of Nara, and the flourishing cities of Osaka and Kobe are within easy distance.

The Japanese Consul in this city, N. Hashiguehi of 7 Warren Street, makes public this letter of the Governor, and will give any information which may be desired by those who may wish to see the country, arts, and daily life of the people of Japan.

Once Wealthy, Now in the Almshouse.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 25.—Forty years ago Dr. Frederick Pettigrew was one of the most prosperous physicians of this city, and at one time he was considered wealthy. Unwise investments, it is said, ruined him, however, and, after that he neglected his business and his list of patients dwindled. He became a broken-down old man, and to-day, at the age of seventy-five, he was sent to the County Almshouse on the order of Poormaster Hewitt.

Dr. Robinson Rents a Newport Cottage

NEWPORT, R. I., April 25.—Dr. Beverly Robinson of New-York to-day rented the Whitewell cottage, Berkeley Avenue, for next season. Dr. and Mrs. Robinson returned to New-York to-day.

MR. ROGERS'S PIER LEASE

The Dock Board's Meeting, at Which It Was Investigated, a Lively One.

COMMISSIONER PHELAN OBJECTED

Mr. Einstein Said the Objection, Coming from Mr. Phelan, Was in Bad Taste—Motion to Revoke Lease Laid Over.

Whenever the Dock Board meets these days, something in the nature of pyrotechnics can be expected. This is owing to its peculiar composition. Two of the Commissioners are reform members, and the third, Mr. Phelan, is a holdover from the Tammany régime.

The clash at yesterday's meeting was over the lease of Pier 65 North River. The matter had come before the board at a former meeting and had been laid over to allow the lessee, H. C. Rogers, to make clear his position.

The pier was leased in 1887 to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for five years, at an annual rental of $4,500. At the expiration of this lease, the privilege of using the pier was obtained by Michael Mitchell for a term of ten years, from May, 1892. Mitchell, by permission of the Dock Board, sublet the pier to H. C. Rogers, Feb. 8, 1894.

At a recent meeting of the board, Commissioner Phelan recommended that the annual rental of the pier be increased from $5,000 to $8,000. Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein ascertained that the adjoining pier, occupied by the New-York Central Railroad Company, was paying the city an annual rentall of $20,000. The discrepancy was so great that the board asked Mr. Rogers to explain, and notified him to be present at the meeting yesterday.

Mr. Rogers was on hand, accompanied by his counsel, Edward Brown. As soon as the meeting had been called to order, Mr. Brown asked the Commissioners to show cause why the lease of Pier 65 should be revoked.

President O'Brien replied that a report submitted by Chief Engineer Green had led him to believe that the use of the pier by its present tenant was illegal from the fact that a number of coal pockets had been built upon it for which the city received no revenue. For this and for other exclusive privileges, he said, there should be an advance in rental.

After a brief discussion Commissioner Einstein moved that the permit be revoked. Commissioner Phelan was on his feet immediately with a protest. He said the lessee had paid a considerable sum of money to have the pier improved, and that the gate which had been erected there and to which Commissioners O'Brien and Einstein objected was simply to keep from the pier the gangs of rowdies which he said infested that neighborhood.

Turning to Mr. Rogers, Commissioner O'Brien asked him why the coal pockets had been built on the pier and why the pier had been fenced in. Mr. Rogers, on the advice of his counsel, declined to answer, his lawyer insisting that the board should first state why the lease should be revoked.

"Who is Michael Mitchell?" inquired Commissioner O'Brien of Mr. Rogers. Mr. Rogers said he did not know.

"Was he ever a policeman?" Mr. Rogers was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply.

Commissioner Phelan interrupted the next query by saying that in his opinion the turn the examination had taken was irrelevant to the business in hand. Former boards, he added, had investigated the lessee and did not inquire into the lease or rental proper.

President O'Brien said another board had investigated the lease, and that he, as a member of it, believed that the lease should be revoked on the ground of illegality.

Commissioner Phelan broke in again.

"Are we going," he asked, "to drive trade from New-York, or are we going to encourage commerce?"

"That comes in bad taste from you, Mr. Phelan," replied Mr. Einstein. "We invite investigation of what we have done, and will stand by it."

"One moment, Mr. Einstein," said Commissioner Phelan. "I will leave it to Mayor Strong that there never was a board so well conducted during any administration as the last one, from the standpoint of business capacity, or any other. The last board was better in every way than any that ever has been, or, for that matter, ever will be."

Commissioner Einstein ignored the flattering tribute to the board that was.

"The adjoining pier to Pier 65 brings a rental of $20,000," he said, and then, addressing Mr. Brown, he asked:

"Do you know why Mr. Rogers has been granted these privileges by the board without extra compensation, which was an unusual action by the board?"

"I do not," was the reply.

It was finally decided that the board would decline to accept the additional $3,000 rental. Mr. Brown, on behalf of his client, asked that the board submit a proposition to him, the lessee to consider. That was agreed to, and the motion to revoke the lease was held in abeyance until May 1.

BRENTANO'S WARFARE IN BOOKS

Issue Taken with Department Stores—Bookselling Old and New.

The action of Brentano's of Union Square in selling new books at prices much below the list prices brings forward into prominence a direct trade conflict between the dry goods houses and the regular bookstores. Moreover, it marks an interesting stage in the transformation that has long been in progress in the retail book business.

Twenty years ago the buyer of books always went to a bookstore to buy them; he could buy them nowhere else. The prices then paid for books were the list prices; discounts, whenever given, were given to teachers, men in the trade, or to persons having some other special claim to consideration. With one exception, (Leggat's,) list prices prevailed with much uniformity in all stores selling books in the city.

When the great dry goods houses began to include books in their departments a new and important phase of the book trade began to appear. For some years it has enlarged steadily, until now its proportions are really formidable. One by one these great establishments have built up for themselves a book trade. To the old-time bookseller this growth has had great significance.

How long these old-time houses would bear these attacks without retaliation has been matter for much discussion. That Brentano's first retaliates need not imply that Brentano's is the first up-town bookstore to which the temptation has appealed with force. The sort of courage needed for the venture was perhaps not so much courage in the ordinary meaning of the word as it was daring and defiance. It must have been a step which any house would take with regret, if not with fear, for where would it have its end?

All previous public cutting of prices has been outside the ranks of the old-line houses. The old house of Brentano's now enters the conflict. Already the returns are understood to show heavy increase in sales and in totality of profits. Mr. Simon Brentano believes that to the buyer of books the bookstore is a more attractive place than the department store; that the literary associations and the quiet of the former count heavily in the competition, and that, where prices are as tempting, the bookstore must possess the greater power with the public. Mr. Brentano has not taken this step with rashness. It has long forced itself upon his mind.

Certain it is that the book trade will observe closely Mr. Brentano's conflict with the common rival. Outside this city interest is no less close than here.

The Embree Family's Cooks Die.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 25.—Hannah Jordan came to Flushing two weeks ago to be cook in the family of R. C. Embree, a lawyer, with offices in New-York. Her predecessor had died very suddenly March 22.

Hannah performed her duties satisfactorily until a few days ago Mrs. Embree said that she noticed the cook to be under the influence of liquor. She was again apparently intoxicated yesterday, and Mrs. Embree ordered her to leave the house. She did so, and fell to the ground a few steps from the door. The woman was removed to the Town Hall and placed in a cell, where last night she was found dead.

Six Months for a Pension Lawyer.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 25.—After a three days' trial, Charles E. Garitee, a well-known attorney, was to-day sentenced to six months in jail at hard labor and to pay a fine of $100 for perjury.

Garitee has for years made a specialty of pension cases. He has been accused and tried before of wrongdoing, but escaped conviction until to-day. The charge of perjury grew out of the Hannah McCreary pension case. The Government has several other cases against him.

TWO NEW MANAGERIAL DEALS

Augustus Pitou Secures the Grand Opera House and Mr. Rosenquest a New Harlem Theatre.

The annual scramble among managers to secure a lease of the Grand Opera House, which, ever since the building of the American Theatre, is considered one of the most valuable pieces of theatrical property in New-York, is just over, and Augustus Pitou has secured the much-coveted prize. Mr. Pitou yesterday signed a lease for the property, by which he is to control it for five years, with the privilege from the Gould estate of a renewal for another five years. He will take possession of the house June 1, and the Summer months will be devoted to preparing the house for next season.

Mr. Pitou intends to restock the theatre with entirely new scenery, to be painted by the best artists; to renovate the green-room and dressing rooms, and put the stage in practical working order. The next season at the Opera House will open on Labor Day, Sept. 2. The prices will range from $1, for the best seat, to 25 cents in the gallery. The weeks of Nov. 25, Dec. 23 and 30, and March 16, have already been secured by leading attractions, but the rest of the season is open, and only the leading stars and combinations will be accepted. When unable to secure a satisfactory attraction, Mr. Pitou will either produce a new play or revive some popular drama with a strong cast.

Manager Pitou has been before the public a long time, but this will be the first venture with a New-York theatre. He has several stars and combinations on the road, among them the English "Sans Gêne," Robert Mantell, Chauncey Olcott, and "The Power of the Press." His offices, after June 1, will be in the Grand Opera House.

Manager J. Wesley Rosenquest and Klaw & Erlanger have signed contracts for a lease of the new theatre to be constructed in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Harlem, which they will manage next season. The new house is to cost $400,000, and is to be ready for occupancy Oct. 1, the date now fixed for the opening. Managers Rosenquest and Klaw & Erlanger are also looking for a site for a Harlem theatre on the east side, and as soon as one can be secured, they will begin the erection of a new playhouse.

A Jury Out for a Week.

RICHMOND, Va., April 25.—The jury in the case of Smith alias Parker, for swindling A. W. Withers out of $5,000 in a gold-brick transaction, failed to agree, and was discharged to-day. The jury had been locked up for a week. It stood ten for ten years' imprisonment and two for one year.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 27 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 2 PM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Carib Prince, (letters must be directed "per Carib Prince.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fulda, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (including Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago when specially addressed for this steamer;) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Savanilla, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alvena";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Progreso, Frontera, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yumuri, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yumuri";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 3:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamship from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, from San Francisco, close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April *26 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at the Custom House of the steamship with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (except those addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 28 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 8 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mails close at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 19, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

At our two New-York offices, **up town** at 1,225 Broadway, and **down town** at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions, under personal escort, at regular intervals. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Programmes and all information free on application.

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Amsterdam..Saturday, April 27, 1895, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1895, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $25; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent..Sat., April 27,5 AM.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $110. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, April 27.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 10.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, April, '95.
TO HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA.
MIOWERA, May 16. WARRIMOO, June 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
IROQUOIS.....Friday, April 26
CHEROKEE.....Tuesday, April 30
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, May 3
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So., Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.